History and Geography
of
Bradford County
1615-1924

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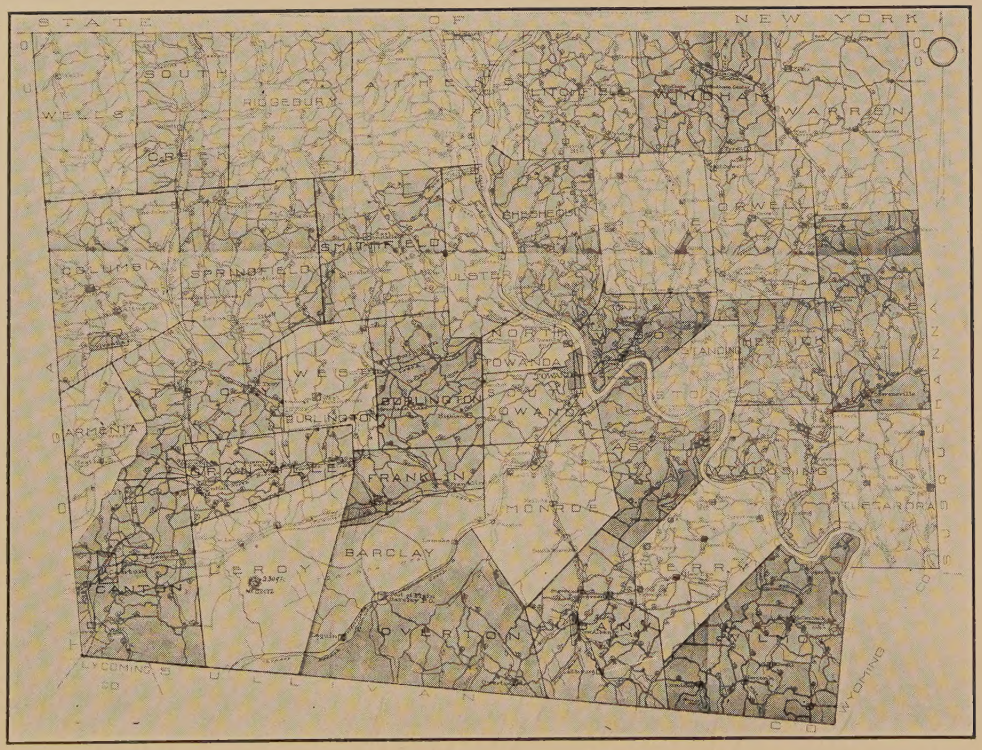
HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY
OF
BRADFORD COUNTY



TOWNSHIPS IN BRADFORD COUNTY 1924

HISTORY *and* GEOGRAPHY
OF
BRADFORD COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA
1615-1924

DESIGNED FOR
THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND GENERAL USE

BY

CLEMENT F. HEVERLY

Author of "Pioneer and Patriot Families of Bradford County," "Our Boys in Blue," "History of the Towandas," "Sheshequin" and Various Historical Works

PROMOTED AND PUBLISHED BY
THE BRADFORD COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

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INTRODUCTION

Bradford county is the birth-place of Pennsylvania history. A little more than three centuries ago, Pennsylvania was a vast wild region, unknown to any, save the native inhabitants of the forest. In 1615, the intrepid Brulé from Canada found his way into what is now Bradford county, communed with the Carantouan Indians, explored the surrounding country, then went down the Susquehanna to the sea, being the first white man ever to perform this journey and the first to set foot upon Pennsylvania soil. Thus, and within Bradford county, the door was opened to civilization and the first knowledge gained of a primitive people and their country.

During a period of more than three hundred years, commencing before the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers, Bradford county presents a series and variety of events of unusual interest and consequence. The adventures of explorers and missionaries, the Indians, wars and campaigns, the heroic undertaking of the pioneers, the struggle for home, liberty and independence, the development of the county, the maintenance of peace, the cost in blood and treasure for the preservation of the Union, constitute a story unsurpassed in thrilling interest and patriotic endeavor.

In the pursuit of local history, with the passing of the pioneer, the source of greatest value and enjoyment was closed forever. Interest in the subject soon slackened and the public became indifferent and forgetful. Realizing the need and importance of a knowledge of local history and geography, the teachers of the county requested the Bradford County Historical Society to prepare a history adaptable

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for use in the public schools. In compliance with this request, the task was assigned to C. F. Heverly, the librarian, who after a careful review of all subjects presents herein the results of his labors.

In the compilation of this work, it has not only been the aim to meet the wants of the teachers but to formulate a handy reference volume for general use. The historical structure comprises the geology, history and geography of the county and townships, which are presented in the order of their development. Likewise each subject is resolved into its features and treated chronologically. The analysis has the merit of showing the relation of one subject to another, its position in order of time, thus preventing confusion, and enabling the teacher to present all matters topically.

Conciseness has been necessary in the presentation of such a wealth of facts; yet, each subject is so clothed as to make it catchy and rememberable. The history and geography of the townships and places are carefully delineated that local pride may be aroused and cultivated. The beginning and origin of things and all matters considered in this work have been carefully examined that the structure may be sound and dependable. Questionnaires are arranged for reviews, to establish essential facts and train the memory. The purposes of this work are to educate, to locate and preserve the landmarks, to perpetuate the memory of the heroic founders and defenders, to give an epitome of the great events and noble deeds of men and women, and to stimulate love and loyalty of home and country.

Suggestions to Teachers.—1st. Start with the first chapter and after familiarity with the general history and geography, take up the townships and subordinate subjects. 2nd. Keep maps constantly before yourself and pupils that definite pictures may be formed of localities as associated with events. 3rd. Create interest and fasten facts by a liberal use of the questionnaires, arranged for each chapter. 4th. There are many ways to instruct and entertain. These, we pass to the

teacher, who, with the materials supplied, should exercise his own skill and originality.

Aids in Development.—Where interest has grown to the demand for detailed accounts, much may be learned by consulting the following:

Mr. Craft's history of Bradford county.

Heverly's Pioneer and Patriot Families, Our Boys in Blue, and histories of the Towandas, Sheshequin, Overton, Albany and Monroe.

Mrs. Perkins' Early Times on the Susquehanna.

Mrs. Murray's Old Tioga Point and Early Athens, and Story of French Refugees.

Mr. Ingham's history and reminiscences of the French settlement.

Annuals of the Bradford County Historical Society.

Major Going's Life of David Wilmot.

The Contents and Close.—This volume is composed of fifty-one chapters and an appendix. In reality, it is more than a local history, incorporating as it does, much that is of state and national import. The chapters are arranged in chronological order and may be quickly found by turning to the index, which is the guide to all subjects. The appendix contains a summary of important local events from 1812 to 1924 and will be found useful. We extend to the members of the Bradford County Historical Society our gratitude for their aid and co-operation in the attainment of this volume, which, we hope, may accomplish the purposes for which it is designed and become an instrument of public good and lasting benefit.

Towanda, Pa., Nov. 12, 1923.

Clement F. Heverly.

BRADFORD COUNTY
PENNSYLVANIA

CHAPTER I

Description

Position and Extent.—Beginning at the east, Bradford is the third of the northern-tier counties of Pennsylvania. It lies between 41° 32′ and 42° north latitude, and 48′ 30″ and 3′ 8⅖″ east longitude from Washington. The location of the court house at Towanda is 41° 47′ north latitude and 25′ 28″ east longitude from Washington. The shape of the county is nearly that of a parallelogram, with a piece cut from the southeast corner. Its extreme length is 40 miles and extreme width, 32¼ miles. It is the third largest county and contains 1160 square miles, or 1–39th of the area of the State. Bordering it are the counties of Chemung and Tioga in the state of New York on the north; Susquehanna on the east; Wyoming, southeast; Sullivan on the south; Lycoming, southwest; Tioga on the west. All of its bounds are straight lines.

Surface and Elevation.—The area forms a part of the Allegheny Plateau that has been deeply dissected and carved by the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers and their local tributaries into a condition of topographical relief, varying from rolling and hilly to rough and mountainous. **The highest point** in the area is Mt. Gratz, 2309 feet, in LeRoy township, while **the lowest** is 660 feet, along the Susquehanna river at the point where it leaves the county, giving a maximum range in elevation for the county of 1649 feet. One-

half of Bradford county is a high rolling hill country into which enters two ranges of flat-topped, coal-measure, synclinal mountains, connected with the great mountain plain of Lycoming county to the south and southwest. Blossburg mountain crosses the west line and occupies Armenia township. A few high hills in Springfield and Smithfield, of which Mt. Pisgah, 2260 feet, is the principal, are all that is left of the mountain along the trough it formerly occupied. Towanda mountain forms the **salient feature** of the county. Being very broad and flat where it comes out of Lycoming county, it is split lengthwise by the deep canyon of Schrader creek, and is cut transversely by the gorge of South Branch creek. In the early ages the Susquehanna river forced its way through this mountain, whose ancient existence, east of the river, is evidenced in Standing Stone, Wyalusing, Tuscarora, Herrick and Pike townships. The summit of Towanda mountain at the old Barclay mines is 2038 feet. At Powell where the Schrader flows into Towanda creek the elevation is 820 feet. The height of the mountain above Towanda creek, which flows in a deep narrow valley of erosion at its northern foot, is therefore over 1200 feet, and the depth of the gorge, which splits the mountain, is not far from 1000 feet, the sides being very precipitous and crowned with cliffs of conglomerate, sometimes 100 feet thick. The **high belts** in the county vary from 1200 to 2000 feet, while the **low belts** range from 800 to 1200 feet.

Waters and Drainage.—The Susquehanna river traverses the county, entering it a little east of the center and flowing nearly south to Towanda in a comparatively straight line, thence in a southeasterly direction with nine horse-shoe bends until it enters Wyoming county. In its total length of something over 45 miles in Bradford county, the Susquehanna (about 800 feet above tide at the State line) drops 113 feet, or about 2½ feet to the mile in a uniform descent. It is joined by the Chemung river, flowing from the northwest, five miles south of the State line. The northwestern sec-

tion of the county is drained by streams flowing northwardly into the Chemung, and the northeastern section by streams flowing northwardly into the Susquehanna. The central and southern parts of the county are drained directly by the Susquehanna. The main tributaries are Sugar, Towanda and Sugar Run creeks, entering the river from the west, and Wysox and Wyalusing creeks from the east. Sugar creek rises in Columbia township and in a bending course passes through the townships of Troy, West Burlington, Burlington and North Towanda. Towanda creek has its head at the southwest corner of the county and takes a northeasterly course through the townships of Canton, LeRoy, Franklin, Monroe and Towanda. Sugar Run creek rises in Albany township and flows nearly eastward through Terry and Wilmot. Wysox creek heads in Windham township and flows southwesterly through Orwell, Rome and Wysox. Wyalusing creek has its source in Susquehanna county and flows southwesterly through Pike and Wyalusing townships. **The water-shed** between the North and West Branch valleys of the Susquehanna is along the south line of the county. There are a number of small lakes and ponds in the county, situated in depressions at high elevations, the most important being Mountain Lake in Burlington township, Lake Wesauking in Wysox, Lake O'Meadows in Warren, Lake Nepahwin in Canton and Sunfish Pond in LeRoy. These lakes are typical of a glaciated country and result from the blocking of the drainage channels.

Geological

Order of Strata.—The earth's crust, or surface rocks of Bradford county belong to the **Chemung,** the **Catskill** and the **Carboniferous** periods. These, presenting as they do a variety and series of rock formation, have been divided by Pennsylvania geologists and named, beginning with the topmost: (1) Glacial; (2) Coal Measures; (3) Mauch Chunk:

(4) Pocono; (5) Catskill; (6) Upper Chemung; (7) Lower Chemung.

Rocks may be broadly classified, on the basis of their origin, into three groups: (1) **Sedimentary,** or **Stratified rocks,** those formed of sediment, fragments of other rocks, transported by air and water from their sources and deposited; (2) **Igneous rocks,** those resulting from the action of intense heat, forced upward from within the earth, and, on cooling, solidified in the position where they are now found; (3) **Metamorphic rocks,** those derived from alteration, or metamorphism, of other rocks, whether igneous or sedimentary. **Stratified** rocks are so called because they appear in sheet-like masses called strata, each stratum having a uniform thickness. **Fossiliferous** rocks are stratified rocks which contain the casts of petrified bodies of animals or vegetable growths. The various strata were at first in horizontal layers; but on account of the contraction of the earth's crust in cooling they are frequently in an oblique position. Sometimes they occur in folds and often they are greatly crumpled and broken.

Record of the Ages.—The process by which the edges of strata have been laid bare through natural causes is called **erosion.** It is in this way that the book of the world's history has been opened so that the story may be read from its pages. Each stratum is a chapter in the story of the world. The position of strata can generally be told by the fossils contained within them and the different groups of strata are named from the character of the fossil plants and animals they contain. Thus the rock lowest in relative position is called **Azoic.** The earth's crust, as we reckon time, was millions of years in forming. The different groups of strata, each covering tens of thousands of years, have been classified into geological ages, namely: (1) **Azoic**; (2) **Silurian**; (3) **Devonian**; (4) **Carboniferous**; (5) **Mesozoic**; (6) **Tertiary**; (7) **Age of Man.**

The Devonian Age embraces the Chemung and Catskill periods, whence local geological history begins. During this,

the age of fishes, an animal having a back-bone appeared for the first time on earth. Shell-fish were still abundant and they were also of a higher type. Land plants and forest trees thrived. The Devonian Age passed almost insensibly into

The Carboniferous Age, the period when coal plants and amphibious animals began their existence. The coal plants which included horse-tails, tree-ferns, and reeds of enormous size, were the chief features of this age. These plants flourished, died and were covered by the sediments of successive floods till in some parts of the globe the various strata of coal exceeded two miles in thickness. Reptiles began to appear during this age. Fish, shell-fish, corals and insects also abounded. The climate of the Carboniferous Age was moist and tropical.

Mesozoic Era, or age of reptiles, followed the Carboniferous Age. Enormous lizard-like reptiles, crocodiles and turtles were the principal life-characteristics of this era. Birds for the first time appeared. A few species of these were remarkable for their having, instead of beaks, jaws set with socket teeth.

Tertiary, or Age of Mammals, during which, appeared shrubs and trees that flower and fruit, animals in great numbers of sea and land that suckle their young, herbivorous and carnivorous, the **mastodon** and **man** among the number. Before the dawn of this era, all of the species of gigantic reptiles had perished. They were replaced by smaller species of crocodiles, turtles, snakes and frogs. Europe and North America at this time were regions of perpetual summer. A profusion of tropical plants flourished, and tropical animals in multitudes lived and covered the earth.

Glacial Epoch.—About the middle of the Tertiary period, a change of climate throughout the whole northern hemisphere occurred and the tropical climate, that had lasted so many ages, gave way to one of icy coldness. During this epoch, North America and Europe were scoured in every direction by

glaciers which grated over the surface of these continents. The sharp tops of the mountains were rounded off, canyons and ravines were cut deep into the rocks and the plains were covered to a great depth by loose drift scraped off the mountain sides. With the coming of the glacial epoch, large numbers of animal species disappeared from the face of the earth. There survived, however, the cave-bear, the cave-lion, the horse, the reindeer and wolf.

The Mastodon lived during the last portion of the Tertiary Age. It was larger than any other existing land animal and was nearly allied in structure and habits with the elephant. The remains of the mastodon have been found in many parts of the United States and most abundantly where the animal seems to have perished by sinking into soft marshy ground. It was the largest animal that ever existed in this locality. Its bones, or tusks, have been unearthed along the Chemung and the Susquehanna rivers in Bradford county.

Man appeared tens of thousands of years ago. From the few scraps of unwritten history, which he has left, primitive man seems to have been a savage of the lowest type. He lived in caves and eked out an existence by hunting and fishing. He neither cultivated the soil nor did he have any domestic animals. The earliest pre-historic people to have inhabited this section of country were the **Mound Builders,** who constructed and left a great number of burial and fortification mounds. Some of these earthworks, or mounds, have been located in Southern New York and the northern part of Bradford county.

Minerals.—Coal is fossil fuel, the concentrated residue of luxuriant vegetation which flourished millions of years ago. Its discovery and use in Bradford county dates from 1812 (see Barclay). The coal beds lie in the townships of Barclay and LeRoy, where it has been extensively mined. However, thin and isolated outcroppings of coal have been found in other parts of the county.

Limestone is rock consisting chiefly of calcium carbonate

and yielding **lime** when burned. It sometimes contains also magnesium carbonate and is then called **magnesian.** Crystalline limestone is called **marble.** Limestone is sometimes formed by chemical precipitation, but chiefly by accumulation of organic remains such as shells, coral, etc. Its color, texture and purity vary greatly. Lime as applied in crop production is called **mineral manure.** Limestone, generally of the Chemung formation, but sometimes found in the Catskill and Pocono sandstones, is quite widely distributed over Bradford county. The most extensive bed is a calcareous stratum forty feet or more in thickness near Burlington village. It is almost a solid mass of sea-shells containing nearly 50 per cent of lime. It makes a gray, but very strong lime, well adapted to agricultural purposes. Smaller beds of the same nature as the Burlington limestone are found in the townships of Franklin, Herrick, Pike, Wyalusing and some other localities. Other varieties of limestone abound in various parts of the county. Sixty years ago, farmers learned the value of Bradford county limestone in its application to land. Lime-kilns were constructed, the stone quarried, burned and hauled away by the farmers. After a time the lime industry fell into disuse, but in recent years has been revived in Burlington, Pike and Ulster.

Iron is the most widely diffused of metals, and iron ores are found in every land. It enters into the composition of nearly all mineral substances, and is generally combined with oxygen and occurs less frequently as a carbonate or sulphurate. Iron ore is found in a large section of Bradford county west of the Susquehanna river. The thickest veins and best quality of ore lie in the townships of Canton, Columbia and LeRoy. Ore less abundant is found in Barclay, Monroe, Overton, Springfield, Smithfield, Ridgebury and other localities. In 1872, a large vein of ore seven feet thick, 37 per cent iron, was opened at Austinville, Columbia township, and a large number of men employed in mining. Several thousand tons of this ore were transported in wagons to the

furnaces in Elmira. Ore at the Canton beds, 3½ to 8 feet thick, containing 28½ to 32 per cent iron, was mined, also, for a time, and several hundred tons taken to the furnaces in Lycoming county. There has been no other mining of this mineral, which, sometime, it is believed, will become a valuable resource of the county.

Copper, next to iron, is the most important metal and is found in nearly all parts of the world. It is the only metal which occurs native abundantly in large masses, but is found also in various ores. Traces of copper have been found in Overton and Terry, and a considerable quantity in Albany township, where mining operations were started in 1853 but abandoned. In 1900 and 1908 other tests were made and excellent ore obtained, but the expense of operation was deemed too great to continue the enterprise.

Clay consists of a mixture of siliceous and aluminous earth. It is tough, highly plastic and generally of a lead-blue color. It is always stratified and is the result of decomposition of granite and similar rocks. The peculiar property which clay possesses of being easily moulded when moist, together with that of hardening on being baked, is the foundation of the pottery and brick industries. Quite extensive beds of clay are found in different parts of Bradford county. Clay was first utilized in the manufacture of brick at Ulster, then Athens and Pike before 1800. Later as the building demands required, brick-yards and brick-making became a profitable industry in the county. Beds of a fine quality of **fire-clay** have also been found in Barclay, Overton and Orwell.

Mineral Paint.—Beds of rock substance, from which mineral paint is made, have been found in sections of Bradford county. The most valuable deposit of this material was discovered in Tuscarora township, where in 1852, Cyrus Shumway and Henry Montgomery established a paint factory and engaged somewhat extensively in manufacturing. A peculiar property of the paint was that after a short exposure it became as hard as slate. Mineral paint is also found in rock substance in

West Burlington and in clay beds in Orwell and Rome.

Other Minerals that have been found in small quantity in the county, include **black oxide of magnese** in Canton, **zinc** in Ridgebury, also traces of **silver** and a few others.

Mineral Springs.—The waters of many springs, trickling through porous rocks, dissolve and retain the more soluble minerals, such as salt, carbonate of soda, lime and various combinations of sulphur. They are commonly called mineral springs, and a number and variety of them have been found in Bradford county. The first to be sought by the pioneers were the **salt springs,** quite a number of which were located. Those in the upper part of Pike township were most highly charged and deemed of such value that a company was chartered in 1834 for working them. However, "the brine proved to be too weak to manufacture salt in paying quantities." In the early '40's the **sulphur springs** at North Rome received wide attention and became the resort of many persons for the improvement of health. The **Minnequa Mineral Springs,** two miles above Canton, long known for their medicinal virtues came into prominence in 1869, when Peter Herdic purchased the property, erected a hotel and made the place a popular resort for several years. In 1870, there were 16 known mineral springs, or wells (generally sulphurous), in Bradford county.

Petroleum and Gas.—Mineral oil or petroleum is a product of vegetable matter. The process of formation is similar to that of coal deposits, but is not found in the same strata with coal. **Natural Gas,** produced by the distillation of organic matter in the earth's crust, is of general occurrence in connection with petroleum. For sixty years it has been a debatable question whether Bradford county is in the oil and gas belt, and large sums of money have been spent in prospecting. The first tests were made in 1865 when companies were formed and wells put down at Burlington, Alba, Sylvania, Tuscarora and in Athens township. The only favorable indications were at Sylvania and in Tuscarora, these

wells producing considerable gas and some oil. In 1884, tests were made at Weston in Monroe township and at New Era in Terry township, gas and traces of oil being found in both wells. A test without results was made at Laddsburg in 1886. In 1899–1900, wells were put down at South Branch in Monroe township, one of which produced a strong flow of gas. Several tests were made at Troy and vicinity in 1900, two of the wells producing a limited amount of gas and oil. In 1901, operations were conducted in Asylum township and some gas and oil found. In 1914, a well was put down at Overton to the depth of nearly 3000 feet without results, and since then other wells at North Rome and Macedonia, proving equally dry.

Trees, Beasts, Birds and Fishes

Forests.—Plants were among the earliest forms of life to appear on the earth, and though nearly all of the first species are now extinct, they have been replaced, not only by similar species, but also by higher ones. When Bradford county was first viewed by white man it was a great wilderness of many varieties of trees, wild plants and flowers. The hills were covered generally with hemlock, pine, beech, birch and maple, and the bottom lands with buttonwoods, butternut, black-walnut, hickory, elm and maple. The following comprise the native trees and shrubs of the county:

Alder	Water Beech	Choke Cherry
Arrow-wood	Black Birch	Fire Cherry
Thorn Apple	Red Birch	Chestnut
Wild Crab-Apple	White Birch	Cucumber
Black Ash	Yellow Birch	Dogwood
Mountain Ash	Bitternut	Box Elder
Prickly Ash	Bittersweet	Red Elder
White Ash	Butternut	Sweet Elder
Aspen	Buttonwood	Red Elm
Basswood	Cedar	Slippery Elm
Beech	Black Cherry	White Elm

Sweet Fern
Balsam Fir
Balm-of-Gilead
Grapevine
Hackberry
Haw
Hazelnut
Hemlock
Hickory
Bush Huckleberry
Ironwood
Laurel
Deer-tongued Laurel
Lilac
Locust
Black Maple
Hard Maple
Mountain Maple
Soft Maple
Striped Maple
Moosewood
Mulberry
Nannyberry
Nightshade
Black Oak
Black Bear Scrub Oak
Burr Oak
Red Oak
Rock Oak
Swamp White Oak
White Oak
Yellow Oak
Green Ozier
Red Ozier
Pepperidge
Pignut
Norway Pine
White Pine
Yellow Pine
Wild Plum
Poplar
Sassafras
Seven-barks
White Spruce
Sumac
Poison Sumac
Smooth Sumac
Spice-bush
Tamarack
Tulip
Black-walnut
Willow
Black Willow
Witch-hazel
Winterberry
American Yew

Wild Animals.—Evidently, nearly a century before the advent of the pioneers, this section was frequented by the American bison, or buffalo, his grazing places being well defined. He seems to have been succeeded by the elk, which was found here in considerable numbers, when the first settlers came. Destructive beasts, the panther, catamount (rarely), wolves, bears and wildcats were numerous. Deer were without number and the beaver and other smaller animals abounded. The elk, panther, catamount, wolves, beaver, marten and otter disappeared decades ago. Locally, animals, past and present, have been:

Bison (buffalo)
Elk
Deer
Bear
Panther
Catamount
Wildcat
Beaver
Raccoon
Fox
Marten
Mink
Otter
Opossum
Skunk
Porcupine
Weasel
Woodchuck
Muskrat
Cotton-tail (gray rabbit)
Varying Hare (white rabbit)
Black Squirrel
Flying Squirrel
Gray Squirrel
Red Squirrel
Chipmunk

The Indians subsisted chiefly by hunting and fishing. Their instruments of destruction being crude and uncertain little impression was made on the great number of animals roaming in the forest. The first settlers brought guns with them and it was an easy matter to keep a well supplied larder of elk, deer, bear and raccoon meat. Panthers, bears, wolves and wildcats were hunted and destroyed to save the farmers' flocks. A few of the pioneers were hunters and trappers, but most of them used the gun only as necessity required.

Birds.—Our greatest variety has always been in feathered creatures, and with the exception of the wild turkey, raven and wild pigeons, the birds of Bradford county are almost the same as the birds that lived in the wilderness when the first settlers came. Birds, past and present, have been:

Blue Bird
Bobolink
Red-winged Black-bird
Cat-bird
Cedar Bird
Cow-bird
Crow
Brown Creeper
Yellow-breasted Chat
American Crossbill
White-winged Crossbill
Black-billed Cuckoo
Yellow-billed Cuckoo
Mourning Dove
Wood Duck
Ruffle-head Duck
Bald Eagle
Flicker
Pine Finch
Purple Finch
Arcadian Flycatcher
Crested Flycatcher
American Goshawk
American Goldfinch
Wild Goose
Bronzed Grackle
Purple Grackle
Cardinal Grosbeak
Evening Grosbeak
Pine Grosbeak
Rose-breasted Grosbeak
Ruffled Grouse (pheasant)
Bonaparte's Gull
Duck-hawk
Fish-hawk
Marsh-hawk
Night-hawk
Pigeon-hawk
Red-tailed Hawk
Sparrow Hawk
Sharp-shinned Hawk
Green Heron
Great-blue Heron
Humming Bird
Indigo Bunting
Blue-jay
Kildeer
King-bird
Belted Kingfisher
Golden-crested Kinglet
Loon
Meadow Lark
Purple Martin
Mocking-bird
Red-breasted Nuthatch
White-breasted Nuthatch
Oven-bird
Baltimore Oriole
Orchard Oriole
Barn Owl
Barred Owl
Screech Owl
Long-eared Owl
Short-eared Owl
Saw-whet Owl
Great-horned Owl
Phoebe
Wild Pigeon
Wood Pewee
Quail (Bob-white)

Raven
Robin
Reed-bird
Common Rail
American Redstart
Snowflake
Field Sparrow
Tree Sparrow
Fox Sparrow
English Sparrow
Chipping Sparrow
Song Sparrow
Vesper Sparrow
White-crowned Sparrow
White-throated Sparrow
Yellow-winged Sparrow
Snow-bird
Common Snipe
Northern Shrike
Logger-head Shrike
Magnolia Warbler
Bartramian Sandpiper
Solitary Sandpiper
Chimney Swift
Barn Swallow
Bank Swallow
Cliff Swallow
White-bellied Swallow
Yellow-bellied Sapsucker
Towhee
Brown Thrush
Hermit Thrush
Wilson's Thrush
Wood Thrush
Water Thrush
Gray-cheeked Thrush
Olive-backed Thrush
Scarlet Tanager
Wild Turkey
Tufted Titmouse
Blackcap Titmouse
Green-winged Teal
Red-eyed Vireo
Yellow-throated Vireo
Parula Warbler
Yellow Warbler
Bay-breasted Warbler
Chestnut-sided Warbler
Blue-winged Warbler
Black-and-white Warbler
Worm-eating Warbler
Black-throated blue Warbler
Black-throated gray Warbler
Maryland Yellow Warbler
House Wren
Carolina Wren
Winter Wren
Whippoorwill
American Woodcock
Downy Woodpecker
Hairy Woodpecker
Red-bellied Woodpecker
Red-headed Woodpecker
Pileated Woodpecker

Fishes.—One of the main dependencies of the early settlers was the innumerable quantities of shad, which in their season, were found in the Susquehanna river. As soon as the ice went out of the river, the shad, in vast schools, started on their journey to the fresh streams for the purpose of spawning, returning to the sea late in the season. Shad were highly prized by the Indians who entrapped them in their crude brush-nets. River settlers, with seines, caught shad by the thousands, salted them in barrels for summer use, and sold to their back-woods neighbors, or traded for maple sugar. When the dams were thrown across the river shad were prevented from ascending, thus depriving the people of a most relishable food. Next to the shad in abundance were the esculent brook-

trout, that swarmed all the creeks, but are now found in less than a dozen streams in the county. A few fish have been planted in streams and lakes; native and planted include:

Calico Bass	Red-bellied Dace	Roach
Rock Bass	Eel	Shad
Large-mouthed black Bass	Red horse	Susquehanna Salmon
	Brook Lamphrey	Striped Sucker
Small-mouthed black Bass	Yellow Perch	Big-jawed Sucker
	Pickerel	Blue Sunfish
Chub	Banded Pickerel	Black-banded Sunfish
Horned Chub	Little Pickerel	Stone Toter
Common Catfish	Chain Pickerel	Brook-Trout
Long-jawed Catfish	Pike	Brown-Trout
Black-nosed Dace	Blue Pike	Rainbow-Trout

Serpents and Amphibians.—Only two venomous reptiles, the copperhead and rattlesnake, are found in Bradford county. The other snakes are the blacksnake, garter snake, spotted garter snake, striped garter snake, grass snake, milk snake (or spotted adder), pilot, red-bellied snake, ring-necked snake, water snake and a few others, rarely. The amphibians include the salamanders, toads, frogs and peepers.

Climate

The climate of a country is its condition with respect to heat and moisture. Bradford county enjoys a wide range of temperature, the extremes being about 100° in summer and about 25° below zero in winter (the latter seldom reached but sometimes exceeded). January and February are the coldest months and July and August the warmest. The normal mean temperature of the county for the year is about 48°, being 26° winter months, 47° spring months, 69° summer months and 51° fall months. The normal mean precipitation for the year is about thirty-six inches, being seven inches

winter months, nine inches spring months, eleven inches summer months and nine inches fall months. The average growing season (between killing frosts) is about 140 days in the valleys and 125 days on the hills.

CHAPTER II

The First Inhabitants

Origin a Mystery.—In the ages before the coming of Europeans, the Western continents were inhabited by races whose history is preserved only in the remains of their handiwork and in the fanciful traditions of their descendants. Nations rose and fell; temples and pyramids were built; centuries passed over these races, but no pen recorded their deeds. We ask, who were the original people? Were they of a race who came from afar? or were they a creation with and for the continent where they lived and flourished? The study of ethnology and science has been enlightening, but the problem is still unsolved, and probably will always remain a mystery.

The Mound Builders.—Remains found in different parts of America show that, many hundred years ago, parts of the continent were thickly inhabited by a people possessed of great mechanical and agricultural skill. Among these remains may be mentioned vases of elegant pattern, isinglass mirrors, pipe bowls with quaint carvings and a great variety of copper ornaments and implements. These have been found at various depths beneath the surface, in some cases under trees that have been growing for centuries. The most remarkable relics, however, are the mounds and earthworks, which have procured for the early race with whom they originated, the name of **Mound Builders.** All over the continent between the great range of hills extending from the southern part of Vermont towards the Gulf of Mexico and the Rocky Mountains, traces of this mysterious people are found in the remains of earthworks, exceedingly numerous, especially in the region northward of the Ohio river. These mounds, sometimes in the form

of animals, are generally believed to have been built for places of worship, tombs, fortifications and observatories. That this prehistoric people once occupied Bradford county is evidenced by the identification of some of their mounds and ancient sepulchres found within this territory. The **Mound Builders** were succeeded by the Indians, who, whether their descendants, or an amalgam race, is not known.

American Indians.—Our knowledge of the races, inhabiting the Western continent, dates from 1492. Columbus supposed the lands he had reached to be the outlying islands of India. In this belief he called the natives Indians. The name was adopted and applied to all the races of the continent.

The natives whom Columbus found on the islands were tall, finely formed and copper-colored. They had black eyes and hair, but no beards; wore gay feather head-dresses, but little or no clothing; were fond of ornaments; were gentle, grateful and friendly when well treated, but fierce when provoked by wrong. The Indians of the mainland, farther north, with whom the subsequent explorers came in contact, were of the same race and general appearance, but warlike, crafty and fierce, and more barbarous than the islanders in their habits and modes of life.

The North American Indians were classified by their speech into eight great families: the **Algonquins, Iroquois, Mobilians, Cherokees, Catawbas, Uchees, Natches** and **Dakota or Sioux.** Beyond a few picture-records on bark, trees and rocks, they had no written language. All these families, except the Dakotas, occupied the country east of the Mississippi river. The **Algonquins,** composed of many important tribes, was the most powerful nation and occupied more than half of the eastern territory, including Pennsylvania.

In 1615, Etienne (Stephen) Brulé (see Athens), the first white man to visit Pennsylvania, found the **Carantouannais,** a tribe of the **Andastes.** This event, 113 years after the discovery of America by Columbus, was the first in the history of the state and county. At this time the nation known

as the **Andastes,** or **Susquehannocks** (the French called them by the former and the English by the latter name), consisting of ten tribes, occupied the Susquehanna Valley, living in forty palisaded villages, extending from Virginia to Tioga. They possessed the country lying between the **Iroquois,** or Five Nations on the north, the **Lenni-Lenapes,** or **Delawares** on the east, the **Nanticokes** on the south and the **Eries** on the west.

The stronghold and most populous town of the Andastes was **Carantouan** (see Athens) at the northern gate-way to their domain. It was situated on the hill just south of the State line, adjacent to the present village of South Waverly. Other fortified towns within Bradford county were at the junctions of Sugar Creek and Wyalusing Creek with the river (see North Towanda and Wyalusing). The Andastes, or Susquehannocks, appear to have been the most warlike of all the eastern nations, having carried their conquests over the tribes of New Jersey, Maryland and Virginia. For more than three-fourths of a century, they waged almost an unceasing war with the Iroquois by which the whole valley of the Susquehanna was stained with blood.

About the year 1650 the **Te-hat-ach-sees,** one of the confederated tribes of the Susquehannocks, occupying the fortified village of **Go-hon-to-to** at Wyalusing, were attacked by the Iroquois (Five Nations) and in a sanguinary battle, the former were nearly annihilated. The decisive blows dealt by the Iroquois had now so weakened the Susquehannocks that they abandoned all their towns above Wyoming. The war between the Susquehannocks and Iroquois at length degenerated into one of mutual inroads, in which the former, greatly reduced by pestilence, gradually melted away before the superior numbers of their enemies. In 1675 the Susquehannocks were completely overthrown. "Too proud to submit as vassals of the Iroquois, and too weak to contend against them, they forsook the Susquehanna and removed to the western borders of Maryland."

Iroquois was the name given by the French to five kindred nations, the **Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas** and **Senecas,** that united into a league, or confederation, known as the **Five Nations.** In 1712 they were joined by the **Tuscaroras,** expelled from North Carolina, and became the **Six Nations.** The domain of the confederation stretched from the borders of Vermont to Lake Erie, and from Lake Ontario to the headwaters of the Allegheny, Susquehanna and Delaware rivers. This territory they styled their **Long-House,** whose eastern door was kept by the Mohawks, the western by the Senecas and the southern (Tioga) by the Cayugas. The Great Council-fire was in the special keeping of the Onondagas and by them was always kept burning.

By virtue of their superior civil and military organization, the Five Nations soon became the dominant power among the Indian nations, and after their conquest of the Susquehannocks, carried their arms in triumph on the south to the Gulf and on the west to the Mississippi. Having driven out the Susquehannocks, the confederation held sway over the Susquehanna Valley, which was carefully guarded, for more than a century. A Cayuga sachem was stationed at Tioga (Athens), the juncture of the Tioga and Susquehanna rivers, without whose permission no one was allowed to enter the domain of the Confederation from the south. At Shamokin (Sunbury), the junction of the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna, the Great Council had a viceroy, a Cayuga chief, who ruled their dependencies in the south.

For nearly a century the country between Tioga and Shamokin seems to have been almost destitute of inhabitants. Ultimately, the Five Nations, having sold the land of their dependencies to the whites, the valley of the Susquehanna was opened as an asylum to the people they had deprived of their ancestral homes. Thus we find living at various times within Bradford county the Delawares, Mohicans, Monseys, Nanticokes, Shawnees, Tuscaroras, Tutelos and other tribes of

whom notice will be found in the history of the townships where they dwelt.

Indian Life and Characteristics.—The Indian dwelling was a **wigwam,** made by covering poles with skins or bark with an opening at the top for the escape of smoke, and another at the bottom for an entrance. The ground served for seat, bed and table. The furniture of the wigwam was

INDIAN VILLAGE

very scanty. A clay kettle, or vessel made of birch-bark, or a tightly woven basket to contain liquids, was the only cooking utensil, which, with couches of leaves, branches and skins, completed the equipment for Indian housekeeping. Many wigwams, and sometimes more permanent tenements, were grouped together, constituting villages, which were always built along the banks of streams or near bounteous and refreshing springs.

The Indian had no horse, cattle or beast of burden. His only domestic animal was the dog. He subsisted chiefly on game and fish. To smite the deer and bear was his chief

delight and profit. His original weapons were the bow and arrow, the spear, war-club and stone hatchet, or **tomahawk.** These, though rudely made, were used with great efficiency in hunting and in war. The Indian took fish with the spear or caught them with a hook of bird-claws or bone, in crude nets or willow baskets. He made fire by striking flint with a piece of iron pyrites. With his birch-bark canoe he navigated lakes and rivers and shot dangerous rapids. Sometimes his trips on the waters were made in a "dug-out." He raised tobacco to smoke and grew maize (Indian corn), beans, pumpkins and squashes. He knew of the sweet sap of the maple and how to make sugar. Wild berries, nuts and roots were gathered and utilized, and when hard pressed for food, acorns and the inside bark of the birch were eaten. The Indian was acquainted with the virtues of salt and resorted to the salt springs and licks, many of which were in this section, for his supply.

The Indian regarded all labor as degrading and fit only for women. His **squaw** (wife), therefore, built his wigwam, cut his wood, cared for the **papooses** (babies) and carried his baggage when he journeyed. While he hunted or fished, she cleared the land for his corn by burning down the trees, scratching the ground with a crooked stick or digging it with a clam-shell hoe and dressed and tanned skins for his clothing. She cooked his food by dropping hot stones into a tight willow basket, containing materials for soup; dried and prepared corn for a dish called **hominy**, and with stone pestle and mortar pounded corn into meal from which a bread was made called **pone.** The Indian ate twice a day, morning and evening, and the men and women always partook of their meals separately.

In summer the dress of the Indian was scanty. In the winter, till the pale-faces supplied him with blankets, he wore robes of skin, cured by drying and smoking, and on his feet **moccasins** of deer-skin. The women wore a petticoat fastened about the hips, extending a little below the knees, and let their

long, coarse, black hair float over their shoulders. The men plucked out their beards, if any appeared, and generally removed their hair with the exception of the scalp-lock on the crown. Porcupine quills, feathers and beads made from clam-shells, served them as ornaments. They were in the habit of painting their faces and bodies, using different colors and devices to express grief or exultation, war or peace; also, of tattooing on the chest the **totem,** or figure of some animal or bird, the original of which was thought to be the special guardian of their clan. The Indian has been styled the red man because of his habit of smearing his face and body with red pigments.

The Indian was extremely agile, and a runner frequently made 100 miles from sunrise to sunset. He could endure great fatigue, and in his expeditions often lay without shelter in the severest weather. It was his glory to bear the most horrible tortures, without a sign of suffering. Nothing escaped his observation, and he was singularly sagacious in drawing conclusions from signs which white people would not notice at all. Constant exercise in the open air kept him for the most part healthy. The doctor, or **medicine man,** was believed to be endowed with supernatural knowledge. Besides his herbs and the "sweat-oven," he used magic rites to drive out the evil spirits, which were supposed to possess the sick.

In war, the Indian was brave and alert, but cruel and revengeful, preferring treachery and cunning to open battle. For the hunting-grounds and graves of his ancestors he cherished a patriotic attachment. At home, he was indolent. However, he was neither harsh to his children nor wantonly so to his wife. He was grateful for favors and treated strangers with much attention and kindness. His wigwam al-always stood hospitably open to the needy and suffering of his tribe.

Every Indian tribe had its **sachem,** or chief, who owed his position, sometimes to descent, sometimes to superior bravery

or cunning. In war he was the leader, and at the council-fire, where the braves gathered to consider important questions, after smoking a long time in silence, he was the first to deliver his opinion.

Indian children (from two to five in a family) of both sexes were taught to weave mats, string wampum, and make bows and arrows from the hickory. The boys were early trained to swim, throw the tomahawk, shoot the arrow, catch fish with the spear, endure fatigue and hunger, and to emulate the prowess of their fathers in the hunt and battle. They usually married at eighteen and girls at fourteen. Intermarriage in the clan, or family, was forbidden, but chiefs and eminent warriors commonly had two or more wives.

The Indian's vocabulary was very limited. The principal objects of nature had special names, but abstract ideas could hardly be expressed. He was unable to sound the letter "r" and made many gestures. His thoughts were often poetic and his oratory forcible. Every river, creek, waterfall, lake, mountain, valley and place where he abode was named by him. Among the names preserved in Bradford county are Oscalui, Sheshequin, Standing Stone, Susquehanna, Tioga, Towanda, Tuscarora, Wappasening, Wilawana, Wyalusing and Wysox.

Indian implements were made from stone, jasper, quartz, and like materials, but he had no knowledge of the methods of smelting metals. He made axes, hatchets, pestles, drills, pipes, knives, scrapers, spear-heads, arrow-heads, beads and ornaments from the different varieties of stone, often displaying artistic taste and skill. Many of these articles, lost in battle, the march and hunt, have been turned up by the plow in all parts of Bradford county, proving to us that the entire area was once the home and hunting-grounds of the red man.

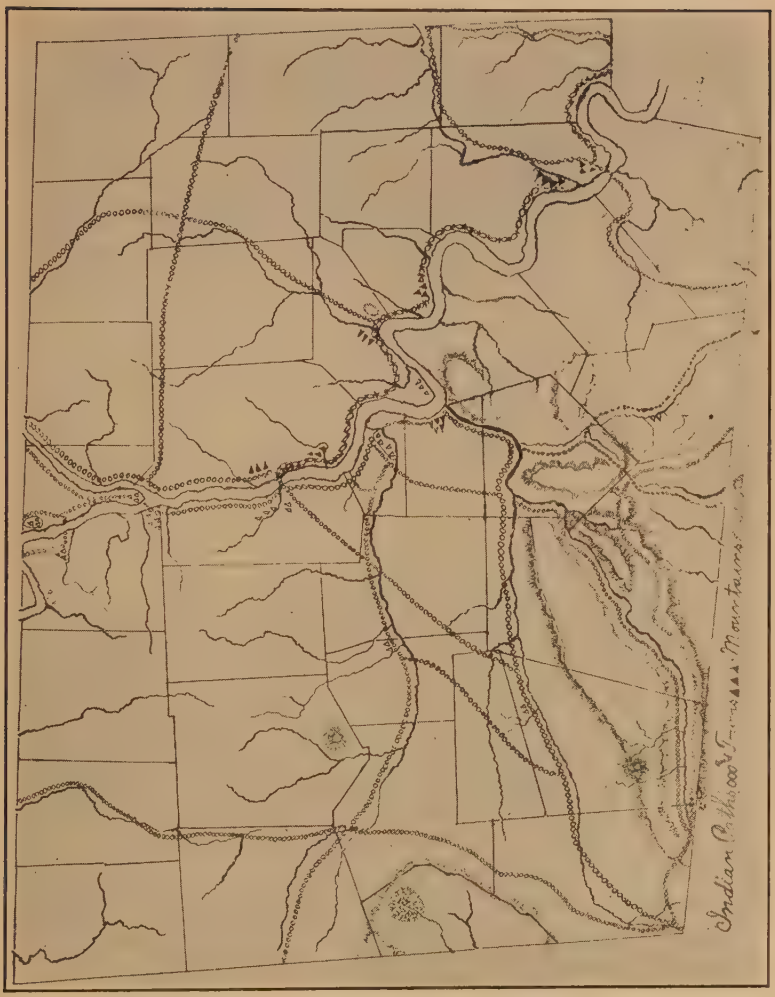
The Indian, generally serious in manners and behavior, sometimes gave himself up to merry-making and hilarity. His amusements were dancing, running, wrestling, shooting at a mark, racing in canoes and gaming. The dance was

universal in its different forms, as: **the common dance,** (pleasure) in which the women took part; **the individual dance,** reciting great deeds and bravery; **the war-dance,** participated in by warriors before and after campaigns; **religious festivals,** celebrated by dancing, singing and thanksgiving to the Great Spirit for his gifts.

The Indian had no idols. He worshiped as God the mighty **Manitou,** the ruler of all things. Many believed also in evil spirits, and reverenced the sun, moon, stars, thunder, fire and water as inferior divinities. A future life, blissful for the upright, miserable for the wicked, was very generally believed in. Happy hunting-grounds, abounding in game, awaited the spirit of the good Indian in the other world. Hence, the custom of burying with the deceased his weapons and whatever else it was thought might be of use to him in the spirit-land. The Indian measured time by the sun and the moon.

Different modes of burial prevailed. In some localities, the bodies carefully wrapped in robes were placed on elevated platforms, or suspended from the branches of trees. Elsewhere, as in this county, they were deposited in shallow graves in a sitting posture, or laid on the surface of the earth and covered with bark. Fully twenty places of sepulchre of late Indian nations have been unearthed in Bradford county. But of the multitudes, who in the mystic ages, lived and died here, there were no monuments, and their ashes have been absorbed by nature's laws of transformation.

Commerce among the Indians was limited to the exchange of few articles. **Wampum,** consisting of sea-shells, strung in chains or fastened together in belts, served as money, or passed from hand to hand as a token of alliance or friendship. From the first, trade was the most important matter between white men and the Indians. The former needed corn for food and wanted furs for the English markets. These the Indians readily exchanged for trinkets, blankets, rum, muskets, ammunition, iron hoes, knives and hatchets. The fur trade became far reaching. For a long time, wampum was the only


Indian Pathways & Towns
Mountains

medium of exchange in the colonies as well as among the Indians.

Indian Paths.—The Indian was a skilful surveyor. He knew the best and most direct course from one place to another. As hunter, warrior and trader, journeying as he did for centuries, the ground was beaten into depressions or paths called trails. These paths formed a great road system and extended, east and west, north and south, across the continent. They were used as the first thoroughfares by white man, and have been followed almost without exception in building railroads. There were three kinds of paths or trails, the hunting, trading and war trails. Some were used for all these purposes. The hunting and trading trails as a rule ran east and west and the war trails, north and south. Numerous Indian paths traversed Bradford county. The **Great War-Path,** from Tioga (Athens) to Shamokin (Sunbury) where it joined the West Branch path, was along the Susquehanna; the **Sheshequin Path,** the thoroughfare to the West Branch, was by the way of the Susquehanna river, Sugar, Towanda and Lycoming creeks, connected at various points by cross-paths; the **Minisink Path** ran eastward from Tioga to the Minisink country on the Delaware; the **Wyalusing Path,** from the West Branch to Binghamton, was by the way of Muncy, Loyal Sock and Wyalusing creeks; the **Wysauking,** an unfrequented path, led up Wysox creek and down the Wappasening to Owego. Besides these there were many cross-trails (short-cuts) and hunting paths, the latter, particularly, through the mountainous region of Southern Bradford—the great hunting-ground. Consult the map on page 25 of Indian paths for courses and definite locations.

CHAPTER III

Territorial Acquisition and Conflicting Interests

Royal Grants.—In 1620 King James I incorporated the "Grand Council of Plymouth for planting and governing New England in America," and granted to the persons constituting it, all that tract of North America lying between the 40th and 48th degrees of north latitude, in its whole extent from "sea to sea" (Atlantic to Pacific), excepting only such land as might already be in possession of another Christian prince. The Council was authorized to convey or assign "such particular portions of said lands to such subjects, adventurers or planters, as they should think proper."

In 1631, a deed from the Earl of Warwick, then the president of the Plymouth Council, conveyed to Viscount Say-and-Seal, Lord Brooke and their associates, that part of New England, afterwards purchased from them by the Colony of Connecticut. Now, "though the right of soil had passed from the crown by the original grant, the powers of government were considered of a nature so sacred, they could only be derived directly from the King," consequently, in 1662 King Charles II renewed and confirmed the charter of Connecticut, distinctly recognizing it as a part and parcel of the old Plymouth grant. This tract patented to Connecticut, extended "from Narragansett river 120 miles on a straight line, near the shore towards the southwest, as the coast lies towards Virginia, and within that breadth from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Sea." The territory as thus described included a belt of land bounded on the north by the south line of the Massachusetts grant, on the south by the 41st parallel of latitude and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. The 41st

parallel enters Pennsylvania at Stroudsburg and crosses it 69 miles south of the north line of the state. That part of Pennsylvania, which included Bradford county, was embraced in the Connecticut claim.

King Charles II of England by his letters-patent, dated March 4, 1681, granted to William Penn, his heirs and assigns, all that tract of land in America, "bounded on the east by Delaware river from twelve miles distance northward of New Castle towne, unto the three and fortieth degree of north latitude; the said land to extent westward five degrees in longitude, to be computed from the said eastern bounds, and the said land to be bounded on the north by the beginning of the three and fortieth degree of north latitude, and on the south by a circle drawn twelve miles distance from New Castle, northward and westward, unto the beginning of the fortieth degree of north latitude, and then by a straight line westward to the limits of longitude above mentioned." This grant to Penn, it will be seen, overlapped by one degree, extending the whole length of Pennsylvania, the grant to Connecticut, made by the same monarch nineteen years before. Hence, the belt of land between the 41st and 42nd parallels, became the bone of contention between Connecticut and Pennsylvania, causing endless litigation and strife which lasted more than a century.

Purchases from Indians.—Before any attempt was made by the whites to settle the Upper Susquehanna Valley, the land was purchased from the Indians. The several Indian purchases, covering Bradford county, were: **First,** that made by the Susquehanna Company at Albany in 1754, contained that part of the county, "west from a line ten miles east of the Susquehanna river"; the balance of the county's area was within the Connecticut Delaware Company's purchase, also in 1754. **Second,** that made by the proprietary government of Pennsylvania at Fort Stanwix in 1768, included that part of the county east of the Susquehanna river and south of Towanda creek; the purchase made by the Penn government

in 1784, contained that part of the county north of Towanda creek and west of the Susquehanna river. Thus it will be seen that the Indians had sold the same territory to both Connecticut companies and the proprietaries of Pennsylvania.

The Susquehanna Company.—The territory of Connecticut, east of New York, being nearly all taken up, many of the people began to turn their eyes towards some favorable location within her charter limits to the westward. Rumors of the wondrous beauty and fertility of the Susquehanna Valley were in circulation. A few prominent men of Connecticut, wishing to know more of the country, sent a party to explore this region. They were charmed with Wyoming. Its broad plains, its rich soil and beautiful situation made it a paradise beside the sterile, rock-bound New England. The report was so favorable, that an association, styled the **Susquehanna Company,** was formed July 8, 1753, for the purpose of securing the purchase, and effecting a settlement of the Susquehanna lands, **with the ultimate design of being erected into a separate colony by a royal charter.**

At a meeting of the Company at Albany on the 9th of January, 1754, Deacon Timothy Woodbridge was appointed to negotiate with the Six Nations for the purchase of the Susquehanna land. By the aid of Col. John Lydius of Albany, for a consideration of 2000 pounds current money of the province of New York, a deed was obtained from the Indians of a large tract of land, "beginning ten miles east of the east branch of the Susquehanna river, on the one and fortieth degree of north latitude, thence with a northward line ten miles distant from the said river to the 42nd degree, and to extend throughout the whole breadth thereof through two degrees of longitude, 120 miles." This deed, which covered all of Bradford county, except the northeastern corner, was signed by fourteen sachems of the Six Nations and bears date of July 11, 1754.

The Delaware Company.—Another association, called the Delaware Company, was subsequently formed. A deed to

Hezekiah Huntington and 360 others, his associates, was obtained in 1754 from the **Ninnepuncs**, or **Delaware** Indians, of a tract of land extending through the breadth of the Connecticut charter, from the Delaware river on the east to the line of the Susquehanna Company's purchase on the west. This included the northeastern part of Bradford county, comprising the township of Warren and parts of Windham, Orwell and Pike. The Delaware Company was not a conspicuous party to the land controversies in Bradford county, only so far as their interests blended with those of the Susquehanna Company.

Precautionary Steps.—In the fall of 1754, a party of the Susquehanna Company repaired to the Wyoming Valley to view the country and select a favorable location for a settlement. Owing to the disturbed condition of affairs, growing out of the French war, the matter was held in abeyance for eight years. After peace had been declared the Company promptly renewed its efforts to take possession of its domain; and for the additional security of the settlers, the Company appointed a committee to attend another treaty with the Indians, held at Albany in March, 1763, at which the Indians confirmed their former sale and guaranteed to the Company immediate and peaceful possession of the soil.

The Plan of Colonization adopted by the Susquehanna Company was to divide its Indian purchase into townships, containing 16,000 acres, to be as nearly square as the nature of the country would admit. Each township was to be divided into 53 parts, or lots of 300 acres, of equal quality; 50 lots were appropriated to the settlers, one to the use of the schools, one to the church and one to the first gospel minister who should settle in the township. A proprietor was allowed to locate a right and make a settlement on any of the unoccupied and ungranted land of the purchase. Such locations were called **Pitches**, and on the survey and allotment of the township, in which they were situated, were to be assigned as part of the occupant's right or share. As an incentive to

settlers five kinds of rights were voted by the Company: 1. **Original,** or **Proprietors' Rights,** being those of original proprietors of the Company, who had paid from $2 to $15 for admission. 2. **Settlers' Rights,** offered as a gratuity to a certain number of proprietors, who by themselves or their agents, would go upon the ground and hold their possessions for a certain number of years. 3. **Suffering Rights,** which were additional grants, given as compensation to those who suffered losses in the conflicts with the Pennsylvania authorities. 4. **Certificate Rights,** granted to proprietors, who did not become actual settlers; these certificates were sometimes sold, and also used as currency or sources of speculation. 5. **Half-Share Rights,** originally issued to accommodate a class of people unable to purchase a full share, and finally issued to able-bodied men, who were induced to come upon the purchase, in full faith in the validity of the Company's title, for the purpose of defending it against the encroachments of the Pennsylvania land-holders. The latter were known as "half-share men," or "wild Yankees."

First Settlement Destroyed.—Preliminary arrangements having been made, in May, 1763, about 150 settlers, some bringing their families, arrived from Connecticut. They occupied and improved lands in Wilkes-Barre, Kingston, Plymouth and Hanover. This year Pontiac's war broke out and bands of hostile Indians began to hover over the frontier settlements in Pennsylvania. About mid-day, October 15, 1763, just as the Connecticut pioneers were returning from their fields, they were furiously attacked by a band of savages, who killed and scalped twenty of their number and took several prisoners; the remainder of the colony, men, women and children, fled in wild disorder to the mountains. "Language cannot describe the sufferings of the fugitives as they traversed the wilderness, destitute of food and clothing, on their journey to their former homes, 250 miles away."

Peace Treaty and Proprietaries of Pennsylvania.—After the disaster of the first colony, by order of the Crown, all

further attempts at making a settlement on the Susquehanna were suspended until the establishment of peace. This was finally secured at the treaty of Fort Stanwix, November 5, 1768, at which time, the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania effected a purchase of a tract of land, "beginning at Owegy (Owego), thence following the left bank of the Susquehanna as far as the mouth of Awandae (Towanda) Creek, thence up said creek on the south side and along the north side of the Burnett hills to the head of Pine Creek, thence down that stream to the West Branch and across to the Ohio." This tract included a large part of Bradford county, being most of the same land purchased from the Indians by the Susquehanna and Delaware companies in 1754.

The Pennsylvania government now holding a title for the coveted Wyoming (a name in its general application including the entire valley of the Upper Susquehanna) at once adopted rigorous measures to effect a settlement under the patronage of the Proprietaries, for whom two large manors were surveyed, and lots of 100 acres each were leased to Charles Stewart, Amos Ogden and others, friends of the Proprietaries, at a small rental, on condition that they hold possession of the country. Within a short time warrants were issued and surveys made of the most valuable lands in the purchase, which were assigned to the friends of the government to be held by themselves or leased to their faithful allies.

Renewal of Settlement and Conflict.—The Indians again reconciled, the Connecticut people arranged a second expedition to the Susquehanna country. Upon returning to their possessions in 1769 they found them in the occupancy of Stewart, Ogden and others, who had reached the valley a few days in advance of them and had raised the flag of the Proprietary government. Here was a dilemma. What was to be done? There was but one alternative, either to retrace their steps to Connecticut, or stand their ground. They choose the latter, and here began that long and bitter conflict between the Connecticut and Pennsylvania men, known as the "Yankee

and Pennamite War." Five times the Yankees were expelled, but as often renewed the contest, and the close of 1771 found the Susquehanna Company in full possession.

Government and Jurisdiction.—In the beginning the settlers, under the Susquehanna Company, were left to govern themselves. This was by the adoption of a few simple rules which were observed as the laws of the community. In 1773 a code for townships was adopted by the company, providing for the election of three directors and a constable, or peace officer. This system of jurisprudence prevailed until 1774 when Connecticut assumed jurisdiction by creating the town of Westmoreland, being "all the territory within her charter limits from the Delaware river to fifteen miles west of the Susquehanna," and attaching it to the county of Litchfield. In 1776 the town of Westmoreland, by Act of the Connecticut legislature, was constituted a county, over which the laws of Connecticut were exercised until the acceptance of the Trenton Decree.

Cessation of Hostilities and New Townships.—The years 1772, '73 and '74 were a period of peace and prosperity with Wyoming, and emigrants poured in rapidly upon the settlements. The Susquehanna Company continued to grant new townships and settle them, occupying in all seventeen prior to 1782. Of these, Springfield, Standing Stone, Claverack and Ulster were in Bradford county. For a season after the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, Wyoming was allowed a state of comparative repose. The government of Pennsylvania in 1776 was changed by the removal of the Proprietaries and the formation of a new constitution; and both Connecticut and Pennsylvania had other and more important demands upon their attention than the disputes of rival claimants for a remote and sequestered territory.

The Yankee and Pennamite War, so long a bitter and vindictive feud, was sometimes attended by bloodshed and sometimes by reprisals only. The jails of the adjoining counties of Northampton and Northumberland were often filled with

Wyoming prisoners, sent there by the authorities of Pennsylvania for trespassing on the disputed lands. And thus a series of murders, arsons, battles, sieges, arrests and angry personal disputes continued for more than a quarter of a century. In the beginning the Wyoming Valley was the hotbed of strife, yet with less rancor, the settlers of Bradford county were involved in the contentions, which related to two distinct questions—**the right of jurisdiction** and **the right of soil.**

The Trenton Decree.—At the close of the Revolutionary war, Congress, at the instance of the state of Pennsylvania with the concurrence of the state of Connecticut, intervened the Federal authority to adjust the Susquehanna troubles. Commissioners were accordingly appointed, who met at Trenton, N. J., November 12, 1782. After a session of forty-one days, during which the agents and attorneys on both sides discussed at length the subject of the troubles, the Commissioners on the 30th of December came to the unanimous decision "that Connecticut had no right to the land in controversy, and that the jurisdiction and pre-emption of all the territory lying within the charter of Pennsylvania of right belonged to the state of Pennsylvania." On all sides, **the right of jurisdiction** was assented to, but **the right of soil** remained an open question, and the confusion and strife became more bitter and disastrous than before.

Colonel Franklin the Rousing Spirit.—The Susquehanna Company, which had intermitted its meetings during the Revolutionary war and seemed paralyzed by the Trenton Decree, was roused to new life through the efforts of Col. John Franklin and by the sufferings of the Wyoming people and Pennsylvania oppressions. At a meeting of the Company, held at Hartford in July, 1785, it was resolved to support its claim and protect its settlers, to grant 400 half-share rights to settlers, who would go upon their lands and remain three years, and to sell 600 full shares for the use of the Company in defending their claim. The impulse given by these meas-

ures, aided by the influence of some of the prominent men of Connecticut and Massachusetts, led a large number to emigrate to the purchase. Of these, the greater part of the half-share men became settlers in Bradford county.

New State Project.—In April, 1786, Gen. Ethan Allen of Vermont visited the valley. He proposed to settle on the Susquehanna purchase and bring with him a number of Green Mountain boys to aid the settlers in maintaining their claim. A large number of rights and the township of Allensburg on Wyalusing creek were given to aid in the project. At the formation of the Company it was contemplated to erect its purchase into a separate colony, now it was determined as the only means of securing the claims of the Company, to form a new state out of the contested territory, in defiance of Pennsylvania. Prominent men in New England lent their influence to the scheme. A constitution was adopted and approved by the Company, and it is said that General Allen boasted, "that with his Green Mountain boys he had made one state and could make another." In the meanwhile the Pennsylvania government became highly alarmed and began to make overtures for peace. An act was passed in September, 1786, erecting the county of Luzerne out of the northern part of Northumberland. Col. Timothy Pickering, who had been Quartermaster-General in the Revolutionary War, was appointed to organize the new county. By his sagacious methods and the arrest and imprisonment of Col. John Franklin, the master spirit, the new state project was frustrated, but the land contentions were not quieted.

Settlers and Extent of Claims.—From 1785 Bradford county filled up rapidly with New England settlers. The Susquehanna Company engaged actively in granting new townships, making surveys and selling rights. In the meantime the Pennsylvania land-holders were not idle; tracts were surveyed and land sold or leased to settlers. By the close of 1796 nearly every foot of land in Bradford county was held by both the Susquehanna Company and Pennsylvania

warrants. With the exception of about a dozen families, the New England settlers were either "half-share men" or in their interest. They were mostly settled along the Susquehanna river and Towanda and Sugar creeks.

The Confirming Law.—In 1787, the Pennsylvania Assembly passed what was called the Confirming Law, in which it was provided, "that all rights or lots lying within the county of Luzerne, which were occupied or acquired by Connecticut claimants who were actual settlers there at or before the termination of the claim of Connecticut by the Trenton Decree, and which rights or lots were particularly assigned to the said settlers prior to the said decree, agreeably to the regulations then in force among them, be and they are hereby confirmed to them, their heirs and assigns." Provision was also made for compensating the Pennsylvania claimants out of the unappropriated lands of the Commonwealth. Some were satisfied by this measure but the majority were not. The law was suspended in 1788, and finally repealed by the legislature in 1790.

Intrusion Law.—In 1795, the Pennsylvania legislature passed the Intrusion Law, inflicting heavy fines and imprisonment upon any person convicted of taking possession of, entering, intruding, or settling "on any lands within the limits of the counties of Northampton, Northumberland or Luzerne, by virtue or under color of any conveyance of half-share right, or any other pretended title not derived from the authority of this Commonwealth, or of the proprietaries of Pennsylvania before the Revolution," making it a crime to combine or conspire to convey, possess, or settle any such lands under any half-share right, but excepting the land within the seventeen townships. This law proved very obnoxious, and was stoutly resisted by the half-share men.

The Compromise Law was passed by the State legislature in 1799. Under the terms of the enactment, Commissioners were appointed to cause a survey to be made of all the lands claimed by the Connecticut settlers in the seventeen townships,

previous to the Trenton Decree, according to the rules and regulations among them. The Commissioners were to classify and value these lands and give certificates to the owners, upon presentation of which, to the secretary of the land office, on the payment of a small sum, a patent was granted by the State. The purchase money to be paid was 1st class, $2 an acre; 2nd class, $1.25 an acre; 3rd class, 50 cents an acre; 4th class, 8⅓ cents an acre. The lands of the Pennsylvania claimants were also to be ascertained and valued, and when they came in conflict with the Connecticut men, they were required to relinquish their title to the State and receive from the treasury, in full compensation for the land of the 1st class, $5.00 an acre; 2nd class, $3.00 an acre; 3rd class, $1.50 an acre; 4th class, 25 cents an acre.

The Wild Yankees.—The Compromise Act provided for the settlers in the seventeen townships but there was another class to whom no compromise was offered. These were the half-share men, or as sometimes called "the wild Yankees." For them, the Commonwealth had a policy, not of conciliation, but of extermination. Toward these, juries were allowed no discretion, and for them, courts could show no mercy. To this policy, as may be supposed, these settlers (nearly 300 in Bradford county) did not readily accede, although many of the old settlers endeavored to persuade them to submit to the oppressive laws and trust to the generosity of the State to afford them relief. On the other hand, they were urged to maintain their claims at all hazards by Col. John Franklin, the Satterlees, Spaldings and others. For their better security and mutual protection the half-share men entered into a compact, known as the "Wild Yankee League." As might be expected acts of violence were committed and many things were done, which, in less exciting times, would have been considered atrocious.

Settlers under Pennsylvania title were driven off their lands and surveyors, who came into locate warrants, were compelled to desist. A surveyor on Wyalusing creek had his compass

broken, another on Sugar creek was frightened away by the whizzing of bullets about his head. Col. Arthur Erwin, an extensive land-owner, was shot dead while sitting in the door of the house of Daniel McDuffee in Athens. Near the head of Sugar creek two land agents, or "spies," as they were called, were never heard of after certain rifles had been fired with deadly aim. Rev. Thomas Smiley, while acting as an assistant agent under the Intrusion Law, was pursued by a band of "Wild Yankees," who at night broke into his room at the house of Jacob Grantier near the mouth of Towanda creek, compelled him to burn his papers, took him near the creek, poured a bottle of tar over his head and beard, then added feathers, and after giving him a kick told him he might go, but must leave the country.

Political Phases.—Frequently the land troubles became a political question or issue. In the legislature Col. John Franklin, on all questions relating to the title of lands, was earnest in his defense of the half-share men, and towards the land-jobbers, unsparing in his reproaches and withering sarcasm. An attempt was made in the session of 1802–03 to expel him from the Assembly on account of his indictment under the Intrusion Law, but it failed. Determined, however, to get rid of him, the legislature, in 1804, passed an Act dividing the county of Luzerne and setting off that part which contained the residence of Colonel Franklin to Lycoming county. In 1805, however, much to the chagrin of his enemies, he was elected by the citizens of Lycoming, and appeared in triumph at Lancaster and took his seat. "As it was his crowning, so it was his closing victory."

The Mathewson-Welles controversy, which had been a personal and legal question of Connecticut title for more than twenty years, finally degenerated into a political quarrel. In 1826 Constant Mathewson of Athens was nominated for the legislature by the Democrats and opposed by the Welles faction. The issue was made on the merits of the controversy over the land in question; Mathewson was elected. This was

the final contest in which Connecticut title was involved, but other land questions were often a leading issue in subsequent political campaigns.

Conclusion of Land Troubles.—After the Compromise Law, a number of acts were passed by the legislature to meet certain emergencies and clarify the general law in its application. Organized opposition by the half-share men continued until about the year 1804, when want of support, the increasing number who were securing Pennsylvania titles, the defection in their own ranks, and the growing power of the State, finally induced the most ultra to either submit to the laws regulating titles or remove from the State.

But this was not the end. The laws had so complicated matters that numerous titles became questionable and were rightfully determined only after long litigation. Another phase presented itself. The land-jobbers, holding Pennsylvania title to a large part of the land, that had been cleared and improved by the early settlers in the county, compelled them to re-purchase at exorbitant prices or issued writs of ejectment to remove them from their farms. Again the settlers became aroused and united. During the years 1835, '36 and '37 many important settlers' meetings were held in the county, protesting against the unreasonable demands of the land-holders and petitioning the legislature for redress of grievances.

The last uprising against the land-holders was in Springfield township in July, 1844, when Wm. B. Clymer, agent of the Bingham lands, and three sub-agents, stopping at the house of William Cooper, were surprised at night and made prisoners by a party of masked men, who ransacked the Clymer trunks, taking all the papers therefrom and burning them. This lawless act was generally condemned, and no arrests were made.

CHAPTER IV

Explorations, Missions and Settlements

Three hundred years ago the only highways into the great wilderness of Bradford county were the streams and Indian trails. The first white man to visit this unexplored country was Etienne (Stephen) Brulé in 1615 (see Indians and Athens).

Emigration (1723).—From the time of Brulé, so far as we have any record, it was more than a hundred years before the next white man passed down the Susquehanna Valley. The sufferings of the German Palatinates of New York, having been related to Governor Keith, his interest and sympathy were at once aroused. He offered them a home in Pennsylvania where their titles could be clear and their land free from Indian claims. Accordingly in the spring of 1723, thirty-three families prepared to make the trip from the Schoharie Valley. With their meager household goods, packed on horses and on their own backs, over mountains, valleys and through forests, they reached the headwaters of the Susquehanna. Here they constructed rafts upon which they placed their women and children and under the most thrilling experiences, floated down the river, about 200 miles, to the mouth of Swarta Creek, below Harrisburg. Here they met the men, who had driven the cattle and horses along the river bank, then proceeded to the Tulpehocken Valley in Berks county, where they formed a settlement. During the next six years, a large number of other Palatinates from Schoharie came down the Susquehanna and joined their friends at Tulpehocken. While these people did not locate in Bradford county, the route opened by them brought into the county its first settlers.

COLONEL CONRAD WEISER IN HIS ADVANCED AGE

Mission Among Indians (1737).—Governor Gooch of Virginia desired the province of Pennsylvania to mediate between the Six Nations and Southern Indians. Conrad Weiser was selected to perform this mission. He started on his journey with a German companion, Stoffel Stump, and an Indian guide, reaching the county by the way of Lycoming. Crossing the divide they came down Sugar creek, arriving at the Indian village of Oscalui (North Towanda), March 28, 1737. Here at Diahoga (Athens) they found the Indians on the verge of starvation. Their own provisions were exhausted but a small supply was secured and they proceeded on their mission. Their journey was one of severest hardship through a dense wilderness of 500 miles. It should be remembered, however, that this was not Weiser's first visit among the Indians in this section, as he himself says, "I was here twelve years before" (1725).

Visit by Men of Science (1743).—In July, 1743, Conrad Weiser was sent again with a message from the Governor of Virginia to arrange a place of meeting with the Six Nations to formulate a treaty in regard to disputed lands. He was accompanied on this expedition by John Bartram, a celebrated Quaker traveler and botanist, Lewis Evans, a geographer for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and Indian guides. The trip was made on horseback from Philadelphia. The party entered the county by the Lycoming route, encountering many difficulties in their passage through the wilderness. A stop was made at the Indian village of Diahoga. Here, as at other places, observations and examinations were made by Bartram and Evans, who were the first men of science to visit this section, and the journey, the first one, made across the county on horseback.

A Peace and Religious Mission (1745).—In June, 1745, Spangenburg and Zeisberger passed through the county and the Indian villages of Oscalui and Diahoga, on their journey to the capital of the Iroquois Confederacy, a mission for both political and religious purposes. They were accompanied by

Shikellimy, a Cayuga sachem, and the Iroquois viceroy at Shamokin, one of his sons, and Andrew Montour. Their object was to induce the Six Nations to conclude a peace with the **Catawbis,** to make satisfaction for the murders perpetrated by the **Shawanese,** and to obtain permission for the Christian Indians to begin a settlement at Wyoming. At this time but few Indians were observed at Oscalui; but they found many pictured trees about the place, it being on the great war-path. War parties were in this way accustomed to record the results of their campaigns. The bark was peeled off on one side of the tree and on this were painted certain characters by which they understood from what and how many the war-party consisted, against what tribe they had fought, how many scalps and prisoners they had taken and how many men they had lost.

Missionaries on Journey (1750).—In the spring of 1750, Commerhoff, a bishop in the Moravian church, in company with Zeisberger, passed up the Susquehanna from Wyoming to Diahoga enroute for Onondaga, in order to negotiate with the Great Council for the establishment of a mission among the Iroquois. They were accompanied by a Cayuga chief and his family. When the party reached the vicinity of Wyalusing, the remains of an old town were still visible, which the Cayuga said was called **Go-hon-to-to,** inhabited by Andastes, upon whom the Five Nations had made war and completely eradicated them—killing all but a few, who were spared as prisoners, and adopted by Cayuga families. On the night of June 7th the missionaries encamped on the Wysauking plains, which, abounding in wild roses, they called the "Garden of Roses." Their next stopping place was on the Sheshequin flats, which, owing to the shelter afforded from a violent storm, they called "Camp Necessity."

Council With Indians (1756).—In May, 1756, Governor Morris sent Captain Newcastle (an Indian adopted by Morris) to Diahoga with a message to conciliate **Teedyuscung,** king of the Delawares, and consult with other Indian chiefs. Many

ZEISBERGER PREACHING TO INDIANS

strings of wampum were exchanged and the council dissolved with a friendly feeling. At different times, thereafter, representatives of the Proprietary government counseled with the Indians at Diahoga on important matters.

Moravian Missions (1760–72).—Charles Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, spent the night of May 20, 1760, at M'chwihilusing and preached to the Indians in their own language. The next on the ground were Zeisberger and Woolman, in May and June, 1763. A mission (see Wyalusing) was established by Zeisberger and Schmick in May, 1765, and existed until June, 1772. Another mission (see Ulster), where preaching began in 1766, was established at Ulster in 1769 and continued till 1772, when the converts joined their brethren at Wyalusing and removed to the Tuscaroras' Valley in Ohio.

Settlement (1770).—In 1710 a large number of Palatinates, people of one of the German states, were induced to emigrate into the province of New York where many of them were placed to the westward of the British settlements, adjacent to the war-like Mohawks. Becoming dissatisfied with their location and the treatment from the New York authorities, through the invitation of Governor Keith, they found a home in Pennsylvania and removed thereto. The route adopted by them was overland from the Schoharie Valley to the headwaters of the Susquehanna, thence down the stream. Of these hardy Palatinates, Rudolph Fox and Peter Shufeldt (Shoefelt) came down the river with their families in May, 1770. Mr. Fox stopped at Towanda and Shufeldt at what was afterwards known as Frenchtown, being the first white men who undertook to make a permanent home in Bradford county. Mr. Shufeldt remained six years then removed to the West Branch where he was killed by the Indians in 1778. Mr. Fox (see Towanda) held his home in the wilderness and thus became the first permanent settler within Bradford county. It was three years before the next settlers came, being the Stropes and Van Valkenburgs, who located at Indian Mead-

ows, Wyalusing in 1773, and changed their residence to Wysox in 1776. In 1774, James Wells and Amos York settled in Wyalusing, Lemuel Fitch and Anthony Rummerfield in Standing Stone and Benjamin Budd in Terry. In 1775, Samuel Cole and sons located in Asylum, Jacob Bowman in Towanda, Joseph Wharton in Tuscarora and Edward Hicks in Wilmot. Besides these, there was a considerable number of Connecticut people, loyalists and squatters, who during 1775 and 1776, had located in Wysox, Asylum, Standing Stone, Wyalusing and Wilmot.

CHAPTER V

During the Revolutionary War

Six years before it was declared, "that the united colonies are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown," the first permanent settler had floated down the Susquehanna and pitched his cabin within Bradford county. From 1770 to 1777 about sixty families found their way into the county and were residing along the river in the great wilderness, stretching from Towanda to Quick's Bend. Most of these settlers had established homes under Connecticut title, some under Pennsylvania title, a few had purchased from the Indians while others were here merely as "squatters." When the war-clouds reached the valley, the Connecticut settlers arrayed themselves on the side for Independence, while the Pennsylvania-title men and most of the "squatters," or "interlopers," were loyal to Great Britain. The Whigs and Tories were about equally divided, and a clash was inevitable.

The situation of the Whig families was most hazardous. Above them were the Indian villages at Sheshequannunk and Tioga. Tioga early became the rendezvous for hostile bands of British soldiers, Tories and Indians, who, following the Susquehanna, or great war-path, which skirted its eastern bank, made their incursions upon Wyoming; or, taking the Sheshequin path, fell like a thunderbolt upon the inhabitants of the West Branch. Scarcely a month was allowed to pass, from the beginning till the close of the Revolutionary War, that these hills did not echo the yells of the savage warrior, or have the tread of the American soldier.

In 1776, when the call was issued for the formation of the two Wyoming companies, there was a quick response from

this end of the valley. Simon Spalding, James Wells and son, Ambrose Gaylord, Justus Gaylord, Stephen Skiff and others hastened to Wyoming and gave their services to the cause of Liberty. Other Whigs with their families followed to Wyoming for protection and to aid in the impending struggle. Still others returned to New England and joined the American army. Thus, for a time, the Tories held almost entire possession of the county. The men finally joined Johnson's Royal Greens and moved their families within the British lines. From 1779 to 1783, owing to the various hostile expeditions into this section, there was not left within the bounds of the county, a Whig, a Tory, Neutral or Indian.

1777.—In the month of March, while Rudolph Fox of Towanda was in search of his cattle, he was seized by a party of Indians and taken to Quebec, whence, after being in captivity nine months, he made his escape. On December 6, a party of twenty Indians and refugees, under Indian chief Hopkins, plundered the house of Robert Fitzgerald at Standing Stone and drove off his cattle, sheep and horses. The latter part of December, Lieut. Colonel George Dorrance made an expedition up the river with 111 men looking after troublesome Tories. He advanced as far as Lower Sheshequin, where he found Indian chief Hopkins domiciled, who, it was believed, was harboring several prominent Tories. The soldiers were directed not to molest the Indians, but hoping to capture some of the white banditti, entered Hopkins's house, made him prisoner and commenced their search. Hopkins, attempting to escape, was shot through the body by Rufus Baldwin, who was placed to guard him. This was **the first blood shed in this valley** during the Revolutionary War. Hopkins, however, recovered and was present at the battle of Wyoming.

1778.—The year 1778 commenced with renewed acts of depredations upon the settlements. In January a party of Indians captured Lemuel Fitch of Standing Stone, took him to Niagara, thence to Canada where he died in captivity. On the 14th of February, Amos York of Wyalusing was seized

by a band of Indians, who plundered his house, drove off his stock, and with much cruelty tore Mr. York from his family and marched him away. He was held in captivity about nine months, but died after his release, before he could reach his loved ones. In the month of March, Nathan Kingsley, a neighbor of Mr. York, was also captured by the Indians and taken to Niagara. After about a year he made his escape and reached Wyoming in safety. During the latter part of March, Lieut. Colonel Dorrance with 150 men came up from Wilkes-Barre and removed the York, Kingsley and other Whig families remaining at Wyalusing and Wilmot to Wyoming. On the 20th of May a band of thirteen Indians surprised the Stropes and Van Valkenburgs at Wysox, burned their house, drove off their stock and carried all into captivity, save Sebastian Strope, who had started for Wyoming. Rudolph Fox was again captured by the same party, but soon succeeded in making his escape.

During the month of June, Indians, British soldiers and Tories (combined force variously estimated, 800 to 1100) assembled at Tioga Point and arranged their attack upon Wyoming. While at Tioga, a few days were spent in feasting, during which, every Indian warrior devoured a piece of roasted dog flesh, singing war-songs and engaging in war-dances. At the conclusion of these performances, the party with faces bedaubed with paint, embarked in their canoes, sang war-songs and set out on their ruthless mission.

The Hartley Expedition.—In September, 1778, Col. Thomas Hartley put in operation his bold design of penetrating the enemy's country and destroying the Indian towns in this section. He left Muncy on the 21st with 200 men and he himself says: "Our route was met with great rains and prodigious swamps; mountains, defiles and rocks impeded our march. We waded or swam the river Lycoming upwards of twenty times. In lonely woods and groves we found the lurking places of the savage murderers who had desolated our frontier. We saw the huts where they dried the scalps

of helpless women and children who had fallen into their hands.'' On the 26th Hartley reached the lower edge of the county and near Canton met a number of Indians on the war-path. A skirmish ensued in which an important chief was killed when the other Indians fled. At or near Ulster fifteen prisoners were taken. Queen Esther's town and all the Indian settlements on the west side of the river were destroyed. The march down the river, a distance of thirty miles, was made in a day. When the expedition reached Indian Hill, September 29, just on the lower edge of the county, a heavy onset was made on the left flank and rear by a large body of Indians. The contest was sharp and of short duration. The enemy fled, leaving ten of their number dead upon the field. Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. He reached Wyoming on the 5th of October, having performed a circuit of nearly 300 miles in about two weeks, ''bringing off,'' as he says, ''nearly 50 head of cattle, 28 canoes and many other articles.'' This was the most daring and effectual movement against the Indians within Bradford county. In fine, the campaign planned by Colonel Hartley and so admirably executed was one of the most brilliant exploits of the Revolutionary War.

1779—Sullivan's Indian Expedition.—As a result of Colonel Hartley's success, a much greater movement was planned against the Indians. The chief command of the expedition was given to Major-General John Sullivan of New Hampshire, who was directed to report at Easton, where the main body of troops was ordered to be assembled. On the 18th of June the troops left Easton, arriving at Wyoming on the 23rd. Here for nearly six weeks General Sullivan engaged in collecting supplies and in organizing and drilling his army. The boats, 214 in number, were loaded with provisions, the heavy artillery, consisting of two 6-pounders, four 3-pounders, two howitzers and other military stores, and the fleet placed in command of Col. Thomas Proctor. The pack-horses, 1200,

carried the camp equipage and daily rations, and were followed by a drove of 800 beef cattle.

On Saturday afternoon, July 31, the whole army was put in motion for its march to Tioga. The force, in addition to Colonel Proctor's artillery regiment, consisted of three brigades, about 3500 men. The Light Troops, Pennsylvania organizations, under command of Gen. Edward Hand, formed the vanguard of the army and usually marched about a mile in front of the main body. Gen. William Maxwell, commanding the New Jersey brigade, formed the Right division, the Left, under command of Gen. Enoch Poor, was composed of the New Hampshire and Massachusetts troops; Lieutenant John Jenkins was chief guide. Sixty men under Capt. William Gifford came up on the west side of the river to prevent any surprise or interruption from that quarter.

On August 5th the army arrived at Wyalusing and encamped, remaining until the 8th; August 8th–9th, the main army encamped at Standing Stone and Light Troops at Wesauking (Wysox); on the evening of August 9th the whole army went into camp at Sheshequin, remaining until the 11th, when the march was resumed and Tioga Point reached. On the 9th Colonel Proctor landed on the west side of the river and destroyed the Indian town of Newtychanning (mouth of Sugar creek), consisting of 28 log houses, which had been abandoned. Soon after reaching Tioga, General Sullivan ordered the construction of a stockade fort, which was called "Fort Sullivan"; "four blockhouses were built for the defense of the boats and garrisoned by 250 men and invalids, Col. Israel Shreve commanding; here all unnecessary baggage was left, all the women and children and also two 6-pounders."

On August 22nd, Gen. James Clinton's division, consisting of four regiments and numbering about 1500 men, coming from the Mohawk by the way of Otsego Lake down the Susquehanna, arrived at Tioga, where they were welcomed with salvos of artillery and escorted into camp by Proctor's band. The

army now numbered about 5000 men, **one-third of the whole American army.** This was the largest and most imposing military force ever gathered on the soil of Bradford county, as the expedition was the most remarkable undertaking during the Revolutionary War.

On August 5th, Sergt. Martin Johnson of the 2nd New Jersey regiment died suddenly after going into camp at Wyalusing. A soldier of the cattle guard belonging to Van Cortlandt's regiment, who had died at Blackwalnut, was brought to Wyalusing and with Sergeant Johnson was buried near the Kingsley house. August 12th, in the engagement at Chemung, seven soldiers were killed. All were brought back to Tioga Point and buried in one grave with military honors. August 15th, while Jabez Elliott and four others were guarding some horses and cattle at Queen Esther's flats, they were fired upon by a small party of the enemy. Elliott was killed and scalped. August 17th, Philip Helter of the German regiment, while a little beyond the picket line at Tioga Point, was fired upon by savages lying in ambush and killed. August 23rd, Capt. Benjamin Kimball was accidentally shot and killed by a companion at Tioga Point. He was buried on the following day with military honors. Abner Dearborn, who was severely wounded August 29th, at Newton, died a few days later at Tioga Point.

On August 26th at 10 o'clock, the armies of both Sullivan and Clinton were in motion for the accomplishment of the great object of the campaign. The battle of Newtown followed on Sunday, August 29th, in which the Indians, British and Tories were severely punished and scattered in all directions. The country between the upper Susquehanna and the Genesee was laid waste by the patriots, who destroyed forty-one Indian towns and villages, the mission having been achieved with a loss of only forty-one men, killed, died of wounds and other causes.

September 30th, on the return of Sullivan and Clinton with their armies to Tioga, they were received with military honors, the garrison turning out with presented arms and a salute of thirteen rounds from their artillery, which compliment was returned them from the park of artillery with the army. Colonel Shreve had an elegant dinner provided for the general

and field officers of the army. The next day Colonel Brewer left with General Sullivan's message to Congress, relating the great success of the expedition. On October 2, "General Sullivan made an elegant entertainment and invited all the field officers to dine with him. In the evening to conclude the mirth of the day, an Indian dance was held. Officers joined in it. The dance was led and conducted by a young sachem of the Oneida tribe. At the end of each performance the Indian war-whoop was set up by all the dancers."

GEN. JOHN SULLIVAN

October 3rd, Fort Sullivan was demolished and on the following day the army marched from Tioga to Wysox, encamping on the same ground as on August 8th–9th. On the morning of October 5th all the troops embarked on boats, except a number to drive the cattle and take down the pack-horses; reached Wyoming on the afternoon of the 7th and encamped on the same ground and in the same order as on July 30. General Sullivan left Wyoming October 10th and reached Easton the 15th, where a thanksgiving service was held, and

then the army hastened to join that of Washington. Congress passed a vote of thanks in which the officers and men were complimented in the highest terms.

1780.—In Wysox, on the night of April 3rd, occurred one of the bravest and most desperate encounters recorded in frontier history. Lieutenant Moses Van Campen, a gallant soldier and Indian fighter, Peter Pence, Abraham Pike and Jonah Rogers (a lad, aged 12 years) had been captured by the Indians. Upon reaching Wysox, the border of the Indian country, and, deeming themselves safe from pursuit, the Indians relaxed their vigilance over their prisoners and all lay down to sleep, five Indians on each side of the captives. The prisoners were all tightly bound except Rogers, whom the chief took in his arms and covered with his blanket. When all the Indians were sound asleep, a knife which one of them had dropped, was secured and the captives cut loose. Van Campen with tomahawk and Pence with guns, turned upon their captors, killing nine of them. Only one Indian escaped and he badly wounded. . . . . In June, Col. John Franklin came up the river with five men on a scout. At Wysox he captured four Tories loaded with valuable plunder.

1781.—In March, James Thompson, an early settler of Buffalo Valley, was captured by the Indians and marched over the Lycoming path. One night when near Towanda, he made a dash for liberty and outstripped his pursuers. With twenty-two grains of corn in his pocket, his only provision, after several days and nights of severest hardships and weak from hunger, he succeeded in reaching his family on the West Branch.

1782.—On the 7th of April, Mrs. Roswell Franklin and four children of Hanover were carried away by the Indians. A party, under the command of Sergeant Thomas Baldwin, went in pursuit. The Indians were overtaken at Lime Hill, this county, on the 14th, when a fierce and desperate conflict ensued. During the engagement Mrs. Franklin was shot and killed by an Indian. Six of the savages were slain and two

wounded. Baldwin had two men wounded, and succeeded in recovering three of the Franklin children. Mrs. Franklin was the only woman killed by the Indians within Bradford county, and this event was the last important act of the Revolutionary War in the Upper Susquehanna Valley.

CHAPTER VI

Renewal of Settlements, Hardships and Advancement

The Pioneers.—At the close of the Revolutionary War, most of the patriot families, who had left, returned to the wilds of Bradford county, bringing others with them. Men of Sullivan's army, who had been charmed with the bright prospects in the Upper Susquehanna Valley, also, came and selected homes. The Susquehanna Company made renewed efforts and offered extraordinary inducements to settlers, which brought scores of New England families to the county, pictured to them as the "Eden of America." Before the close of the century, settlements dotted the valleys of all the principal streams and were planting on the hills. These venturesome pioneers were not only Germans and Hollanders from New York, Yankees from New England and Pennsylvania Germans, but included a colony of French Refugees (see Asylum) who found a home among "lovers of liberty" on a beautiful bend in the Susquehanna. In 1790, two hundred families were settled in the county. The population was 3500 in 1800 and 6200 in 1810. At the organization of the county, the population was approximately 8000 or an average of two families to the square mile.

The Beginning and Home.—When the pioneers came, with the exception of a few Indian clearings, the county was covered with a dense growth of heavy timber, some of which had to be chopped away to make a place for the settler's log cabin and a patch for corn and potatoes. The house of the pioneer was commonly sixteen or eighteen feet square, built of round logs and held together by notches cut in the ends,

the space between the logs being filled with clay mixed with grass and leaves; the walls were from six to eight feet high, and the structure covered with bark or a cob-roof; the floor was mother earth. Openings were left in the side of the building, a large one for a door and one or two smaller ones to let in the light. The huge chimney and fire-place occupied most of one end of the cabin. Two or three benches, made of slabs split from a log, with legs set in holes bored into the round side, afforded seats for the family and guests, and a higher bench answered for a table. Four or five sticks, with

LOG HOUSE

one end inserted into holes bored in the logs and the other end supported by forked stakes, formed the bedstead, which, covered with hemlock boughs, the skins of wild beasts and a blanket, was the place of rest. A kettle or two, some wooden plates and bowls, a spinning wheel and an occasional loom, constituted the household utensils. Before winter set in, a door was made of slabs fastened with wooden pins, a slab-floor laid and a ladder made by which the loft was reached, where the corn was stored and the younger members of the family slept. This simple house was the best that could be made with an axe and auger, the only tools.

Privations and Heroic Endurance.—At first, as the pioneer had no wheat to grind, he made a mortar by burning out the stump of a hardwood tree and with a stone suspended

from an adjoining sapling for a pestle, he pounded his corn into meal. Deer abounded in the woods and fish in the streams. The food of the pioneer, the first year, was mainly fish, venison and hominy, and this eaten frequently without salt, which was expensive and difficult to obtain. Deer-skins supplied the greater part of the clothing for the men, while for the rest of the family, the cloth was made by the matron of the home. These men and women, who thus broke into the wilderness, far from the privileges and comforts of older communities, were the real heroes. To go naked-handed with one's family into the unbroken forest, build a home, procure sustenance, hew out a farm, undergo the toil, submit to privations and encounter the dangers, which these early settlers did, required a pluck and courage of which we have only a slight conception.

Dangers.—Wolves, bears, panthers and other destructive animals were numerous. Sheep and hogs had to be kept in high, strong pens near the house, or they would be devoured. There were no roads and the settler was guided to his cabin by marked trees through the forests. Sometimes the belated traveler lost his way and would be compelled to remain in the woods all night, while in a few instances parties thus bewildered perished from exposure.

Roads.—The only roads the settlers found were the natural highways (the river and larger creeks) and those that had been made by the red man. As soon as they could provide for the immediate necessities of their families, the settlers began to set about opening highways for travel and transportation. The river, when navigable, afforded a cheap and ready means of transporting articles down, but to push a large boat, or even a canoe, against the rapid current and over the shoals and rifts of the Susquehanna, required strength and skill. Then, at times, the river was rendered impassable on account of ice or floods. In 1779 Sullivan's army in coming up on the east side of the river, followed along the great Indian path, enlarging and making it passable for the horses and cattle. This path, or road, was improved by the first settlers and

used some years. As early as 1788, the settlers sent petitions to the court of Luzerne county, setting forth that public roads were necessary in various districts and asked that action be taken in relation thereto. The first petition acted upon was for a road from Wysox to Tioga on the east side of the river. This road was laid out and opened in 1789–90. In 1795, a road was laid out on the west side of the river from the Wyalusing falls to Towanda creek, and the first road built up Wysox creek. In 1796, the first road was built up Towanda creek as far as Franklin and extended to Canton in 1798.

OLD GRIST-MILL

The first road up Sugar creek from the river to Troy was built in 1798–99. Road building, connecting important points, progressed quite rapidly, while the settlers assisted each other in cutting roads from one settlement to another. The Genesee road, the first thoroughfare to the West Branch, entering the southern part of the county, was opened in 1802. Rough, though they were, roads led to all settled parts, at the organization of the county.

Mills to grind the grain and to cut the timber into lumber for building purposes were among the first necessities of the pioneers. When the first settlers came the nearest grist-

mill was at Wilkes-Barre. In 1787, Prince Bryant built a grist-mill and saw-mill, the first in the county, on Cayuta creek, Athens township. The grist-mill, afterwards known as "Shepard's mill," was widely patronized by the people, who often went twenty or twenty-five miles, and it was not uncommon for a settler to carry a bushel of wheat upon his back the entire distance. The next grist-mill was built on the Little Wysox by John Hinman and James Lewis in 1792. To this Mr. Hinman added a saw-mill. A saw-mill, in which Wm. Daugherty, Casper Singer and James Lewis were interested, was built near the mouth of Towanda creek in or before 1793. The first grist-mill on Towanda creek was built at Franklindale by the Allens in 1796, the site ever since having been occupied by a grist-mill. Abial Foster built the first saw-mill on Sugar creek about 1794, and a year or two after, the first grist-mill. The first grist-mill on Wyalusing creek was built by Samuel Gordon in 1793–94, and the first saw-mill on the same creek was built by Joseph C. Town about 1796. The first grist-mill and saw-mill on the Sugar Run in Wilmot were built by Silas F. Andrews about 1794. Eli Holcomb erected a saw-mill and corn-mill on Cash creek, Ulster, in or before 1795. With the beginning of the 19th century mills multiplied rapidly, and lumbering for many years was only exceeded by agriculture as the most important industry.

Agriculture.—To have homes and pursue agriculture were the great objects to be attained by the pioneers in coming into the wilderness. Their first crop was corn, generally with some potatoes. With the next acres cleared followed the introduction of wheat and rye, then oats, buckwheat, flax and hops. Pumpkins, squashes, cabbages, beans, peas and other vegetables adapted to new soil grew plenteously. From the beginning hay was a natural and important crop. Tobacco was but little grown by the pioneers while the production of maple sugar was extensively conducted. With the enlarge-

ment of their fields and crops, the pioneers added cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and fowls. In a few years the territory became well stocked and in time one of the leading agricultural and dairying counties of the state.

Commerce.—Trade was carried on with the lower settlements mainly by Durham boats and canoes. These were easily floated down stream, but to push them up stream with their cargoes by setting-poles, was slow, toilsome and expensive. At first, peltry and maple sugar were the only articles of export. Next were added cattle, grain, whisky and lumber. Owing to the difficulties of transportation, the prices of all exported articles were very low, while those of imports were correspondingly high. Money was hardly known, business being conducted almost exclusively by barter. The farmer exchanged his corn, wheat, rye, maple sugar, pork, skins, shingles, butter or whatever surplus articles he had for merchandise. The laborer took his pay in grain, meat, whisky or merchandise.

Transmission of News.—As early as 1777 a post-route from the East was established and maintained by private subscription. The post-rider made his trips every two weeks, bringing the mail to Wyoming, thence up the river. Prince Bryant, an early settler at Sugar Run, was one of the first post-riders. During the occupancy of Asylum by the French, they established a weekly post to Philadelphia, the postman making his trips on horseback. The Act of Congress, April 23, 1800, established the first post-roads in the country, one being from Wilkes-Barre by Wyalusing to Athens and from Athens by Newtown, Painted Post and Bath to Canandaigua. Postoffices were established at Wyalusing and Athens and commissions issued January 1, 1801, to Peter Stevens and William Prentice as postmasters respectively. In 1803 Charles Mowery and Cyril Peck carried the mail from Wilkes-Barre to Athens, on foot, once in two weeks.

The first store in the county was opened at Tioga Point

in 1784 by Matthias Hollenback, and in 1788, **the first public inns** for the accommodation of travelers, were established at Wyalusing and Tioga Point.

The first public schools in the county were taught by Jared Root at Athens and Uriah Terry at Wyalusing in 1789. **The first church,** Congregational, in the county was organized at Wysox in 1791 by Rev. Jabez Culver.

Manufacturing in the county previous to 1800 was confined to the following: blacksmiths, brick-makers, carpenters, cabinet-makers, coopers, distillers, millers, millwrights, shoemakers, tanners and weavers. Wool-carding machines were set up on Wyalusing creek in 1807, a fulling-mill built near Troy in 1808 and fulling and carding mills established at Milltown in 1809.

CHAPTER VII

Creation of Townships, Local Government and Organization of Bradford County

Under Pennsylvania jurisdiction, Bradford has been incorporated in the following counties:

Northampton from 1752 to 1772. During this period there were only two families, a trading post and two Moravian Missions within Bradford county.

Northumberland from 1772 to 1786. At the close of this period about thirty families were settled in Bradford county. In 1783 the Wyoming settlements were divided into three townships, Wyoming, Shawanese and **Stoke**; the last named included all of Bradford county, a region over which no jurisdiction was exercised.

Luzerne from 1786 to 1812. The first election for officers of Luzerne county was held February 1, 1787, and the first court convened May 27, 1787, at the house of Zebulon Butler in Wilkes-Barre. Two of the seven justices of the peace, who constituted the Court of Common pleas, were Obadiah Gore of Sheshequin and Nathan Kingsley of Wyalusing. In 1790 Luzerne county was divided into eleven townships, two of which, Tioga and Wyalusing, included all of Bradford county.

Tioga, bounded on the north by the north line of the state, east by the east line of the county, south by an east and west line, which shall strike the Standing Stone, and west by the west line of the county—a belt 76 miles in length from east to west and a trifle more than 18 miles in width from north to south.

Wyalusing, bounded north by the south line of Tioga, east by the east line of the county, south by an east and west line, passing through the mouth of Meshoppen creek, and west by the west line of the county—a strip seventy-six miles long and a little more than ten miles in breadth.

Wysox.—In 1795 Tioga was divided by an east and west line, passing through a small stream southwesterly of Breakneck, the northern part, about two-thirds, to remain Tioga township and the southern part, about one-third, to be called Wysox township.

Athens and Ulster.—In 1797 Tioga was again divided by an east and west line, the northern half to be Athens township and the southern half Ulster township.

Rush.—In 1801, formed out of Athens, Ulster and Wysox.

Mt. Zion.—In 1801, formed out of Ulster and Athens; changed to Orwell in 1802.

Burlington.—In 1802, formed out of Wysox.

Canton.—In 1804, formed out of Burlington and Wyalusing.

Towanda.—In 1808, formed out of Wysox and Wyalusing.

Smithfield.—In 1809, formed by the division of Ulster, Lycoming county. Thus there were nine townships in existence at the formation of Bradford county.

Lycoming from 1804 to 1812. In order to legislate Col. John Franklin (then residing in Athens, east of the Susquehanna) out of the House, an Act was passed by the legislature in April, 1804, annexing the northwestern part of Luzerne to Lycoming county, as follows: "Beginning where the northeast branch of the Susquehanna crosses the state line, thence southerly to the northeast corner of Claverack; thence by the northerly side of Claverack to its western corner, thence in a direct westerly direction to the line of the county."

Election Districts.—Up to 1790 voters in what is now Bradford county were required to go down the river to North-

umberland, the nearest polling place, if they wished to exercise their right of suffrage. In a political contest, in the fall of 1783, Capt. Simon Spalding of Sheshequin, in company with others, repaired to Northumberland, a distance of one hundred miles, to cast his vote.

Tioga.—In September, 1789, the Assembly passed an Act, dividing Luzerne county into five election districts, the most northerly, Tioga, included all of Bradford and Susquehanna counties—elections to be held at the house of Simon Spalding in Sheshequin.

Wyalusing.—In 1792, Wyalusing was set off from parts of the districts of Tioga and Tunkhannock—elections to be held at the house of Isaac Hancock in Wyalusing, changed to the house of Justus Gaylord, Jr., in 1802.

Wysox.—In 1799 the Wysox district was created by a division of Wyalusing—elections to be held at the house of William Means (Towanda).

Rindaw.—In 1800 the Rindaw district was created out of parts of Wyalusing, Wysox, Tioga and Willingborough—elections to be held at the house of Ezekiel Hyde (Susquehanna county).

Burlington.—District created in 1805 and elections to be held at the house of Nathaniel Allen, changed to the house of Mary Goddard in 1810.

Orwell.—District created in 1807 and elections to be held at the house of Josiah Grant.

Cliftsburg (afterwards Smithfield).—District created in 1808 and elections to be held at the house of John Cummings Ridgebury, changed to the house of Wm. Furman (Columbia) in 1810.

Towanda.—District created by the formation of Towanda township in 1808—elections to be held at the house of Wm. Means; the remaining portion of Wysox to constitute an election district and elections to be held at the house of Amos Mix.

Canton.—In 1810 Canton township was made a separate election district—elections to be held at the house of Joseph Wallace (LeRoy).

At the organization of the county, the approximate area of each of the nine districts was 129 square miles, making 6½ miles the average distance traveled by voters to reach the polling place.

Local Government.—For twenty-five years before the organization of Bradford county, the local government of the northern townships of Luzerne was in the hands of officers, appointed by the court, except Justices-of-the-peace who were appointed by the Governor. Assessors and tax collectors were appointed by the County Commissioners. The other officers were constable, supervisors, overseers of the poor, fence viewers, freeholders to settle (auditors) and appraisers of damages. The constable was the most important officer. His bailiwick embraced a great scope of country and each constable was responsible for the peace and good order in his district. He was required to go to Wilkes-Barre, the county-seat, a distance of 70 miles, to make report to court, and if he failed to do so, was fined not less than $4. While yet a part of Luzerne, Bradford furnished these state and county officers: **Members of the Assembly:** Obadiah Gore, 1788, '89 and '90; Simon Spalding, 1791, '92; John Franklin, 1795, '96, '99, 1800, '1, '2 and '3; Jonas Ingham, 1804; Moses Coolbaugh, 1806; Jonathan Stevens, 1811; **Sheriffs:** John Franklin, 1792; William Slocum, 1795; Arnold Colt, 1798. From the Lycoming county section, Col. John Franklin was elected to the Assembly in 1805 and Samuel Satterlee in 1810 and '11.

Ontario and Susquehanna.—The proposition to form a separate county out of parts of Luzerne and Lycoming was first introduced in the legislature in 1806. On January 17, 1810, Mr. Dorrance brought in from a special committee, previously appointed and directed to do so, the Act which finally set off the two new counties (Bradford and Susquehanna), but as county districts only. It subsequently passed both Houses,

was approved by the Governor and became a law, as the Act of February 21, 1810. The bill as first reported from the committee gave the name of "Morris" to Bradford county, but before passing "Ontario" was substituted for it. Among other things the Act provided that Ontario "should remain attached to Luzerne and Lycoming counties for all judicial and county purposes the same as it had been, until it should be otherwise directed by law."

COL. WM. BRADFORD

Bradford County Organized.—The bill to organize the county for judicial purposes was reported favorably January 11, 1812, passed by the House March 10th and by the Senate March 24th and the same day approved by Governor Snyder. The Act fixed the second Tuesday of October following, as the time when its complete organization should take effect and directed on that date its county officers should be elected; it provided that its first court should be held at the house

of William Means in Towanda township and changed the name from Ontario to Bradford in honor of Col. William Bradford, the first attorney-general of Pennsylvania and the second attorney-general of the United States under President Washington.

First Election and Court.—The first election was held Tuesday, October 13, 1812, at which time Abner C. Rockwell was chosen sheriff, William Myer, Justus Gaylord, Jr., and Joseph Kinney, County Commissioners, and John Horton, coroner. The other first officers were appointed by the Governor, being John B. Gibson, President judge, George Scott and John McKean, as associate judges, and Charles F. Welles, clerk of the several courts, prothonotary, register of wills and recorder of deeds. The first court was convened Monday, January 18, 1813, at the "Red Tavern" of William Means in Towanda, Judge Gibson and his associates presiding.

Attempted County Division.—In 1828 a bill was introduced in the Legislature, asking for a division of Bradford county by setting off the townships of Canton, Franklin, Columbia, Burlington, Wells, Ridgebury, Smithfield and Springfield with the townships of Jackson and Sullivan in Tioga county, to form a new county with its seat at Troy. Citizens remonstrated and the bill was ignored.

In 1841 another bill was introduced for the creation of a new county to be called **Penn** by dividing Bradford and including parts of Tioga and Lycoming. The move caused great commotion. "Division Meetings" and "Anti-Division Meetings" were held in all parts of the county, the subject fully discussed, resolutions passed and petitions forwarded to the Legislature, some urging and others objecting to the proposed division. The people were almost evenly divided on the project, which came near succeeding.

Effort was renewed in 1844 to divide the county and form a new county out of parts of Bradford and Lycoming. The bill was defeated in the following Legislature. Trial was again made in 1850 to form a new county out of western

townships and four of Tioga county but failed. This project was renewed in 1855 and defeated. In 1870 Peter Herdic introduced his scheme to organize the county of **Minnequa** out of parts of Bradford, Tioga, Sullivan and Lycoming. The proposition was pressed hard during the session of 1873, the bill passed the House by a vote of 48 to 42. In the Senate, however, the measure was easily killed, thus ending the last attempt to divide Bradford county.

CHAPTER VIII

Notable Occurrences of Nature and other Events From 1770 to 1812

1771.—**Great Flood.**—On May 28th, the Susquehanna river rose to an unprecedented height, inundating both the towns of Sheshequannunk (Ulster) and Wyalusing. At the latter place great damage was done by the water sweeping off fences and stock. The inhabitants of Sheshequannunk were compelled to take to their canoes and retire to the wooded heights back of the town.

1783–84—**Great Ice Flood.**—A cold and severe winter was followed by the Great Ice Flood, causing vast destruction in the Wyoming Valley: "The breaking up of the Susquehanna river on the 15th of March, 1784, greatly distressed the inhabitants who had built their houses on the lowlands near the banks of the river. The uncommon rain and large quantities of snow on the mountains together with the amazing quantity of ice in the river, occasioned by the uncommon inclemency of the winter season, swelled the streams to an unusual height—ten and in many places twenty feet higher than had ever been known since the settlement of the country. Horses, cattle and other effects of the settlers were swept down with the torrent and forever lost."

1786.—**Pumpkin Flood.**—Early in October, when the crops of corn and pumpkins were still on the ground, continuous rains produced a freshet which has seldom been equalled. Crops were swept away and the bosom of the river was covered with floating pumpkins. The loss was severely felt and many cattle died the following winter for want of sus-

tenance. For years this freshet was designated by the old inhabitants as the **Pumpkin Flood.**

1786–87.—**The State Line.**—The parallel 42° north latitude marks the northern boundary of Bradford county and the State. The survey establishing this line was made in 1786–87.

1794.—**An Awful Tornado.**—In March, a tornado swept through the southwestern part of Bradford county, extending into Sullivan county, and in its path of a mile in width, almost every tree was uprooted or broken.

1795.—Duke Liancourt, a celebrated French traveler, and Talleyrand, the famous French diplomatist, came up the valley and visited the French colony at Asylum.

1797.—Louis Philippe, afterwards the "Citizen King" of France (1830–48), spent a week with the "Refugees" at Asylum.

1800.—**Destructive Pests.**—For more than a century, at irregular intervals, pests, causing great destruction, have appeared in this section. Locusts came in 1800 and devoured every green thing before them. They passd away the same season. These pests, in great swarms, also ravaged the forests and foliage in 1795, 1814, 1829 and 1846.

1803.—**Dreadful Fever.**—In the early summer, a fever, which baffled the skill of the best physicians, swept through Wysox, Sheshequin, Ulster and Athens. The disease proved fatal to many young people of both sexes. It abated during the fall, but broke out anew the following winter.

1804.—In October, Alexander Wilson, the celebrated ornithologist, made a journey up the Susquehanna and wrote a rhyming description of the country, called the "Foresters." Two days were spent in making observations from Wyalusing to Athens.

1805.—**The Great Hunt,** to rid the country of destructive wild beasts, took place in June, when 600 settlers, each armed with a flintlock, hatchet, hunting knife and provided with two days' provisions, formed a circle 120 miles around for a "close

in'' upon the mauraders. As a result, the animals killed were 72 panthers, 90 wolves, 145 bears, 37 foxes and 28 wildcats. The bounties of these amounted to $550 and the skins had an aggregate value of $2500. Besides, the bears yielded 35 pounds of a highly prized food to each hunter. But the benefit that resulted to the farmers in securing their pastures and barn-yards from raids, overbalanced ten-fold all other profit that there was in the hunt. Another raid, which proved very successful, was made by the settlers in November.

1806.—**The Dark Day,** or total eclipse on June 6, filled the people with awe. Birds sang their evening songs, disappeared and became silent; fowls went to roost; cattle sought the barnyard and candles were lighted in the house. Many persons, believing that the end of all things had come, betook themselves to religious devotions. . . . In June, Lorenzo Dow, the eccentric and noted preacher, visited the Sugar creek settlement and exhorted the people.

1807.—**Great Snow-fall and Flood.**—Beginning March 31, snow fell continuously three days and was between four and five feet deep. For several days it was cold, blustery weather, then the sun shone out and the snow melted rapidly, causing a great flood, one of the most notable in the Susquehanna river.

1809.—**Great July Flood** in the Susquehanna river; extensive damage to growing crops.

1810.—January 19, known as the "Cold Friday," the temperature being 20 degrees below zero.

1811.—**Nest of Counterfeiters.**—At this time, much bad money was in circulation in the county, and it was found that the nefarious business was being conducted by an organized gang of counterfeiters, who had a retreat, under an overhanging rock up Millstone run, Monroe township, known as "the cave," used to conceal their spurious coins and bills, as also themselves, in times of danger. Many credulous persons were caught in the "two for one business," as the

deal was called, and ruined. In 1813, a general clean-up was made by officers of the law. The chief conspirators fled with the good money, received for the spurious, into New York, Ohio, and Canada, and were never apprehended.

CHAPTER IX

Education

Schools and the Public School System

The First Schools, intended chiefly for religious inculcation, were those instituted by the Moravian Missionaries at Wyalusing and Sheshequannunk (Ulster). Indian children were taught to read in both Delaware (the native language) and German (the Moravian tongue). The Bible, hymn-book and Catechism were used for text-books and contained all the science it was deemed necessary to be imparted. In 1772, the schools were closed, when teachers and pupils took up their wearisome journey towards the setting sun.

Pioneer Schools.—True to their New England principles, the first thought of the pioneers, after providing shelter, food and clothing, was to establish schools for the training of their children. In 1789, schools were opened at Athens, Wyalusing and Wysox and were soon followed by others in Sheshequin, Merryall, Asylum and the older settled communities. The earliest teachers were Jared Root, Uriah Terry, Moses Park, David Lake, Thomas Wigton, Theodosia Wells, Jesse Phelps, Benedict Satterlee, Daniel Satterlee, Elias Satterlee, Samuel Satterlee, Dr. Amos Prentice, Amos Franklin, Dr. Adonijah Warner, William McCarty and a few others before 1800. (See schools, history townships.)

The Beginning.—All the primitive schools were elementary. Pupils received instruction only, as was called, in the three R's, Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic. Books were few and of the most indifferent character—often a single volume accommodating several pupils. Goose-quills were used for pens and

making and mending them was a part of the teacher's work. Ink was made from the bark of a soft-maple tree. Problems were frequently worked out upon shingles or birch bark. The teacher and pupils ruled the paper used for copy books. The only apparatus was the "birch," which the schoolmaster used with frequency and effect, believing that "to spare the rod was to spoil the child."

Teachers.—There were no professional requirements for teaching. Generally, the teacher was young, sometimes not more than 16 years old, but if he was expert at figures, could read the Bible without stumbling over the long words, wrote well enough to set a decent copy, could mend a pen, possessed vigor of character to assert his authority and strength of arm to maintain it, he would do. For his services, the teacher was paid by voluntary subscriptions, which were often in grain, flax, merchandise, or whatever the people had to spare. Schools were kept open six days in the week and from three to six months in the year. Summer schools were usually taught by women, who instructed principally in needlework and reading. The compensation for male teachers was from $8 to $12 per month and for female teachers from 75 cents to one dollar per week; in each case, including board among the families in the neighborhood. The last of the typical, old-time teachers was the celebrated James Crooks, who died in 1870, aged 77 years.

The Pioneer School-house was built of logs and was rustic and crude throughout. A huge fire-place occupied one end of the building, which was floored with loose boards. Writing tables, or desks, were fastened to the sides of the room with wooden pins. The pupils sat upon backless benches, facing the wall. These rough seats were slabs, flat-side up, supported by legs cut from saplings. A cross-legged table and a borrowed chair completed the furniture. Classes, when reciting, stood "toeing the crack" in the open space in the middle of the room. The little scholars occupied benches around the fire-place, their feet dangling above the floor, and were

"busy," most of the time, keeping still. Wood was used for heating and was hauled in logs and cut by the teacher and older boys.

Text-books and Progress.—Most of the books used in the first schools were such as had been brought from the East by the pioneers and included the New England Primer, Testament, Manuscript Arithmetics, the Schoolmaster's Assistant (printed Arithmetic), Bingham's readers (American Preceptor and Columbian Orator), and Webster's readers and spelling-book. Originally, spelling was taught with reading and treated as belonging to that subject. With the introduction of the spelling-book, spelling became a distinctive and popular feature in the exercises. Pupils in arithmetic were not advanced beyond the "Double Rule of Three." School books were few and of inferior character before the early part of the 19th century. The introduction of books with inviting texts and improved methods was both stimulating and beneficial.

Old-time school books, in order of their use in Bradford county, were: **Readers**—Webster's, Bingham's, Murray's English Reader, Cobb's, Porter's Rhetorical Reader, and Sanders'; **Arithmetics**—Daboll's, Thomson's, Adams's, Cobb's and Greenleaf's; **Spelling-Books**—Webster's, Cobb's, Town's and Sanders'; **Grammars**—Murray's, Greenleaf's, Kirkham's, Bullion's and Brown's; **Geographies**—Morse's, Woodbridge's, Peter Parley's (Samuel G. Goodrich), Olney's, Smith's and Mitchell's; **Histories**—Goodrich's (Rev. C. A. Goodrich), Hale's, Taylor's, Olney's, Goodrich's (Peter Parley), Willard's and Willson's.

Grammar was little taught in the first quarter of the 19th century. Geography and history were introduced later and, at first, presented in reading exercises. From 1834 to 1867, the required studies were reading, arithmetic, spelling, writing, English grammar and geography. Algebra was occasionally taken up when a teacher could be found qualified to teach that subject. Intellectual arithmetic, a study affording the

finest mental discipline, began to take root in the '50's, and its teaching encouraged by Superintendent Coburn. The books used were Davies', Brooks' and Robinson's.

Girls' Schools.—Private and select schools were early undertaken to promote practical and higher education. The first school exclusively for females in Bradford county was opened at Towanda in 1811 by Mrs. Celinda Gregory in her own house, as a boarding school for young ladies and girls. Mrs. Gregory was very strict but an accomplished lady and excellent teacher. Instruction was confined to the rudimentary branches and refined manners. In January, 1823, Miss Charlotte Paine announced the establishment of her "Private Academy for young misses in Athens, where will be taught Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Grammar, Geography, History, Composition, Plain and Ornamental Needlework, Drawing and Painting." In July, 1824, Miss Harriet Myer commenced a "Select School for young ladies," in Wysox, teaching Reading, Writing, Grammar, Arithmetic, Geography, History, Rhetoric, Epistolary Composition, Elements of Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Plain and Ornamental Needlework and Painting on Velvet. Schools for girls and young ladies were popular and continued for two decades in many communities.

Academies.—Many of the pioneers had an earnest desire to give their children a better education than could be obtained in the common schools. The establishment of academies was favorably considered and the first of these, in the county, opened at Athens in April, 1814. At first, the branches taught were Greek, Latin, Mathematics, Geography with use of maps and globe, Rhetoric, Logic, English Grammar, Punctuation, and frequent exercises in Oratory, Composition and History. The Towanda Academy, established in 1836, became the rival of the former. In the latter, the curriculum included Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Natural and Mental Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic, Book-keeping, Astronomy, Latin, Greek, French, Algebra, Geometry, Trigonometry and Drawing. Other academies were estab-

lished at LeRaysville (1830), Troy (1840), Wysox (1840), Rome (1848), Wyalusing (1859), Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda (1854), and Female Seminaries at Towanda and Troy.

School Legislation.—The Constitution of 1776 provided that "a school or schools shall be established in every county," and the Constitution of 1790, that "the Legislature shall provide by law for the establishment of schools throughout the state in such manner that the poor may be taught gratis." Previous to 1834 more than 200 acts had been passed by the Legislature in reference to schools, yet, an adequate system had not been found. The children were still classified as "pay" and "pauper" scholars, and the schools, called "pauper schools," despised by the rich and shunned by the poor.

The Public School System.—The Act of 1834, establishing a system of free schools, inaugurated a new era in public education, and to Governor Wolf, Thaddeus Stevens, and Samuel McKean of Bradford county, the people are most indebted for this beneficent measure. It provided that the schools should be maintained at public expense by property and individual taxation. The establishment and supervision of schools in each district were entrusted to a board of six directors, to be chosen by the legal voters. Two directors in each district were appointed by the court as **School Inspectors,** whose duty it was to visit all the schools, examine persons desiring to teach and if found qualified in learning and good moral character, grant them certificates.

The County Superintendent.—The office of county superintendent was created, with other strengthening enactments to the school system, by the Act of May 8, 1854, which provided, that the school directors of the county shall meet in convention at the seat of justice on the first Tuesday of May in each third year and select viva voce by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and skill and experience in the art of teaching, as county superintendent, and fix the amount of his

compensation; that it shall be the duty of the county superintendent to examine all the candidates for the profession of teachers, grant certificates to those qualified, visit schools, direct and aid teachers in the art and methods of teaching and perform such other duties as are imposed by the act.

The Act of May 18, 1911, changed the time of electing the county superintendent to the second Tuesday of April, every fourth year, and the commencement of his term, from the first Monday of June to the first Monday of May. The superintendents of Bradford county have been:

Emanuel Guyer—Elected 1854.

Charles R. Coburn—Elected 1857, 1860.

Otis J. Chubbuck—Elected 1863, 1866.

Austin A. Keeney (died January 23, 1878)—Elected 1869, '72, '75.

J. Andrew Wilt—Appointed January, 1878.

George W. Ryan—Elected 1878, '81, '84, '87, '90, '93.

Herbert S. Putnam (died April 10, 1916)—Elected 1896, '99, 1902, '05, '08, '11, '14.

Leon J. Russell—Appointed May 4, 1916; Elected 1918; resigned Sept., 1920.

William T. Clarke—Appointed Sept., 1920; died February 17, 1922.

J. Andrew Morrow—Elected April 11, 1922 (for 4 years).

Educational Agencies.—In the beginning there was much opposition to the school system and the office of county superintendent. To overcome the objections, organize the system and make it an effectual force, required earnest and persistent effort. The agencies co-operating with the county superintendent and doing most in popularizing the school system and advancing the cause of education in the county were:

1. **The Bradford County Teachers' Association,** composed of teachers, directors and friends of education, and having for its object, "the mutual improvement of its members and the advancement of popular education," was organized January 5, 1885; held four meetings each year in different parts

of the county; changed to the Bradford County Educational Association in 1901.

2. **Teachers' Institutes, or Drills** were inaugurated by Superintendent Coburn, and the first one held at Orwell Hill for ten days, commencing September 7, 1857. Other 10-day institutes were held at Smithfield, Troy, Towanda and Terrytown the same fall. This splendid method of aiding and instructing teachers has since prevailed, the outgrowth being the Bradford County Teachers' Institute which is held annually at the county-seat for one week.

3. **The Susquehanna Collegiate Institute,** which specially trained, and sent forth every year a large number of young people as teachers.

4. **The Newspapers** of the county greatly aided in promoting education by giving free use of their columns for discussions and the dissemination of knowledge.

Graded Schools.—The Act of 1854 empowered directors "to establish schools of different grades and determine into which school each pupil shall be admitted." The first graded school was instituted in Towanda borough, but outside, the subject was given little consideration before 1860. Then came an awakening, suitable buildings were soon erected in a number of districts and graded schools opened at Orwell, Athens, Canton, Monroeton, LeRaysville, Ulster, and in 1868 at Troy. Systematic grading, courses of study and high schools followed.

Progress and Requirements.—In his report for the year 1864–65, Superintendent Chubbuck says: "Algebra is taught in 30 or 40 schools; book-keeping, familiar science, natural philosophy, astronomy, physical geography and Latin are occasionally taught, but map drawing is practiced in very few." Superintendent Keeney summarizes for the year 1869–70 as follows: "The improvements which have been made the past 12 to 15 years almost surpass belief—new schoolhouses have taken the places of the old ones, maps, charts,

globes, etc., are now very generally provided; the blackboard, fifteen years ago scarcely heard of, is now brought into general use; that, in addition to 'reading, writing, spelling and ciphering,' we have intellectual arithmetic, grammar, philosophy, algebra, book-keeping, history and in some schools Latin and German.'' Five years later, Mr. Keeney adds: ''A curriculum of studies, uniform throughout the county, has been very extensively adopted.''

In addition to the common branches, the Act of 1867 required teachers to pass an examination in United States history, mental arithmetic and theory of teaching. The Act of 1885 made teaching physiology and hygiene compulsory. Civil government, including state and local, and elementary algebra were added by the Act of May 21, 1901. The compulsory attendance law, requiring children between the ages of eight and sixteen years to attend public schools, was approved July 11, 1901. The teaching of Pennsylvania history was added by the Act of May 18, 1911, and ''instruction in safety first methods'' by the Act of May 8, 1919. The Act of May 20, 1921 provides: ''In every elementary public and private school, established and maintained in this Commonwealth, the following subjects shall be taught in the English language, and from English texts: English, including spelling, reading and writing, arithmetic, geography, history of the United States and Pennsylvania, civics, including loyalty to the state and national governments, training in safety first methods and the humane treatment of birds and animals, health, including physical training and physiology, music and art.'' ''Regular courses of instruction in the Constitution of the United States, beginning not later than the opening of the 8th grade,'' are requirements of the Act of May 23, 1923.

Other Educational Means.—The acquirement of knowledge was not alone through the public schools. Other means of enlightenment were early employed, but were in such close relation, as to practically form a part of the unor-

ganized school system. These splendid aids were debating and literary societies, lyceums, libraries, writing, singing and spelling schools.

Debating Societies, Literary Societies and Lyceums were instituted in the more populous communities in the first quarter of the 19th century. The general purpose was for mutual improvement of both the young and older members of society. **The Bradford Debating Society,** organized at Towanda as early as 1822, met monthly at the school-house and discussed the leading questions of the day. In 1821, the **Smithfield Literary Society** was organized, and continued many years with great benefit to its members. By the middle of the century there was scarcely a community that did not have its debating school, literary society or lyceum—instruments of great usefulness and lasting value.

Writing, Singing and Spelling Schools began to find favor, also, in the first quarter of the last century, grew in number and popularity and were continued several decades. These schools were held nightly at the school-houses which were illuminated by tallow candles and lanterns. What days of assiduity and joy, learning how to sing, striving to excel in penmanship, committing all the hard words to spell the school down, and the pleasure of the homeward walk with the lassies!

Libraries.—Settlers from New England in Orwell brought with them a variety of books, which were donated for public use, and the collection styled the **"Orwell Library."** This was the nucleus for a greater library, and the origin of public libraries in the county. In 1812, one hundred fifty-four enterprising citizens of Orwell, Rome, Wysox and Standing Stone organized the **"Wysox and Orwell Library Company."** In addition to the books of the Orwell Library, 225 volumes, consisting of divinity, history, science, novels and miscellanies, were purchased and the stock library opened at the house of Dr. Seth T. Barstow, Wysox, in 1813. The institution answered a useful purpose twenty years. The next was

the **Orient Library,** established in 1814 for the accommodation of the people residing at Towanda, Monroe and Asylum. A library at Athens was started in 1815 by David Paine. **The Burlington Library,** which accommodated the people of Burlington, Troy and Columbia, was disposed of in 1823. Other libraries were established from time to time in the different villages and academies and proved such a valuable adjunct to the schools that to-day there are few districts in the county without one.

CHAPTER X

Agriculture, Transportation and Public Utilities

Agriculture.—The first to engage in agriculture were the American Indians. They cleared patches along the river and larger creeks and raised corn, beans, pumpkins, squashes and tobacco. The Indian was also familiar with "the sweet of the maple" and made sugar of an inferior quality. In 1752 John Papunhank, a Monsey chief of the Delaware tribe, with a number of his people, settled on the Wyalusing flats. Here the land was cleared and corn, beans, squashes and pumpkins raised in abundance. The Moravian mission was established at Papunhank's village in 1765. Through the efforts of the missionaries the settlement became a thriving agricultural community. The Mission Indians before their removal in 1772 had several hundred acres cleared on which they raised corn, oats, other grains, hay and vegetables; also had started a peach and apple orchard and owned horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls. In the spring-time large quantities of maple sugar were made at the sugar-camps. After the first year of the mission, the Indians raised not only an abundance for themselves but were able to sell to their neighbors and others, who in times of scarcity, came more than 100 miles to Wyalusing to be supplied. At Ulster, the chief business of the Christian Indians was raising cattle. They had large herds, and their meadows and pasture fields extended up to Tioga.

Chiefly agriculture was the object to be attained by the pioneers in coming into the wilderness of Bradford county. Their first crop was corn, generally with some potatoes. With the next acres cleared followed the introduction of wheat and rye, then oats, buckwheat, flax and hops. Pumpkins,

squashes, cabbages, beans, peas and other vegetables adapted to new soil grew plenteously. Barley was the last of the cereals introduced and for many years was grown quite extensively. Hay has been an important product from the settlement of the county, and alfalfa an experimental crop since 1899. Tobacco was little grown by the pioneers, while the production of maple sugar was extensively conducted. With the enlargement of their fields and crops, the pioneers added cattle, horses, sheep, hogs and fowls. In a few years the county became well stocked and in time one of the leading agricultural and dairying counties in the state. For the past fifty years Bradford county has been the greatest buckwheat producing area in the United States. Dairying holds its place as the leading industry; yet less butter is made, for the reason that more than half of the milk is shipped to the cities. Potatoes are a leading crop and the acreage being gradually increased; 7336 acres were under cultivation in 1909, producing an average yield of 100 bushels to the acre. Wheat, corn, oats and barley are less extensively grown than in 1870. Tobacco reached its maximum in 1900 when 1,693,820 pounds were grown.

Rafts and Rafting.—For more than a hundred years, rafts were found a convenient method of transporting heavy and bulky articles down the Susquehanna. In March, 1778, Colonel Dorrance of Wilkes-Barre came up the river with a party of men for the purpose of removing the Whig families, remaining in the neighborhood of Wyalusing, beyond the reach of Indian depredations. A raft, the first in this section, was constructed from the squared timbers of the Moravian church, the families and their goods taken on board and conveyed to Wyoming. Very early, rafts of logs and lumber were sent down the river to Harrisburg and points below. In 1792 a Baltimore paper announced: "A number of rafts are in from Tioga Point." The rafting season was in the early spring, during high water, when rafts of lumber, loaded with hay, grain and potatoes, were easily carried down the river;

afterwards these articles and shingles were commonly transported in arks, large boats, roughly and cheaply made, but having a capacity of many tons. "Running the river," as it was called, was not only a hazardous employment, but required knowledge of the stream and great skill to manage the arks and rafts. A good waterman was indispensable and always commanded big pay. Goods and light articles were transported in Durham boats.

Steamboats.—For many years it was generally believed that transportation by steamboat on the North Branch of the Susquehanna could be made profitable. The first trial was made by Captain Elgar in his steamboat **Codorus** between Northumberland and Binghamton in May, 1826. Everywhere the **Codorus** was hailed with delight, but in the end, Captain Elgar, disappointed, reported the scheme impracticable. The next trial was made by the steamboat **Susquehanna,** which was built at Owego in 1835, to ply between that place and Wilkes-Barre. Trips were made in May and July but the enterprise was given up as unprofitable. This was the last effort, though pleasure boats, at different times during high water, have made successful voyages.

Stage Coaches.—The early mode of travel was by stage coaches. With the opening of the post-routes, as the roads were improved, horses and coaches were put on for the accommodation of travelers. In 1810 Conrad Teeter contracted with the government to carry the mail once a week in stages from Sunbury to Painted Post by the way of Wyalusing, Sheshequin and Athens. When the traffic required he drove his "coach and four," as he styled his stage and team. This was the beginning of "staging" in northern Pennsylvania. Stage-lines multiplied and were established between all principal towns and centers of trade. The stage coach was a strongly-built, covered wagon usually drawn by four horses. Its three seats accommodated nine passengers, while there was room for the tenth, on the high seat in front, outside, with the driver. Trunks and other baggage were fastened behind or

on top of the coach. The following notice and schedule will show the advantages for travel in 1837:

"Look here! If you want to go South take the Berwick Fast Line, which takes you to Philadelphia in 2½ days—no failure nor suspension, only to eat, drink and sleep. Leave Towanda every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.; fare to Berwick $3.50. If East or North, take the Montrose stage, which carries you through in a day, and next morning to Binghamton, or by the Jersey City Line in two days to New York. Leave Towanda every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M.; fare to Montrose $2. If you desire to see the far West take the Elmira Line, which leaves Towanda in the afternoon, after the arrival of the Montrose and Berwick stages, and arrives in Elmira next morning for breakfast, thence in the Bath or Geneva stages same day. Leave Towanda every Sunday, Wednesday and Friday at 2 o'clock P. M.; fare to Elmira $2. For seats in the above line apply at the Eagle House or to D. M. Bull, proprietor."

The North Branch Canal was projected in 1827 for the development of the North Branch region. It was built by the State along the Susquehanna river from Sunbury to the State line. The great enterprise advanced very slowly. In 1836 it had been constructed only to the Wyoming Valley. That year the Bradford county section was alloted and excavations commenced. Work was suspended for want of appropriations, from 1842 till 1849, when it was resumed, and the canal finished in 1854. The canal, while expensive to the State, was of great benefit to the public. In 1858 that section from Wilkes-Barre to the State line was sold to a company of capitalists, who operated it till 1872, when, ceasing to be profitable, it was abandoned.

Railroads.—The history of railroads in Bradford county commences in 1835, when meetings were called by citizens of the western townships to take steps in promoting the building of the **Williamsport & Elmira Railroad.** The object sought, though many years delayed, was ultimately successful. The road, having wooden rails with a strip of iron on top, had been built as far as Ralston in 1832. In 1854, the road was completed and opened between Williamsport and Elmira.

It enters the southwest corner of the county and passes through the townships of Canton, Granville, Columbia and South Creek. Finally, the road passed into the hands of the management of the Northern Central Railroad, since being known as the **Northern Central.** This was the first railroad in the county.

Barclay Railroad.—In 1836, an Act was passed by the legislature, chartering the Towanda & Franklin Railroad Company for the purpose of building a railroad from the coal mines in Franklin township to Towanda. Nothing was done under the charter, and the coal mines were not reached by rail until after the formation of the Barclay Railroad & Coal Company. The Barclay railroad, from the canal basin at Towanda to the coal region, was surveyed in the summer of 1854, contracts made and work commenced in the spring of 1855, and the road completed in the fall of 1856. In 1902, the road was taken over by the Central Pennsylvania Lumber Company, extended and operated under the name of the Susquehanna & New York railroad.

Lehigh Valley.—The Pennsylvania & New York Railroad & Canal Company—line from Wilkes-Barre to Waverly—was opened between Towanda and Waverly in December, 1867, and completed and opened between Waverly and Wilkes-Barre in September, 1869. This road, which in reality is an extension of the Lehigh Valley, has been incorporated in that system, and is known as the Lehigh Valley. In 1872, the Southern Central of New York, and the Geneva, Ithaca & Sayre roads were opened to Sayre, connecting with the Pennsylvania & New York, and made a part of the Lehigh Valley system.

The Sullivan & Erie Railroad, known as the State Line & Sullivan, was opened between Towanda and Dushore in January, 1871. Many other railroads have been projected in the county and abandoned, after large expenditures in making surveys and building road-beds. The last, the Towanda-Canton road, chartered in 1896, was practically completed

after a struggle of several years. However, it lacked equipment and came to a disastrous end.

The Athens, Sayre & Waverly Electric Road was opened in 1894. Other electric lines have been projected in the county but never materialized.

Automobile Lines, the latest method of conveyance, have been established, running east and west, north and south to and from the county-seat, for the convenience of the public.

CHAPTER XI

Pioneer Habits and Customs

Money was a very scarce article among the pioneers, and they were required to dress in the plainest and least expensive manner. Their common habiliments were pantaloons, made from flax, for summer wear, and from wool, for winter. "Buckskin trousers" were in fashion and frequently worn by the men and boys. Roundabouts, or sailors' jackets, took the place of coats. Calico was less common than silk is now and cost 75 cents a yard. One, who could afford a dress made from seven yards of this material, wore "an extravagant garment." The fashion was petticoats and short gowns. Shawls were made from pressed woolen cloth, and the finest home-made linen was bleached and constructed into fine shirts for men and boys.

A lady's common dress was "copperas and white," as it was called, and "copperas and blue, two and two," for nicety. The women wore handkerchiefs as a covering for the head, or bonnets of their own manufacture. It was not an uncommon occurrence to see a young lady with her shoes and stockings in her hand, while on her way to meeting in the log school-house or at some neighbor's cabin. Upon approaching the place of worship, she seated herself by the road-side and donned her shoes and stockings. Garments were made to wear the longest possible, as it was very uncertain when the next could be had.

The boys had hats and caps made by their mothers from woolen cloth or straw and sometimes from raccoon skins. Some wore knit caps, also, until "sealskin" caps, as they were called, came in fashion. Garments were fastened together with buttons constructed out of thread. Nearly every matron

had her spinning wheel and loom and manufactured her own cloth. Each did her own coloring and the bark from a soft maple tree, hemlock, butternut or witch-hazel was used for dyeing purposes, also logwood and smartweed. Copperas, alum and sorrel were used to set the colors.

During the summer season, the boys, girls and women generally went barefooted as did some of the men. Rattlesnakes and other venomous reptiles were numerous and a great dread to the boys, when in search of the cows. In the winter, shoes with leggins were worn. Frequently, it happened that some of the poorer families had no shoes, in which case, the boys would heat large chips or pieces of boards to stand upon while chopping wood, or performing other outside duties. But few of the men had a "dress-up suit." This consisted of knee-breeches, ornamented with buckles, long stockings made from cotton, wool or silk, and shoes with buckles. A lady's dress-up" generally consisted of a linsey-woolsey suit, improved by pressing.

The food of the pioneers was coarse and consisted of corn and rye bread, sometimes wheat, with potatoes. Potatoes were generally baked in the fire-place by covering them with ashes and coals. Mush and milk was not an uncommon diet. Venison could be had in abundance for the killing and brook-trout and shad for the catching. Deer or bear meat was made more appetizing by smoking it. Jerked venison was also a favorite article on the bill of fare. The flesh of the raccoon, woodchuck and squirrel was utilized when larger game could not be had. Sometimes bread was made out of wheat and rye bran. Wheat-heads, cut before ripe, then dried and the kernels rubbed out afforded material for an "extra" dish, which was prepared by boiling with a little sugar or milk added. Milk was the main dependence and was made a most palatable dish in many ways.

Stoves had not been invented, and baking was done in fire-places and stone bake-ovens. The raw material for bread and cake was prepared and put in the bake-kettle (a low kettle-

shaped iron pot with a cover) which was then placed over coals on the hearthstone. Upon the cover of the kettle coals were also placed, that the baking would be more evenly done. Johnny-cakes were baked in the long-handled frying pans, which were heated over the fire-place. The bake-kettle remained in use some years, being supplanted by the tin-oven, which could be heated before the fire-place and every side readily shifted against the blaze as the baking required.

Maple sugar was used for sweetening purposes, and corncobs were burned in the kettle cover to get a substitute for saleratus. Maple sugar and honey took the place of butter, and bear's fat was used for shortening. Fried cakes were baked in pots of bear and raccoon fat. Browned rye, peas, beechnuts, chestnuts and chickory were substituted for coffee, and sage, thyme, peppermint, spearmint, evans'-root, spice bush, sweet fern, tansy and hemlock boughs for tea. Imported tea and coffee were too costly and could not be afforded when the "good mothers" had company. Herbs of all kinds were gathered and used for teas in sickness and each had its specific cure. For instance, elderblow, catnip and wormwood were used for children, and boneset, pennyroyal, etc., for adults.

Greased paper hung over an opening in the wall afforded light for the cabins in the daytime. At night they were illuminated by the light given out from the huge fire-places and blazing pitch-pine splinters stuck into the chimney jambs. This furnished sufficient light for the mothers to sew, spin and weave by; for the fathers to mend and make shoes, and the boys and girls to get their lessons. A supply of pitch-pine knots was generally put in before winter. Deer fat and lard were sometimes used for illuminating purposes. Tallow lamps were finally introduced and were used when tallow could be had or lard spared. They were a cuplike construction to contain animal fats and could be hung against the wall. One end of a piece of cloth, answering as a wick was dropped into the cup and the other end, which hung out, was

lighted. Tallow candles followed and subsequently lamps for burning coal oil.

The time of day was determined by "sun marks," or noon marks, upon the door or window frame. Finally, the old-fashioned clocks, without cases and with long cords, were brought in and sold at fabulous prices. Matches had not yet been invented and fire was made by striking a piece of flint and steel (or the back of a jack-knife) together, causing a spark, which was caught in a piece of punk, an inflammable substance formed from decayed wood, which was always kept in supply. "Borrowing fire," as it was called, was not an infrequent occurrence. Wooden pails were substituted for tin and wooden plates, called trenchers, bowls, etc., for earthenware. Wooden spoons and forks, also pewter plates, spoons and other table pieces, were in use. Sap troughs were substituted for cradles and brooms were made from the young birch and hickory.

Farming implements were very imperfect as compared with those of modern invention. A plough was used with one handle and a wooden mold-board. A crotched sapling, with holes bored through and supplied with wooden pins, answered as a harrow. Grain was sometimes "brushed in" by dragging a hemlock bush over the ground. Pitchforks and hoes were manufactured by blacksmiths and were very clumsy articles. Reaping with the sickle or hand cradle was the slow and tedious method of cutting grain, which was threshed with flails and cleaned by shaking it in a hand-fan, a very laborious task. Fanning mills were not introduced until about 1825. Corn was ground, or rather smashed by resorting to the Indian's invention, the mortar and pestle, or the Yankee's device of the hollowed stump with spring-pole and pounder. Hay was scarce and cattle fed upon browse, the tender shoots of trees, especially of the maple and basswood. Cows roamed in the woods and were found by the tinkle of the bells, which they wore about their necks. Pigs were fattened upon hickory nuts, or taken to the beechnut woods.

Modes of traveling and conveyance were in novel contrast with those of to-day. It was common to see the footman traveling with his knapsack on his back. Riding on horseback was the usual mode of conveyance from place to place and even of making long journeys. Sometimes a gentleman and lady, or a father and mother with two children might be seen pursuing their way in this style, and occasionally, parties to a hymeneal engagement betook themselves, in this manner, to the house of the minister or magistrate. Oxen took the place of horses, and in the ox-cart or sled families were conveyed to social gatherings and places of worship. As the country improved a chaise or gig was occasionally seen, and in due time wagons, stages and coaches were introduced.

In lieu of a wagon, long sleds were generally used in hauling hay and grain and in making trips to mill. Sometimes, however, hay was hauled to the stack by placing a bunch or more upon a brush, which formed a sort of sled, and frequently carried some distance on poles by two men between them. Logging and chopping bees were common, and the men and boys most cheerfully turned out with their ox-teams, or came with their oxen to assist their neighbors in getting a start. On such an occasion a sheep would be killed, and boiled mutton and pot-pie had in abundance for dinner and supper.

Spinning bees were also in fashion. The lady getting up the bee would distribute tow among her lady friends and on a day set apart they would bring in their skeins and enjoy a visit and supper with her. The affair generally wound up in the evening by a dance, or "snap-and-winkem" and other games. Another practice was for the gallants of the neighborhood to go to the house of the lady to be favored, procure a quantity of tow and distribute it among their sweethearts. On an evening agreed on, each swain took his nymph with her skein to the home of their friend, where several hours were enjoyed in merrymaking. Sometimes, however, the ladies would take their spinning wheels under their arms and go to

the home of a friend, do a day's work and enjoy a visit together at the same time. Quilting and sewing parties were common, and mothers alike came with needles to assist their friends in need.

Husking bees, apple-cuts and spelling schools were of more modern date, and dancing was the chief entertainment of the young people. Every mother taught her daughters to spin, weave, make garments, bread, in fact everything required of a house-wife, and the young lady, who showed herself the best skilled in these arts, was the first to find a suitor. There was always a ready turnout of the men and older boys at the raisings. The building up, then came contests in lifting, wrestling, jumping and foot-racing to determine who was the champion in the district represented. Liquor was always had in abundance at the chopping, logging and mowing bees, raisings, shooting matches and weddings. It was a very common drink, even church members and preachers imbibing. The best could be had for six shillings a gallon, and when a tippler got boozy he was not a week in getting over it. "Spirits" were regarded as a necessity and every family kept a supply.

The greatest economy had to be practiced and the wife vied with her husband in trying to get along. She not only did the work pertaining to the house but helped gather the hay and grain and frequently assisted in the fallow and sugar-bush. The people took great delight in visiting each other and would generally go on foot or with ox-sleds. A meal was always had together, the hostess giving the best the house afforded. The guest never forgot her knitting work or sewing and would visit and work at the same time. The kitchen was the parlor, sitting room and all. There were no castes then and the old people say, "those were the happiest days we ever saw." One neighbor envied not another, but did everything in his power to encourage and help along. Such was the true, Chrsitian life of the pioneers.

CHAPTER XII

Military Spirit and Wars

Old Militia and Training Days.—The annual or semi-annual training was a legal requirement and was supposed to keep up military spirit, useful for State or national defense. It was an inheritance which came down from the war of the Revolution and the War of 1812, and at the annual musters were often to be seen the regimentals worn by ancestors who had fought in those wars. Originally, in Pennsylvania, all male citizens between the ages of 18 and 45 years were required by law to do military duty and were organized into companies, regiments and brigades. Such organizations existed in Bradford county from 1788 until the Civil War. "In all Northern Pennsylvania the first Monday of May was Training Day and on that joyful morning everybody was awake early for the sights and fun. It was the grand gala-day for the soldiers and citizens, the old and young, the lads and lassies, and all enjoyed Training Day as a bright spot in the journey of life. The morning was ushered in by the loud booming of double-loaded guns, waking up officers, and soon, men and boys were on their way to the training place—on foot, in lumber wagons, ox-carts, on horseback and in buggies."

Colonial and French and Indian Wars.—Patriots, who served in these wars and afterwards lived and died in Bradford county were Oliver Bailey of Granville, Richard Fitzgerald of Standing Stone and William Saltmarsh of Athens. Bailey and Fitzgerald were also soldiers in the Revolutionary War.

Revolutionary War.—Nearly 300 patriots of the Revolution are buried in Bradford county. The history of these

men is associated with almost every important event from the battle of Lexington to the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. Who they were and what they did will be found in Chapter V and the townships in which they lived.

Miami War.—Salmon Sherwood, who died in Columbia township, served under Gen. Arthur St. Clair and Gen. Anthony Wayne in the war against the Miami Indians. He was wounded November 4, 1791, in St. Clair's disaster. In 1794 he took part in the battles of Ft. Recovery and Fallen Timbers under Wayne. He commanded a company in the War of 1812.

Threatened War with France.—In 1797 there was a prospect of war with France. On June 2, 1798, Governor Mifflin issued a circular addressed to the military officers of the State, requesting that the militia be enrolled, organized, equipped and put in condition for active service, if they should be required. Accordingly, a general meeting of the militia officers of Luzerne county was held at Wilkes-Barre, July 3, 1798, for the purpose of taking proper action upon the matters mentioned in the circular. Gen. Simon Spalding of Shesheequin was chosen president of the meeting, at which a resolution was passed with great zeal, declaring: "No sensations of gratitude, no relics of enthusiasm remain to distract us from our duty as American citizens to our country, and here proceed to offer our services to the State, whenever the emergency arises in which she needs them." A call was made for volunteers as matters began to assume a more threatening aspect. John Hollenback was appointed recruiting officer for the upper townships. At Wyalusing, Wysox and Athens he enlisted 27 men. They were assigned to the company of Capt. Samuel Bowman in the 11th regiment U. S. and held in the service till the spring of 1801.

War of 1812.—In 1812 when war was declared against Great Britain, more than a hundred veterans, who had fought for Independence, were still living within the borders of Bradford county. Had they forgotten their hardships and suffer-

ings in the former war? The old fighting spirit was aroused and the patriots of '76 were eager to have another crack at "the tarnal red coats." The old flintlocks were put in order; military companies were formed and specially drilled; even the little boys caught the military ardor, had their companies and drilled and drummed with as much satisfaction as their older brothers. Some of the veterans donned their old continentals and went to the front, others sent their sons, thus many from the county were early in the service.

Up to 1814 no regular military organization had been sent from Bradford county. In May of that year, Julius Tozer of Athens, who had served in the Revolutionary War, raised a company in the northern part of the county and southern New York and was assigned to Swift's and Dobbins' regiment of the New York volunteers. Captain Tozer and his men were soon in active service and he was severely wounded in the engagement at Fort Erie.

After the British had burned the Capital at Washington, Governor Snyder of Pennsylvania, evidently apprehensive of dangers from the enemy and feeling the need of more troops for the defense of the State, on October 15th, issued an order calling the militia into service. Most of the Bradford county militia were taken from the 144th regiment, formed into a company and placed under the command of Eliphalet Mason of Monroe and was known as Mason's company. Let it be remembered that this was before the day of railroads or the telegraph and when only a small part of the county had even a weekly mail service. Yet in two weeks' time the Bradford county militiamen, scattered throughout a great wilderness, assembled at the mouth of Towanda creek and on a raft pushed down the river. They reached Danville on the 5th of November and there rendezvoused until the 25th, when all danger being over they were discharged. For their services of twenty-eight days each private received the munificent sum of $1.87, or 6½ cents per day.

Other soldiers who had served in this war afterwards joined

their compatriots in Bradford county, making a total of more than 250, whose mortal remains lie in the cemeteries of the county. Our soldiers in the War of 1812 contributed to the glory of Scott, Brown, Perry and others, who won victories on land and sea. There were heroes among them. The names of all will be found in the townships, where they resided.

Florida or Seminole War (1835–42).—Walter Sherwood of Columbia, Thomas J. McKean of Burlington and Edwin W. Morgan of Wysox, all graduates of West Point and lieutenants, and William R. Wilson of Wells served in this war. Sherwood was killed by the Indians. Morgan afterwards served in the Mexican War, and McKean and Wilson in the Mexican and Civil War.

Texan War (1835–36).—Henry Lawrence Kinney and Joseph Warren Kinney, brothers, George W. Cash and John S. Cash, all natives of Bradford county, fought for Texan Independence. John S. Cash was killed in an engagement with the Mexicans and his brother, George W., captured and put to death in cold blood by orders of Santa Anna. Henry Lawrence Kinney married a daughter of General Lamar of "Lone Star" fame and achieved an enviable celebrity by his dash, courage and enterprise, which made him at one time quite the lion of the country.

The Mexican War (1846–48).—This war did not appeal ardently to the patriotic spirit of the county people, yet twenty of their number were enrolled under Scott and Taylor. Six held commissions in the U. S. Army and fourteen were volunteers; four lost their lives, and six afterwards fought for the Union in the Civil War. At Churubusco, Chapultepec and Molino del Ray, Lieutenant Edmund Russell was our greatest hero.

The Civil War (1861–65).—The astounding news of the bombardment and fall of Fort Sumter came with lightning speed and set the North ablaze. Within three days after President Lincoln had issued his first call for volunteers a big mass meeting was held in Towanda and steps taken for the

organization of three companies. At this meeting, April 18, 1861, Addison G. Mason was the first man to offer his services and subscribe his name to the rolls as a volunteer. In six days the muster had been completed and the three companies started for Harrisburg to be assigned to duty.

Throughout the county, the fires of patriotism were kindled and in a short time other companies were recruited and moving toward the seat of war. Before the close of the conflict, 5000 loyal spirits had left their Bradford county homes to serve the Union in the hour of her greatest peril. These men and youths served in every department of the Army and Navy, participating in all the great battles and most of the minor engagements.

No braver men than the Bradford county "boys" were mustered into the service of their country. On many battle-fields they performed deeds of valor, not only among the most brilliant in the annals of the Civil War, but unexcelled in the wars of modern or ancient times. Their loss was terrible—nearly 800 being killed and dying of wounds and disease. The Bradford Regiment (the 141st P.V.) at Chancellorsville sustained the greatest loss of any regiment in the Federal Army, being 23 killed, 162 wounded and 60 missing out of 417 men, or 56 per cent. At Gettysburg, 198 men of this regiment were engaged, of whom 49 were killed and died of wounds, 96 wounded and seven captured and missing, or nearly 77 per cent. Of Bradford's gallant sons, 39 were killed at Chancellorsville, 35 at Gettysburg, 30 at the Wilderness, 29 at Spottsylvania, 22 at Fredericksburg, 21 before Petersburg and 17 at Antietam.

From Dranesville to Appomattox, Bradford county soldiers acquitted themselves with signal bravery, winning the brightest laurels. The heroism and bravery of Henry J. Madill, our most distinguished soldier, won him promotions from major to major-general. Nine-tenths of all the families of the county were represented in the great struggle. Four, five and six out of a single family was not uncommon; Abraham Van Sice of

Sheshequin sent his nine sons. The ages of the Bradford county soldiers ranged from 14 to 60 years, those at 18 com-

GEN. H. J. MADILL

prising the major part and the most capable of enduring the fatigues and hardships.

No other war ever brought such sorrows and trials to the homes of our people. How many sad hearts were waiting and

watching the outcome of every battle! Then the anguish of the news—a loving husband, son or brother killed in the Southland! Every neighborhood felt the pangs of sorrow and realized the horrors of war. The afflictions and hardships at home were many and severe, but they were heroically borne. All honor to the noble, self-sacrificing women of Bradford county who did so much for the preservation of the Union. (The complete story of Bradford county in the Civil War is told in Heverly's "Boys in Blue," two volumes.)

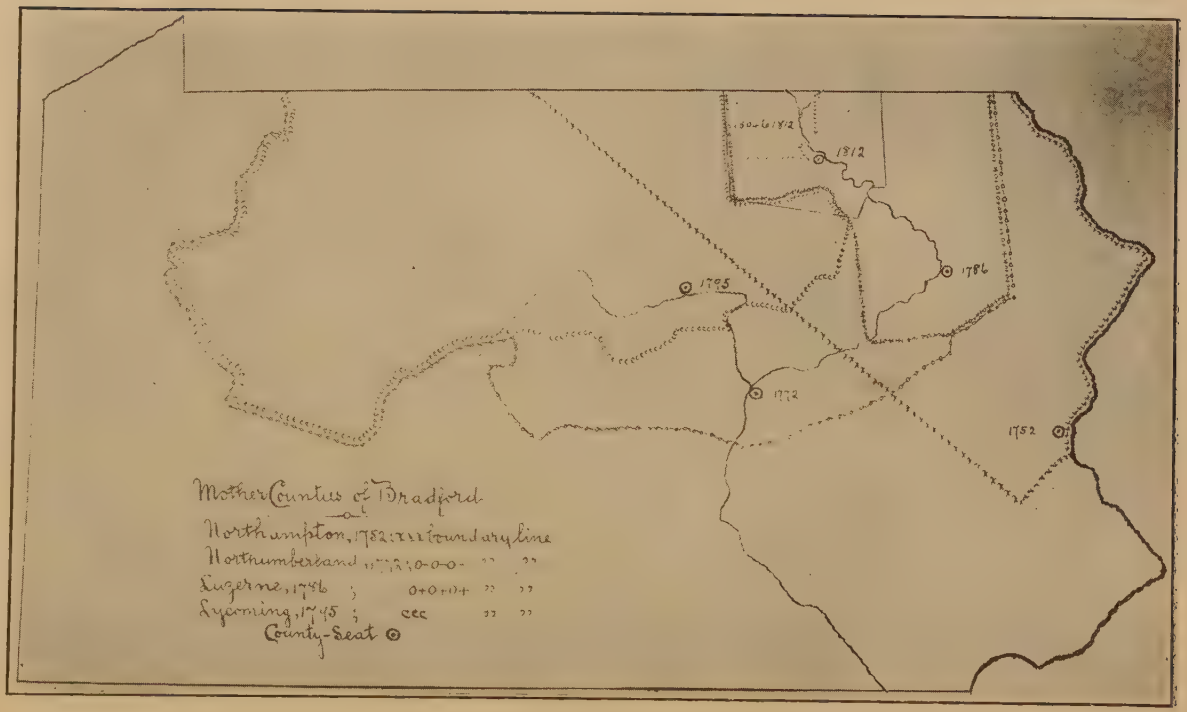
Spanish-American War (1898).—Early in July, 1898, a company of 107 men was recruited by Frank N. Moore who was chosen captain. It became Company M of the 9th Pennsylvania regiment and was sent to Chickamaugua, where it was on duty, when the war ended in August. A number from the county, who had enlisted in the regular service, participated in the Philippine Insurrection. (1899–1902).

The World War (1914–1918).—The United States entered the great World War, April 6, 1917. Bradford county responded promptly to all orders issued by the State and national governments. On June 5, all citizens between the ages of 21 and 31 years (3963) were enrolled, and July 20 and 21, the first draw was made under the selective draft. However, prior to the date of registration, a large number had entered the service as volunteers. August 14, 15 and 16, the first conscripts, or drafted men, were examined. September 16, a big patriotic demonstration was held in Towanda, in honor of the men called to the colors, and September 21, the county's first quota, comprising 106 men, left Towanda for Camp Meade, Md.

In response to the various calls, more than twenty-five quotas were quickly made up and sent to the different training camps, before the close of the war. Altogether Bradford county had 2150 volunteers and conscripts, including 15 nurses, in the service. These soldiers were assigned to the Infantry, Artillery, Engineers, Aviation, Hospitals, Battleships, Submarine Chasers and Transports. About 900 were

taken across and participated in the closing campaign. Of these 62 were killed in battle and died of wounds, 13 died of disease and one met death accidentally. Within the United States, 34 died of disease and four met death accidentally, making a total loss of 114. In this as in other wars, a number of the Bradford county boys distinguished themselves in heroic deeds.

Throughout the crisis, every demand, whether for men, means, the Red Cross or other purpose, made upon the citizens of Bradford county, was promptly and eagerly met. The glorious tidings that the Armistice had been signed reached Towanda shortly after 4 o'clock on the morning of November 11, 1918. The signal being given—the continuous strains of the fire whistle—people hastened from their beds to mingle with the crowds on the streets and join in the acclaim. Everywhere the stars and stripes were unfurled, all business suspended and the day given to jubilation. A grand welcome home, attended by many thousand people, was accorded the soldiers at Towanda, July 26, 1919, and at Sayre, September 13, 1919.



1812
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1795
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Mother Counties of Bradford
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County-Seat

CHAPTER XIII

The Rise and Fall of Political Parties, Campaigns, Leaders and Distinguished Citizens

Politics and its application have been the great rallying force in our county's history. Since the founding of the settlements, while other things have passed away, politics lives and appears a mistress alluring in the hey-dey of life.

The First Political Parties were the Federal (1787) and the Democratic-Republican (1792). Originally nearly all the settlers were Federalists, but before the close of the century many had become adherents of the latter party. In 1800 Jefferson received a large vote in the county. His elevation to the Presidency was so gratifying to the Democrats that the 4th of July, 1801, was celebrated with great rejoicings by the assembled hosts at Towanda and Wyalusing.

Such inroads had the Democrats made upon the Federalists that by 1812 the parties were of about equal strength in the county. However, except for President and Governor, but little heed was paid to party. Individual preferences and local candidates were most regarded in choosing county officers and members of the legislature. By this practice Northern Luzerne (Bradford), secured a decent share of the offices. During this political era candidates were nominated, or agreed upon, at meetings held en masse or by delegates from the different election districts. Col. John Franklin was the great political leader and idol of the settlers.

The first real line-up or contest of the political forces was at the October election in 1812 when the first county officers were chosen. Candidates for sheriff, commissioners and coroner were nominated by both the Federalists and Democratic-

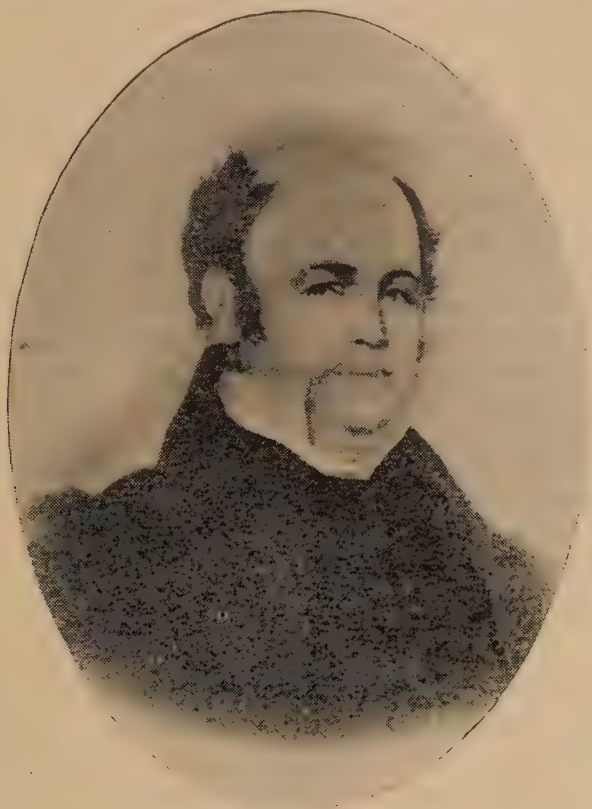
Republicans. At the election 791 votes were cast in the county. Rockwell, the Federal candidate for sheriff was elected by a plurality of 77 votes; Myer, Gaylord and Kinney, Federalists, were chosen commissioners by pluralities ranging from two to 105, while Horton, the Democratic-Republican candidate for coroner, won by eight votes.

Democrats Attain Mastery.—In 1813 the contest was over one county commissioner and three county auditors, all of whom were elected by the Democratic-Republicans by majorities above 100. In 1814 "Democratic" was substituted for the hyphenated term "Democratic-Republican," by which name the party was afterwards known. In that year the county went Democratic for Governor, Congress, County Commissioner and one auditor, the Federalists electing two auditors. In 1815 the first Independent county ticket was put in the field, resulting in a divided victory between the Democrats and Federalists. In 1816 James Monroe, Democratic candidate for President, carried the county over Rufus King, Federalist, by a vote of 395 to 82. The same year the Democrats elected the local ticket by majorities as large as the Federal vote. In 1817 the Democrats swept the county, and in 1818 elected their ticket practically without opposition.

Dissolution of the Federal Organization.*—Having abandoned their local organization the Federalists in 1819 united with the liberal Democrats under the name of Republicans, creating two wings to the Democratic party. For some years local candidates were nominated by both factions which usually resulted in a divided victory at the polls. In 1820 there was no opposition to James Monroe for President—the first and

* The leaders and most active workers in the Federal party were Col. John Franklin, William Myer, Col. Joseph Kingsbury, Harry Spalding, Abner C. Rockwell, John F. Satterlee, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Nathaniel Allen, Parley Coburn, George Kinney, Theron Darling, Ezra Long, Aden Stevens, Ralph Martin, Leir Soper, William Allen, John Taylor, Justus Lewis, Ebenezer Shaw, John Harkness, Vine Baldwin, Jesse Woodruff, Ebenezer B. Gregory, Hiram Mix, Dr. Thomas T. Huston and Russell Fowler.

only time a presidential candidate received the votes of all parties in Bradford county. In 1823 J. Andrew Shulze, Democratic candidate for Governor, had a majority of 173 in the county, and in 1824 General Jackson received 639 votes



GEN. SAMUEL McKEAN

for President, John Q. Adams 31 and Wm. H. Crawford 16. The vote for Governor in 1826 was Shulze, Democrat, 1753, Sergeant. Federalist, 15.

National Republican Party.—In 1828 the opposition to the Democratic party formed under the name of National Re-

publican. Its candidate for President that year was John Q. Adams. General Jackson was again the Democratic nominee. The county voted: Jackson 1552, Adams 910. The feature of the 1829 campaign was the Anti-Masonic movement which allied itself with the opposition to the Democratic party. The candidates for Governor were George Wolf, Democrat, and Joseph Ritner, Anti-Masonic. Wolf received 1219 votes in the county and Ritner 333. Both were again candidates for Governor in 1832, when Wolf received 1685 votes and Ritner 920.

The candidates for President in 1832 were Andrew Jackson, Democrat, and Henry Clay, National Republican. The former received 1592 votes in the county and the latter 1220. The Jackson electoral ticket in the state that year was headed by Gen. Samuel McKean, who was elected and made president of the electoral college. McKean had earned fame as the county's foremost champion of Democracy and influential leader. Other strong men in the party * up to the close of the Jackson administration were John Laporte, James P. Bull, Reuben Wilber, George Scott, Darius Bullock, William Patton, Chauncey Frisbie and John L. Webb.

Whig Party Organized.—In 1834 that wing of the Democratic party, opposed to the regular organization, called a convention, organized as Whigs and nominated a county ticket. The new party gave the regulars a close race but lost at the polls. In 1835, George Wolf, who had been regarded as an ideal governor by the Bradford county Democrats, was turned down in the State Convention and Henry A. Muhlenberg nominated. As a result most of the county Democrats bolted the

* The leading pioneer Democrats were Henry Welles, Burr Ridgway, Eliphalet Mason, John McKean, William Means, Chas. F. Welles, Samuel Satterlee, Noah Wilson, Samuel Gore, George Scott, Lemuel Streator, Moses Coolbaugh, Jonathan Stevens, Clement Paine, Col. Julius Tozer, Edward Herrick, Guy Wells, Bartholomew Laporte, Joseph Elliott, John Hollenback, John Minier, Isaac Chaapel, Edmund Russell, Constant Mathewson, Samuel Strait, Ephraim B. Gerould, Isaac Cooley, George Hyde and David R. Haswell.

ticket and supported Wolf as an independent candidate. Joseph Ritner again led the Anti-Masonic forces. At the election Wolf received 1504 votes in the county, Ritner 1239 and Muhlenberg 406.

The campaign of 1836 was a very spirited one. The Whigs had put up a strong local organization and formed a coalition with the dissatisfied, and Anti-Mason Democrats. Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was the Whig candidate for President and Martin Van Buren the Democratic. The local Whig ticket was defeated but the "Hero of Tippecanoe," carried the county over Van Buren by a majority of 24. In 1837 the Whigs gained their first substantial victory, electing their entire county ticket, but in 1838 lost everything; David R. Porter, Democrat for Governor, carried the county over Joseph Ritner, Whig and Anti-Mason, by a majority of 201. In 1839 the Democrats held their advantage and increased their majorities.

Memorable Presidential Campaign.—In 1840 Martin Van Buren, Democrat, and Wm. Henry Harrison, Whig, were again candidates for the Presidency. The campaign was a most exciting and memorable one. Campaign songs, expressing party sentiment, were sung at the political gatherings. Great meetings were held in Towanda and other towns in the county. The fife and drum, bands of music, log cabins, live coons, boats on their way up Salt river, banners and transparencies were features in the parades. Hickory poles were in evidence everywhere in the county. The opponents of General Harrison told stories of his having lived in a log cabin with nothing but hard cider to drink. His friends claimed that this was rather to his credit, and log cabins were used in the parades by his adherents. "Hard cider," as well as "log cabin," became party cries. In fact, the whole campaign was based on Harrison's sturdy qualities and his military reputation. One of his best known victories was at Tippecanoe against the Shawnee Indians in 1811. This too was turned to account, and the cry of "Tippecanoe and Tyler too," figured

prominently in the campaign. And there was another battle-cry, heard for the first time—"human liberty and the freedom of man"—proclaimed by the Liberty, or Abolition party, that had nominated James G. Birney for the Presidency. The entire Democratic ticket, county, state and national, was successful. Van Buren carried the county over Harrison by 213, Birney receiving 26 votes.

In 1841 David R. Porter, Democratic candidate for Governor, carried the county by 562. In 1842 there were four local tickets in the field: Democratic, Whig, Abolition and Workingmen, or Labor Party. The last polled nearly a thousand votes, defeating Chester Thomas, Democrat, for sheriff, and electing John N. Weston, Whig. In 1843, the Workingmen, or "Workies," as they were called, named a strong ticket made up of Democrats and Whigs. They came out second in the race, the Democrats winning all the offices. After this defeat, the "Workies" disbanded as a political organization.

The campaign of 1844, like that of 1840, was an exciting one. James K. Polk and George M. Dallas had been nominated by the Democrats for President and Vice-President, the Whig candidates being Henry Clay and Theodore Frelinghuysen. Great mass meetings, barbecues and songs were again features of the campaign. "Log cabins" were still popular, and the Whigs were facetiously dubbed "coons" by their opponents. On the 10th of September a great mass meeting, attended by 15,000 people, including many clubs and bands, was held in Towanda. The principal speakers were James Buchanan, afterwards President of the United States, and John W. Forney, the noted editor and politician. This year, David Wilmot, at the age of 30, entered the political arena as a low tariff Democrat for Congress and was elected by a large majority. Polk carried the county for President by 332, and Shunk, Democrat, for Governor, by 558. The Abolition candidate for President received 63 votes.

In 1845, '46 and '47 the Democrats swept the county. A new party, the National Reform, appeared in '47, polling less

than 200 votes. After another trial in '48 it disappeared. In 1848 the Democrats nominated Gen. Lewis Cass for the Presidency, the Whigs, Gen. Zachary Taylor, and the Free Soilers, Martin Van Buren, former President. As in the Northern States, the Democratic vote divided in Bradford county, giving "Old Rough and Ready" a large plurality. The vote was Taylor 3272, Cass 1889 and Van Buren 1780. For governor Longstreth, Democrat, carried the county by 507. A fusion of Whigs, National Reformers and Abolitionists on the local ticket succeeded in electing Wm. S. Dobbins, Whig, sheriff and Allen McKean, Whig, prothonotary.

In 1849 the Democrats were again united and elected their entire ticket, except one Representative, George Sanderson, who was defeated by Joseph C. Powell, Whig. In 1850, David Wilmot, thrice elected to Congress, secured a fourth nomination as a Free Soil Democrat, which resulted in a split of the Democratic praty. The pro-slavery Democrats having put a candidate in nomination, upon Mr. Wilmot's suggestion, both candidates withdrew and Galusha A. Grow was chosen as a compromise. All the Democratic candidates in the county and district were elected. In 1851 the Democrats were again successful, except prothonotary, the Whigs re-electing Allen McKean. Bigler for governor carried the county by only 38, while David Wilmot for Judge had an overwhelming majority. In 1852 Gen. Franklin Pierce, Democrat, Gen. Winfield Scott, Whig, and John P. Hale, Abolition, were nominated for the Presidency. The vote in the county was Pierce 3930, Scott 3526, Hale 281, and all Democrats elected. In 1853, for the first time the advocates of Temperance met in convention and nominated candidates for Representatives. who had received 54 votes at the election. The entire Democratic ticket was successful, with the exception of Nelson Gilbert, who was defeated for county treasurer by Preceptor Forbes, Whig, by 13 votes.

Know Nothing Campaign.—In 1854 "Know Nothingism"

raged and had a demoralizing effect upon the Democratic party. The Kansas-Nebraska Bill, giving the right of the inhabitants of each Territory to decide for themselves whether the state should come into the Union free or slave, had been introduced in Congress by Stephen A. Douglas. This measure again opened the slavery question, which was warmly agitated throughout the length and breadth of Pennsylvania. The anti-slavery people, especially the Whigs, in order to strengthen their position, formed a secret, oath-bound organization. Those of its members that had not been admitted to the higher degrees were kept in ignorance of the aims and name of the organization, and their constant answer of "I don't know," to the question regarding the society, confirmed them as "Know Nothings," the appellation by which they were known. All meetings of the party were secret. It carefully avoided the subject of slavery, and attempted to draw the voters that were tired of agitation on that subject, by confining itself to vigorous opposition to Catholics and aliens. Its principle was "Americans must rule America." Lodges were organized all over Bradford county, numbering fully 2000 voters. The "Know Nothings" acted independently of the other political organizations, but selected from among their candidates those believed to be in harmony with their position. The great effort of the "Know Nothings" was directed against Governor Bigler, and they succeeded in beating him in the county by 2442 votes. The effect of the movement, although the county officers chosen were about equally divided between Democrats and Whigs, was ruinous to the Democratic party.

Republican Party Organized.—The year 1855 marks a new era * in the political history of Bradford county. Up to this

* The following were the prominent party leaders from 1834 to 1855: **Democratic**—Elisha S. Goodrich, John L. Webb, William Elwell, David Wilmot, Aaron Chubbuck, John Horton, David Cash, Victor E. Piollet, Ephraim W. Baird, John Elliot, Guy Tozer, David F. Barstow, Irad Wilson, Chester Thomas, James H. Webb, John F. Means, Arunah Wattles, George Sanderson, Henry Gibbs, Addison McKean, John Passmore,

time, with the exception of an occasional upheaval, the county had been steadfastly Democratic for a period of 40 years. The agitation of the slavery question had at last done its work. The anti-slavery elements—Whigs, Abolitionists and Free Soil Democrats—combined under the name Republican, drove the Democratic party from power and attained supremacy.

The Republican party of Bradford county was formed at a mass convention held at the Court House in Towanda on the evening of September 10, 1855. Aaron Chubbuck presided. The meeting was addressed in advocacy of the new party by David Wilmot, Ulysses Mercur and Bartholomew Laporte (Democrats), Henry Booth (Abolitionist) and Henry W. Tracy (Whig); a declaration of principles was adopted and the following ticket nominated: Representatives, Bartholomew Laporte and Judson Holcomb; county treasurer, Ezra C. Kellogg; county commissioner, Perley H. Buck; county auditor, Christopher Child. The Democrats had nominated Samuel W. Shepard and Victor E. Piollet for Representatives, Henry S. Salisbury for treasurer, Henry Elliott for commissioner and Joseph B. Reeve for auditor. At the ensuing election all the Republican candidates had majorities ranging from 890 to 1920.

In 1856 the Republican party nominated its first candidates

Chas. Stockwell, Francis Smith, Christopher L. Ward, E. O'Meara Goodrich, Gordon F. Mason, Ulysses Mercur, H. Lawrence Scott, Geo. H. Bull and Myron Ballard; **Whig**—Henry W. Tracy, Joseph C. Powell, Ezra Long, John F. Satterlee, Horace Williston, Isaac Myer, Elihu Case, George Kinney, Nathaniel Clapp, Allen McKean, Franklin Blackman, Mahlon C. Mercur, Wm. S. Dobbins, John N. Weston, John C. Adams, E. Reed Myer, Francis Tyler, Dummer Lilley, Elhanan Smith, O. H. P. Kinney, George Tracy, Edward H. Perkins, Eli B. Parsons, B. F. Powell, Elijah A. Parsons, John A. Codding, Judson Holcomb, Zebulon Frisbie, Alvin T. Myer, Burton Kingsbury, Geo. A. Mix and John F. Long; **Abolition**—Dr. Geo. F. Horton, Giles N. DeWolf, Justus Lewis, Abner C. Hinman, Clark Camp, George Gamble, John Keeler, Charles Stevens, Henry Booth, William Watkins, Daniel Coolbaugh, Thomas Ingham, J. Washington Ingham, Benj. Stevens, Abel Bolles, Chas. Overpeck and Miles Carter.

for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency—John C. Fremont of California and Wm. L. Dayton of New Jersey. The Democrats chose as their standard bearers James Buchanan of Pennsylvania and John C. Breckenridge of Kentucky. The vote in the county was Fremont 6969, Buchanan 2314, Millard Fillmore (American) 71 and Garrett Smith (Abolition) seven. Henceforward the Republicans carried the county in every presidential election till 1912. In 1857, for the first time, the Democrats made no nominations for county offices. The only interest taken was in the governorship, David Wilmot being the Republican candidate and Wm. F. Packer the Democratic. Wilmot was defeated in the state but carried the county over Packer by 3562, the Republicans of the county thereafter, being the masters in every succeeding gubernatorial election till 1906.

There was no break in the Republican party until 1862, when Henry W. Tracy, chagrined at being turned down for the nomination of Congressman, with other dissatisfied Republicans formed the People's Party and nominated a ticket with Tracy for Congress. The Republican county ticket won by a very narrow margin but Tracy carried the district in the three-sided contest. The People's Party made another fruitless attempt to break the Republican ranks in 1863, then surrendered opposition to the Democrats. Horace Greeley as the candidate of Liberal Republicans and Democrats for President in 1872 turned many from Republicans to Democrats, but the loss was off-set by Democrats who refused to support the Greeley ticket. In 1873 Chauncey S. Russell (D) was elected associate judge over J. Washington Ingham (R), and in 1874 Joseph Powell (D) defeated Bartholomew Laporte (R), for Congress, Delos Rockwell (D) beat H. Lawrence Scott (R) for state senator, and Uriah Terry (D) vanquished Orrin D. Kinney (R) for Representative.

In 1875 the Anti-Secret Society nominated a county ticket as did the Temperance party. The former polled 61 votes

and the latter 405. That year Andrew J. Layton (R) was elected sheriff by only 534 votes over Wm. R. Storrs (D). In 1876 Peter Cooper, Greenback candidate for President, received 59 votes in the county; in 1877 the Greenback-Labor party polled 659 votes and the Prohibition party 447. In 1878—the high-tide of Greenbackism—there was a spirited contest between Republicans and a fusion of Democrats and Greenbackers; all the Republican candidates were elected by reduced majorities. The vote for governor was Hoyt (R) 6010, Dill (D) 3132, Mason (G) 1844 and Lane (P) 105.

In 1880 all the citizens of the county had the honor of voting for a general of the Civil War for President, the candidates being Gen. James A. Garfield (R), Gen. Winfield S. Hancock (D), Gen. James B. Weaver (G) and Gen. Neal Dow (P). The vote was Garfield 8152, Hancock 4950, Weaver 496 and Dow 67. In 1881 a hard fight was made against James H. Webb (R) for Register and Recorder, who defeated Maj. Chas. F. Cross (D) by only 333 votes.

In 1882 a revolt in the Republican party resulted in the nomination of an Independent state and Congressional ticket. The vote for Governor in the county was Beaver (R) 5199, Pattison (D) 4217, Stewart (I) 1262, Armstrong (G) 351 and Pettitt (P) 143. For Congress Post (D) received 3961, Jadwin (I) 3595 and Overton (R) 3273. Post was chosen to Congress and the Democratic state ticket elected. In 1889 the Labor party nominated a county ticket and polled 187 votes; Edward Walker, an Independent candidate for county treasurer, received 3415 votes but was defeated.

Uprising Against Bossism.—The campaign of 1890 will be remembered as the most exciting and memorable in the history of the county. The Republican "slate," contained some names that were very objectionable to the voters. A strong effort was made to break the combination, but the "ring" by improper methods carried the primaries by a very narrow margin. There were loud protests but they were unheeded.

It was the boast, "every man slated must go through," and when the Republican convention assembled on the 19th of August the program was carried out.

A mass convention of Independent Republicans was called and held at Towanda on August 25th, the day of the Democratic convention. A crowd of many thousand people gathered, coming from all parts of the county. The Independent Republicans nominated Benjamin M. Peck for judge, Gen. Henry J. Madill for prothonotary, Chas. T. Hull for county treasurer and Archibald B. Sumner and Leonard Lewis for Representatives. The Democrats nominated Joseph Powell for sheriff, Chas. M. Hall for Register and Recorder, Laren W. Forest for Representative, Henry McCraney for county commissioner and Charles Jennings for county auditor. These tickets, making one whole, were ratified by both conventions.

Political meetings covering a period of several weeks, were held daily and nightly in the different sections of the county. On the one side the battle-cry was "down with the ring" and on the other, "down with the Kickers." The popular slogan of the fusionists was the three P's, "Peck, Pattison and Powell," and the contest became most animating. Everybody talked politics, even the women taking an active part. The Republican party broke squarely in two, while a large number of Democrats supported the "ring ticket." The Prohibitionists generally turned in for the coalition. Thus the situation was both novel and complex. On the 4th of November the fusion forces swept the county, electing every candidate from judge to coroner.

The next innovation—the People's Party—appeared in 1892 and had the support of 140 voters for its Presidential candidates. The party nominated a county ticket in 1894 and polled 320 votes. The campaign of 1896 was a most animated one. The leading Presidential candidates were William McKinley (R) and William J. Bryan (D). "Free Silver 16 to 1" was the slogan of the Democrats and the "single gold standard" the battle-cry of the Republicans. Several

hundred Republicans in the county supported Bryan. In 1900 Eugene V. Debs, the first Socialist candidate for President, received 10 votes, and 238 in 1912—the apex of Socialism in the county.

In 1905 there was a general revolt against the bosses and machine rule in the State and county. J. Lee Plummer had been nominated for state treasurer by the Republicans and Wm. H. Berry, the Reform Mayor of Chester, by the Democrats. "Turn on the light" was the popular slogan, and the people became awakened from one end of the state to the other. Berry was elected. He was the first Democrat on a state ticket to carry Bradford county in 50 years, and with him Job Griffin (D) was elected sheriff. Berry had a majority of 464 and Griffin 243.

In 1906 Edwin S. Stewart was the Republican candidate for governor and Lewis Emery, Jr., nominee of the Democratic and Lincoln parties. The candidates for Congress were Mial E. Lilley (R) and Geo. W. Kipp (D). The campaign was memorable and exciting. Democrats and Lincoln men attacked the Republican bosses and exposed "capital graft" with telling effect, practically silencing the opposition. In the Congressional district the battle-cry was "put an end to Lilleyism." Emery carried the county by 1200, the Republicans losing on governor, the first time in 51 years. Kipp had a plurality of 813 over Lilley in the county and was elected. In 1909 the county again went Democratic, being carried by Geo. W. Kipp, candidate for State treasurer, by 340, and C. LaRue Munson, for judge of the Supreme Court, by 828.

In 1910 there was a general revolt against boss rule throughout the State. The Independent element of all parties formed the Keystone party and nominated Wm. H. Berry for governor. For this office the Republicans had nominated John K. Tener and the Democrats, Webster Grim. The Democrats and Keystoners waited on Geo. W. Kipp for congress and Willis S. Lafferty and Finley Furman for Representatives,

against Chas. C. Pratt (R) for Congress and Wm. J. McCable (R) and Chas. E. Mills (R) for Representatives. Berry carried the county by 1466, Kipp by 1412 and Lafferty by 96 over McCable. Kipp was elected in the district.

In 1911 the Keystoners and Democrats united on a Congressional and county ticket. On the 21st of October they held a great mass meeting in Towanda which was addressed by Governor Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, Hon. Wm. H. Berry, Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer and Dr. O. H. Rockwell, candidate for Congress. The contest over the judgeship between Wm. Maxwell (R) and D. C. DeWitt (D) was notably exciting and the closest race, the former winning by only 349 votes.

In 1912 the Republican party, the first time in 56 years, failed to carry the county for its Presidential candidate. Wm. H. Taft (R), Woodrow Wilson (D), and Theodore Roosevelt (Progressive) were the leading candidates. The contest was memorable for the big split in the Republican party, the general breaking away from old party ties and independent voting. Two-thirds of the Republicans and one-third of the Democrats voted for Roosevelt. The vote in the county was Roosevelt 5379, Wilson 2960 and Taft 2034.

In 1914 Vance C. McCormick was the Democratic and Washington party candidate for governor, and Martin G. Brumbaugh, the Republican. A. Mitchell Palmer (D), Boies Penrose (R) and Gifford Pinchot (W) were candidates for U. S. Senator. All the parties, Democratic, Washington, Republican, Prohibition and Socialist, nominated candidates for Congress and Representatives. McCormick carried the county over Brumbaugh by 1349, the vote on U. S. Senator being Pinchot 4105, Penrose 3070 and Palmer 1908. The Republicans carried the county for all other offices.

In 1915 the Democrats, for the first time, lost minority representation on the board of County Commissioners, both their candidates being defeated by Charles L. Crandall (W). The Republicans again swept the county in 1916, Chas. E. Hughes

(R) for President, receiving a plurality of 2524 over Wilson (D). Discord among the Democrats in 1917 resulted in the defeat of their candidate for Jury Commissioner and the election of Edward Watkins, Prohibitionist—the first officer ever elected by that party in the county.

Women Enter the Political Arena.—The right to vote, as provided by the XIXth Amendment, was exercised by the women, the first time, at the Presidential election in 1920. Republican women formed a county organization and were active at the polls. Those of other political faith and the "undecided" were usually indifferent about voting and in the main did not attend the election. However, women's first expression at the polls was most favorable to the Republicans and Prohibitionists. The vote of the men and women in the county for President was Warren G. Harding (R) 11,947, James M. Cox (D) 2825, Aaron S. Watkins (P) 943, Eugene V. Debs (Soc.) 161, Wm. M. Cox (Soc-Labor) 19, Parley P. Christenson (Farmer-Labor) 3 and Robert C. Maculey (Single Tax) 2.

In 1921 William Maxwell, Republican-Democrat, and Willard D. Morse, Prohibition-Socialist, were the candidates for judge. The women generally supported Morse and the Prohibition candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. The vote in the county was Maxwell 8457, Morse 6475, for Judge of the Supreme Court, Schaffer (R) 7956, Bonniwell (D) 2170, Palmer (P) 3027, Lewis (Soc.) 213. The 1922 election was for state officers. The leading candidates for Governor were Gifford Pinchot (R) and John A. McSparran (D). Three candidates were in the field for Representative: Louis Piollet (R), Charles M. Driggs (D), and Chas. P. Dewey, who as a Republican had been defeated at the primaries, but receiving a few Prohibition votes stood as their candidate. The contest for this office was spirited. Dewey derived his chief support from the women, receiving 2531 votes; Piollet had 4689, and Driggs, the successful candidate, 4771. The vote for governor was Pinchot 7384 and McSparran 4316.

David Wilmot

The 1923 election was for county officers, judge of the superior court and the submission of four Constitutional Amendments. Both Republicans and Democrats had a full ticket in the field. The campaign was quietly conducted. Most interest centered in the proposition to issue bonds, to the amount of $50,000,000 for road improvement in the State. Some of the Republican candidates were cut many hundred votes, but all were elected, including Mrs. Mary C. Hoffman for Register and Recorder, the county's first woman official.

In the Halls of Congress.

The following were chosen from Bradford county to the Legislative branch of the National government:

United States Senators

Samuel McKean	1833–'39	David Wilmot	1861–'63

Representatives In Congress.

Samuel McKean	1823–'29	Edward Overton	1877–'81
John Laporte	1833–'37	James H. Codding	1895–'99
David Wilmot	1845–'51	Mial E. Lilley	1905–'07
Henry W. Tracy	1863–'65	Geo. W. Kipp—1907–'09;	
Ulysses Mercur	1865–'72	1911—5 months, died.	
Joseph Powell	1875–'77	Louis T. McFadden	1915–'25

In 1846 David Wilmot offered an amendment to the Mexican appropriation bill, which became celebrated as the *Wilmot Proviso*. The measure convulsed the country, but crowned Wilmot with everlasting glory.

Ulysses Mercur was father of the Act, passed in 1871, exempting tea and coffee from duty, thus placing these necessary articles of diet within the reach of the poor.

In State Government

Bradford county citizens have been called to the following positions:

Secretary of Commonwealth—Samuel McKean ..... 1829–'33
Deputy Secretary of Commonwealth—Elisha S. Goodrich .... 1853–'55
Attorney General—Ellis Lewis ..... 1833–'34

Deputy Attorney General—John F. Sanderson ..... 1887–'91
Surveyor General—John Laporte ....1845–'51
State Librarian—Dr. Seth Salisbury ..... 1845–'49
Superintendent of Common Schools—Charles R. Coburn .... 1863–'66
Lieutenant Governor—William T. Davies ..... 1887–'91
Speakers House of Representatives—John Laporte, 1832; James H. Webb, 1871; E. Reed Myer, 1877.
Chief Justice Supreme Court—Ulysses Mercur ..... 1882–'87

John Bannister Gibson, the first judge of Bradford county, was Chief Justice twenty-four years, Thomas Burnside, the second Judge of the county, was an Associate Justice, and Ellis Lewis, a former resident of the county, Chief Justice from 1854 to 1857.

State Senators

Chosen from the county:

Henry Welles	1815–'19	George Landon	1860–'63; 1866–'69
Samuel McKean ..	1829 resigned	Delos Rockwell	1875–'77
Reuben Wilber	1830–'34	Wm. T. Davies	1877–'85
Elihu Case	1837–'41	John K. Newell	1885–'93
Gordon F. Mason	1847–'50	Benj. B. Mitchell	1893–1901
Geo. Sanderson	1851–'54	Robert S. Edmiston	1901–'09
E. Reed Myer	1857–'60	Charles E. Mills	1913–'17

Under the Constitution of 1790 Senators were chosen for a term of four years, on the second Tuesday of October; under the Constitution of 1838, chosen for a term of three years, on the second Tuesday of October; under the Constitution of 1873, chosen for a term of four years, on the Tuesday next following the first Monday of November. The present Senatorial District, the XXIII, comprises the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Wyoming.

Members General Assembly

The Representative districts of which Bradford county has been a part and the persons elected to the House from this county:

District—Luzerne County
(Then including Bradford)

	Elected
Obadiah Gore	1788, 1789, 1790
Simon Spalding	1791, 1792
John Franklin	1795, 1796, 1799, 1800, 1801, 1802, 1803

Elected

Jonas Ingham 1804
Moses Coolbaugh 1806
Jonathan Stevens 1811

Lycoming District
(Including part of Bradford)

John Franklin 1805
Samuel Satterlee 1810, 1811

District—Lycoming, Bradford, Tioga and Potter Counties
(One member)

Henry Welles 1813

District—Bradford and Tioga Counties
(One member)

Samuel McKean 1815, 1816, 1817, 1818
Simon Kinney 1820, 1821

District—Bradford County
(One member)

William Myer 1822
Lemuel Streator ..... 1823, 1824, 1825 (died)
Thomas Elliott (*To fill vacancy*) 1826
Constant Matthewson 1826, 1827
John Laporte 1828, 1829

District—Bradford and Tioga Counties
(Two members)

John Laporte ..... Special Election 1830, 1831
Ellis Lewis 1832
Lockwood Smith 1833, 1834
Darius Bullock 1835
Isaac Myer 1835

District—Bradford County
(One member)

Isaac Cooley 1836
George Kinney 1837
David F. Barstow 1838, 1839
Stephen Pierce 1840
William Elwell 1841, 1842

(Mr. Elwell was author of the Act of 1842 repealing imprisonment for debt.)

District—Bradford County
(Two members)

	Elected
John Elliott	1843, 1844
Irad Wilson	1843, 1844
John L. Webb	1845, 1846 (died)
Victor E. Piollet	1845, 1846
Francis Smith (*To fill vacancy*)	1846, 1847
Arunah Wattles	1847, 1848
Charles Stockwell	1848, 1849
Joseph C. Powell	1849
Addison McKean	1850, 1851
Henry Gibbs	1850, 1851
John Passmore	1852, 1853
William E. Barton	1852, 1853
Judson Holcomb	1854, 1855
Bartholomew Laporte	1854, 1855
John B. G. Babcock	1856, 1857
Cullen F. Nichols	1856, 1857
O. H. P. Kinney	1858, 1859
Thomas Smead	1858, 1859
Chester T. Bliss	1860, 1861
Henry W. Tracy	1860, 1861
Bartholomew Laporte	1862
Dummer Lilley	1862, 1863
Joseph H. Marsh	1863

District—Bradford and Sullivan Counties
(Two members)

Joseph H. Marsh	1864
Lorenzo Grinnell	1864, 1865
George Wayne Kinney	1865, 1866
James H. Webb	1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870
John F. Chamberlain	1867, 1868, 1869
Perley H. Buck	1870

District—Bradford County
(Two members)

Perley H. Buck	1871
Benjamin S. Dartt	1871, 1872
E. Reed Myer	1872, 1873
James H. Webb	1873

District—Bradford County

(Three members—Term two years)	*Elected*
George Moscrip	1874
Elijah G. Tracy	1874
Uriah Terry	1874
E. Reed Myer	1876
James Foster	1876
John F. Gillette	1876
Henry J. Madill	1878
Asa Nichols	1878
Stephen D. Harkness	1878
Joseph H. Marsh	1880
Elisha L. Hillis	1880
Luman D. Taylor	1880
Enoch J. Ayres	1882
Benjamin B. Mitchell	1882
James P. Coburn	1882
Howell Howell	1884
Stephen D. Sterigere	1884
James H. Shaw	1884
Edmund M. Tuton	1886
William B. Heckman	1886
Winfield S. Kinney	1886
Milton O. Loomis	1888
John E. Faulkner	1888
Lafayette J. Culver	1888
Archibald B. Sumner	1890
Leonard Lewis	1890
Larin W. Forrest	1890
A. Scott Newman	1892, 1894
Frank N. Moore	1892, 1894
Floyd L. Kinner	1892, 1894
Louis Piollet	1896
Robert S. Edmiston	1896, 1898
Lawrence T. Manley	1896, 1898
Edgar D. Lewis	1898
Joseph E. Hamilton	1900, 1902
Franklin F. Lomax	1900, 1902
Fred K. Taylor	1900
Giles M. Coons	1902
Louis T. Hoyt	1904
Nathan W. Pendleton	1904
Willard D. Morse	1904

District—Bradford County
(Two members)

	Elected
George Moscrip	1906, 1908
Charles L. Stevens	1906
Charles E. Mills	1908, 1910
Willis S. Lafferty	1910
John C. Mather	1912, 1914
Judson W. Stone	1912, 1914
Chas. P. Dewey	1916, 1918, 1920
W. Worth Jennings	1916, 1918
Curtis M. Harding	1920

District—Bradford County
(One member)

Charles M. Driggs	1922

Delegates to Constitutional Convention

Nathaniel Clapp—Convention of 1837.
Geo. F. Horton and Joseph G. Patton—Convention of 1872–'73.

CHAPTER XIV

Weekly Newspapers

The Daily Press and Authors

Newspapers, as recorders of current events and disseminators of enlightenment, occupy a field of the greatest usefulness. For more than a century, they have been issued in the county, yet, few were able to weather the storms and have more than a transitory existence.

The Bradford Gazette, the first newspaper in the county, was established August 10, 1813, by Thomas Simpson and published every Tuesday at Towanda, the price of subscription being two dollars per annum. It was a five-column folio, sixteen inches long. The publisher in his announcement, among other things says:

"He who pretends to be impartial is no more than a pretender. The editor is a Republican (Jeffersonian Democrat) and his paper will bear that character in the editorial department, but its pages will be at all times free to well written communications of whatever political nature, provided they be not calculated to wound private feelings, or estrange the free and general intercourse of the neighborhood. The editor's intention is to serve the whole and to please all without violating his duty or abandoning the above professions."

On account of the difficulties attending the publication and distribution of his paper, Mr. Simpson issued his last number August 23, 1814, and sold the plant to Burr Ridgway. April 13, 1815, Mr. Ridgway resumed publication and continued until September, 1818, when he sold the press and material to Lemuel Streator and Edwin Benjamin, who changed the name of the paper to **The Settler.**

The Washingtonian, the only Federal newspaper issued in the county, was founded in Towanda, in September, 1816, by Lewis P. Franks. Its slogan was—"I claim as large a charter as the wind, to blow on whom I please." The paper was a four-column folio, and was issued every Thursday; subscription two dollars and fifty cents by post and two dollars by mail, per year. Mr. Franks continued the paper about a year, then turned it over to Octavius A. Holden, who discontinued its publication in a short time.

The Settler (Democratic-Republican) was published by Streator and Benjamin from September, 1818, till August, 1821, when it was purchased by George Scott, who was editor and publisher until August, 1823, then sold to James P. Bull, who changed the name of the paper to

The Bradford Settler and announced: "The political sentiments of the Settler shall remain what they ever have been: Democratic-Republican." In 1830, Mr. Bull sold to Hamlet A. Kerr, a former publisher of the Sunbury Emporium, who continued publication until March, 1833, when he transferred to Hiram Rice, who changed the name of the paper to the **Northern Banner.**

The Towanda Republican and "Bradford County General Advertiser" was established at Towanda in December, 1826, by James Catlin, former publisher of the Montrose Gazette. It was "Democratic-Republican of the independent order," and had for its motto: "Both Liberty and Prosperity are precarious, unless the people have sense and spirit enough to defend them." The paper was discontinued in July, 1829, owing to want of support.

The Anti-Masonic Democrat, as the name implies, opposition to Freemasonry, was established at Troy in 1830 by Orin P. Ballard and edited by Thomas E. Paine. The paper was published two years then sold to Dr. Eleazer R. Utter of Columbia township, who changed the name to the **Troy Argus,** which was published about a year by Dummer Lilley and George W. Kinney. Then the plant was moved to

Towanda, and in 1834 Dr. Utter in company with Dummer Lilley and George W. Kinney founded the **Bradford Argus** and **Reform Advocate.**

The Northern Banner, founded at Towanda, March 9, 1833, by Hiram Rice, had for its motto—"Not a star tarnished, not a star polluted"—and was Democratic-Republican in politics. Mr. Rice edited and published the paper until May 10, 1835, when he sold an interest to E. S. Goodrich, who November 21, 1835, became sole owner and editor of the Banner. In March, 1837, Mr. Goodrich sold to Cantine & Hogan, who combined it with the Bradford Democrat and published as the **Northern Banner** and **Bradford Democrat.**

The Bradford Argus and "Reform Advocate" was founded February 6, 1834, by Dr. Eleazer R. Utter, George W. Kinney and Dummer Lilley as a Whig organ. November 15, 1834, Kinney & Lilley sold their interest to Dr. Utter, who continued as editor and publisher until 1836, when he sold to Dummer Lilley, who continued the paper till 1839, when purchased by Col. Elhanan Smith, B. F. Powell and Elijah A. Parsons, who were the publishers till 1841, Smith selling to Parsons and Powell, and Powell to Parsons in 1851. In 1866, E. Ashmun Parsons became associated with his father in the publication of the Argus, which remained in the Parsons family till November 30, 1916, when the paper was discontinued and the plant sold to the Towanda Printing Co. The Argus was steadfastly Whig until 1855, then Republican until 1862, when it withdrew as a Republican exponent and supported the "People's ticket." In 1864 it became a Democratic organ and so remained until discontinued.

The Bradford Democrat was established in July, 1835, as the organ of the McKean wing of the Democratic party and published by Cantine & Hogan, who in 1837 purchased the Northern Banner and combined it with the Democrat under the name of the Northern Banner and Bradford Democrat, which after thirteen issues was changed to

The Banner & Democrat, which had for its slogan: "At every hazard and by every sacrifice this Union must be preserved." In 1838, Cantine & Hogan were succeeded by E. L. Fuller as publisher and Hiram A. Beebe, editor. In November, 1839, David Wilmot became an associate editor with Mr. Fuller and continued as such until the early part of, 1841, when the paper passed into the hands of Hiram A. Beebe, who after a time changed to the original name, "The Northern Banner & Bradford Democrat," with this motto: "Equal and exact justice to all men of whatever state or persuasion, religious or political." In January, 1843, Mr. Beebe discontinued publication and took charge of the Owego Gazette.

The Bradford Porter and "Weekly Visitor" was founded June 4, 1840, by Elisha S. Goodrich as a Democratic organ and supporter of Governor Porter. Its motto was—"Regardless of denunciations from any quarter." Having become dissatisfied with Governor Porter's policies, April 10, 1844, Mr. Goodrich re-christened his paper

The Bradford Reporter, having George Sanderson as an associate editor from November, 1842, till March, 1844. The paper was published by E. S. Goodrich & Son from December, 1843, till December, 1845. E. O. & H. P. Goodrich were the publishers from December, 1845, till February, 1847, when E. S. Goodrich & Son were again the proprietors. In December, 1847, E. O'Meara Goodrich became the sole owner and edited the paper until his death in 1881. In December, 1860, Robert W. Sturrock was employed as an associate editor with Mr. Goodrich and served until April, 1861, when he enlisted in his country's service. From December, 1863, S. W. Alvord managed the paper for a year. In April, 1869, Alvord & Clausen appear as publishers with E. O. Goodrich and S. W. Alvord, editors, and so remained until in September, 1872, Alvord became publisher again and E. O. Goodrich and S. W. Alvord, editors. Alvord retired from the paper in 1879. Chas. H. Allen was associate editor from 1879

to 1881 and managing editor until February, 1882, when the paper was sold to H. F. Marsh and J. E. Hitchcock. Marsh & Hitchcock continued publication of the Reporter till 1885, when it was consolidated with the Towanda Journal under the name of the **Reporter-Journal,** the first issue being dated January 8th. Upon the formation of the Republican party, the Reporter became its organ in the county and so remained to the end.

The Analyzer was established at Troy in 1840 as a Democratic advocate and was so vigorous in politics that it was dubbed "The Scandalizer." It was edited first by Francis Smith and lastly by James A. P. Ballard. It existed about two years.

The Athens Scribe was started August 5, 1841, as an advocate of the New York and Pennsylvania Improvements by Oliver N. Worden of Montrose. The editor was a Whig in politics, although the paper was sustained by both leading parties. Publication of the Scribe was suspended in December, 1842.

The Democratic Laborers' Advocate appeared March 3, 1843, at Athens, conducted by O. N. Worden, a Whig, assisted by Jason K. Wright, Democrat, thus representing both national parties. The paper gained the largest circulation in the county, but owing to the suspension of work on the canal and the bankruptcies and hard times following, the Advocate succumbed in 1845.

The North American Phalanx was the name of a paper established at LeRaysville in 1844 by Dr. Lemuel C. Belding to promote an Industrial Association, known as the LeRaysville Phalanx. The paper existed only a few months.

The Pennsylvania Backwoodsmen, a literary production, was issued by C. L. Ward and Henry Booth of Towanda. It survived only a few months.

The New Star appeared at Troy in February, 1845, under the control of James A. P. Ballard with Julius Sherwood and Elijah A. Rockwell as editors. Mr. Rockwell retired after

three months and was succeeded by Francis Smith. The Star was devoted to local interests, neutral in politics, and twinkled for the last time, when only a few months old.

The Troy Banner was flung to the breeze May 26, 1846, by Wm. C. Webb, who in November following moved his plant to Wellsboro and issued the Tioga Banner. Years later Mr. Webb won fame as a statesman and jurist in Wisconsin and Kansas.

The North Pennsylvanian, an anti-Wilmot, Democratic organ, with Wein Forney, publisher, and C. L. Ward, editor and proprietor, made its appearance March 16, 1850, at Towanda. In June, H. L. Shaw purchased an interest and became publisher. Forney retired in October and the paper was discontinued, but December 6, 1850, was succeeded by

The North Branch Democrat, which had for its motto: "Equal and exact justice to all men." H. L. Shaw was publisher, George Sanderson, editor and proprietor, and Francis Smith, associate. The paper existed until January, 1852, when discontinued.

The Trojan was founded by Messrs. Barclay & Messenger at Troy in December, 1850. The editors in their address to the public, gave as one of the objects of the paper—"to procure a division of the county," and indulged in brilliant and glowing anticipations when Troy should become a county-seat. After two years Barclay retired, and the paper was published by Messenger & Colwell until 1854, when it was abandoned.

The Athenian, a neutral paper, was established at Athens in August, 1852, by Charles T. Huston, who had procured the material of the North Branch Democrat. It was published two years then succeeded by

The Athens Gazette, which was the undertaking of Mark M. Pomeroy, known as "Brick Pomeroy," in October, 1854. He published the Gazette about two years and the venture not proving a financial success, he gave it up and went West.

The Temperance Banner was printed about three months at Troy in 1854 by Moses Gustin, who had utilized the material of the Trojan. He sold to Dr. P. A. Johnson, who, during 1854, established

The Independent Journal, which was devoted to local affairs. It existed about eighteen months, when, vexed with libel suits and yielding to the indifference of the public, it died a natural death. The material of the office was afterwards taken to Burlington and used by Dr. Daniel Sweeney in the publication (1857–58) of his religious paper, **The Good Samaritan.**

The Bradford Times was established and supported by the Democratic State Central Committee, under the direction of C. L. Ward, J. F. Means and V. E. Piollet, and first issued in June, 1856, at Towanda by D. McKinley Mason, editor-in-chief. Mason managed the paper until after the close of the Buchanan campaign, when it was leased to John G. Fries of Bloomsburg, who issued the last number of the Times in July, 1857.

The Troy Times, independent in politics, was established by A. C. Lombard, an Elmira printer, about 1859. He conducted the paper a couple of years and was succeeded by Shepard & Landon, who suspended publication after a short time. October 1, 1863, The Times was revived by Wm. H. Baldwin as a Republican sheet. A. S. Hooker in 1866 bought an interest in the paper, changing its name to **The Northern-Tier Gazette.**

The Bradford Herald, Democratic in sentiment, was founded April 8, 1859, at Towanda by George A. Case and Charles H. Keeler, using the plant of the defunct Bradford Times. The Herald's motto was—"Everything for the cause, nothing for men." Chase was editor and Keeler, local editor. January, 1860, Robert E. Ferguson was added as an assistant editor. O. D. Goodenough, having purchased Keeler's interest, took his place as local editor in February, 1860. Mr. Ferguson and Charles G. Payne purchased of Case & Good-

enough in April, 1860, and were editors and publishers till July, 1860, when Mr. Payne retired. Mr. Ferguson published the paper until its close, February 20, 1861.

The LeRaysville Union was established in LeRaysville, August 25, 1865, by S. Frank Lathrop. In 1866 he moved his enterprise to Athens and founded

The Athens Republican, which early in 1868 passed into the hands of Walter K. Green, who changed its name to

The Athens Democrat, which after six months was moved (1868) to Waverly, N. Y.

The Northern-Tier Gazette, the successor of the Troy Times, was published by Wm. H. Baldwin and Augustus S. Hooker till 1867 when Henry Jenkins bought Mr. Baldwin's interest, Mr. Hooker becoming sole owner in 1869. He continued to edit and publish the Gazette until April, 1901, when it was sold to Coles & Vankeuren, who in January, 1905, having purchased the Troy Register, consolidated the papers into **The Gazette-Register,** which, with the exception of a short time, has since been published by Frank E. Vankeuren.

The Weekly News was published at Athens in 1868 by D. V. Stedge, who in 1869 moved his plant to Rome and established the

Eastern Bradford Advocate (1869), which contained a Temperance Department under the management of Delore S. Maynard. The paper was short lived.

The Athens Gleaner was inaugurated March 16, 1870, by Charles T. Huston, as an independent journal, devoted to the elucidation of local and general history. It was very useful and popular; discontinued October 30, 1874.

The Athens Gazette (No. 2) was instituted in April, 1870, by Charles Hinton, independent in politics at first, but afterwards Republican. In 1876 the paper was issued as a quarto by a company and the plant destroyed by fire, May 25 of that year. The Gazette was revived by Mr. Hinton, April 6, 1877, who continued as publisher until 1908 when its management was given to his son-in-law, Frank H. Cook, who conducted the

paper until December, 1918, when the plant was acquired by the Sayre Printing Company and the paper discontinued.

The Towanda Business Item was established August 5, 1871, by O. D. Goodenough and E. J. Clausen. Mr. Goodenough retired January 1, 1873, publication of the paper being continued by Mr. Clauson until his death in December, 1874. Gen. H. J. Madill then became owner, who sold the plant and material to Judson Holcomb and T. A. Angus, who June 1, 1875, founded the **Bradford Republican,** merging the Item in the new publication.

The Canton Sentinel, Canton's first newspaper, was established in May, 1871, by C. H. Butts & Son of Williamsport, who conducted it until 1879 when they sold to Charles E. Bullock and A. B. Bowman. January 1, 1883, Bullock & Bowman transferred to Ch. D. Durrah, who published the paper, part of the time as a semi-weekly, until September 25, 1909, when he sold to Fred Newell, the present owner (1923).

The Towanda Journal, independent in politics, was established, May 14, 1873, by D. M. Turner. In January, 1882, C. H. Turner purchased an interest in the paper and was its local editor thenceforward until its combination with the Bradford Reporter in January, 1885.

Our Pet, published at Athens in 1875, disappeared after a few issues.

The Bradford Democrat was launched anew by Cannan Brothers at Athens in September, 1875. After six months, they removed the plant to Rome, where for a short time in 1876, they published

The Rome Register, as a Greenback organ.

Athenian (No. 3) was issued a few times in 1876 by Julius Corbin. The same year Mr. Huston published **The Democrat** for a committee during the Presidential campaign.

The Bradford Republican, independent Republican in politics, was founded June 1, 1875 by Judson Holcomb, editor-in-chief, and T. A. Angus. In 1879 the interest of Mr. Angus

was purchased by C. L. Tracy and the paper published by Holcomb & Tracy until November, 1895, when they sold to Mial E. Lilley, who in November, 1896, transferred to McKee Brothers, when the paper was merged with the Weekly Review and published as the Bradford Republican until October, 1903, then discontinued, upon the consolidation of the interests of McKee Brothers with the Towanda Printing Company. For some time during the proprietorship of Holcomb & Tracy, the Republican was published both as a semi-weekly and tri-weekly.

The True Greenbacker was published at Towanda by the Greenback County Committee in 1878–79, under the editorial management of Frank G. Johnson.

The Towanda Gazette was established as a Greenback organ in June, 1879, by S. C. Clizbe and published about a year.

The LeRaysville Advertiser was founded May 2, 1879, and published by P. C. Van Gelder & Son until January 1, 1887, when they sold to E. H. Codding. August 1, 1887, F. M. Wheaton was admitted as a partner and the paper published some time by Codding & Wheaton. In 1897 the plant was purchased by John V. Keeler and the name of the paper changed to the

Eastern Bradford Times, which was edited and published by Mr. Keeler until his death in March, 1917, and since by his son, J. George Keeler.

The Bradford County School Journal was founded in October, 1879, through efforts of the leading teachers of the county and was edited by them. It was devoted to educational interests and issued every week until August 30, 1881, after which its purposes were supplied by the Towanda Journal.

The Wyalusing Star was instituted in October, 1880, by S. C. Clizbe, former publisher of the Towanda Gazette. It had a hard struggle for several months then ceased to shine.

The Troy Register, founded by Frank Loomis, made its bow October, 1881, as a three-column folio, but was sub-

sequently greatly enlarged and improved. The Register was published by Mr. Loomis until his death in March, 1903, then by his sons till January, 1905, when purchased by Cowles & Vankeuren and consolidated with the Northern-Tier Gazette.

The Towanda Record, originally established as the Dushore Record, was founded in November, 1882, by J. W. Gould, as an independent journal, and issued about three months.

The Towanda Weekly Review was founded in November, 1883, by Alvord & Webb and published in connection with the Daily Review, passing through the same changes in ownership as the latter. In 1884 the paper was issued as a semi-weekly. The name of the Review was dropped, November 15, 1896, when the paper was merged with the Bradford Republican.

The Sayre Union, Sayre's first paper, a four-page sheet, made its appearances February 16, 1883, with L. L. and A. G. Wales as publishers. It was short lived.

The Reporter-Journal, Republican in politics, was created in January, 1885, by combining the Bradford Reporter and Towanda Journal. Its original proprietors were H. F. Marsh, J. E. Hitchcock, D. M. Turner and C. H. Turner; Mr. Marsh was editor and C. H. Turner, local editor. In April, 1901, the interest of Mr. Hitchcock was purchased by J. H. Murelle and C. L. Humphrey and the Reporter-Journal Printing Company formed. Upon the consolidation of the interests of McKee Brothers and the Reporter-Journal Printing Company, October, 1903, the Reporter-Journal was continued and published until April 29, 1920, when it issued its valedictory.

The Wyalusing Rocket was started in May, 1887, by Calvin A. Stowell and published for a time by S. W. Alvord. In 1888 the Rocket was purchased by J. S. Hamaker, who was editor and publisher till September, 1894, when he sold to Keeler Brothers & Co. (J. V. & V. D. Keeler and J. G. Keeler). Ever since the paper has been conducted by the Keeler family.

The Monroeton Enterprise, a five-column quarto, was

stated in March, 1887, by Beden & Allen, who gave up the venture after a few months and were succeeded by John K. Smith & Brother. The latter published the paper till April, 1891, when it was discontinued. About a year later publication was resumed by John K. Smith and continued a couple of years. In 1900 the Enterprise was revived by C. S. Holcomb and published by him until abandoned in 1917.

The Canton Herald, a small weekly, devoted to local news, was started by C. S. Holcomb in March, 1889, and published by him two years then discontinued.

The Athens Weekly News was established in December, 1889, by S. W. Alvord and Emily E. Alvord, who issued the paper until November 26, 1894, when they sold to J. S. Hamaker. In March, 1898, Hamaker sold to Geo. S. Curtis, who published the weekly in conjunction with the daily, a few years, then dropped it.

The Canton World had its origin as an experiment in amateur journalism by Harry M. Whitman in 1890, and for a number of years was printed upon a small job press. It was finally enlarged to an attractive little weekly, and eight months prior to its discontinuance, August 27, 1915, issued as a four-page, six-column semi-weekly. From its inception until its close, the different owners of the World were Harry M. Whitman, H. M. & Fred M. Whitman, Whitman & Foster, Wm. Foster & Ralph Benedict, and lastly H. M. Whitman, owner, and Wm. Foster, editor.

The Sayre Hustler, published by N. L. Teeple, made its appearance in January, 1891. It died in infancy.

The Sayre Times was started in March, 1891, by C. L. Francisco and published as a weekly until April, 1901, when changed to the **Sayre Daily Times.**

The Monogram was a small weekly, established at LeRoy, May 7, 1891, by C. S. Holcomb, formerly of the Canton Herald. It was published a year or two.

The Bradford Star, independent Democrat, was founded April 26, 1894, at Towanda by C. F. Heverly, editor and

publisher. It was devoted to needful reforms and the elucidation of local and general history. After a successful career of twenty-six years, the Star was suspended, April 29, 1920, by Mr. Heverly.

The Albany Weekly Mirror was instituted January 28, 1895, at New Albany by Freeman L. Taylor, editor and proprietor, and was issued by him until his death in October, 1912. Following, the paper was under the control of his wife then sold to John J. English, whose son was publisher till 1915, when the plant was sold to Frank T. Mynard, who conducted the Mirror until August, 1919, when discontinued.

The Orwell Boomer, a small local paper, was established in February, 1893, by Farrar & Cowles and published till April, 1894, when discontinued.

The Wyalusing Hustler was founded May 24, 1898, by Geo. N. Truax and Frank P. Donley. Its special feature was local illustrations of persons, buildings and scenery. In March, 1899, the paper was discontinued and the plant moved to Tioga county, Pa.

The Northeastern Weekly, devoted to local news, was established at Orwell, May 25, 1899, by Earl H. Farrar and flourished about a year.

Daily Newspapers

The Daily Argus was issued, owing to the great anxiety for news during the Wilderness Campaign in May, 1864, by E. A. Parsons, publisher of the Bradford Argus. In a few days, after the tension was over, the paper was discontinued.

The Daily Gazette, published by the Gazette Company and edited by Geo. C. Stoll, appeared at Towanda in June, 1879. It had a short existence.

The Towanda Daily Review, Independent Republican in politics, was founded by Alvord & Son, and the first number issued August 11, 1879. S. W. Alvord and Noble L. Alvord were the editors. April 1, 1883, Wm. H. Webb bought an

interest in the paper and in November following became sole proprietor of both the Daily and Weekly Review. In July, 1884, he leased the office to S. W. Alvord, who edited the paper until January 1, when O. D. Goodenough and E. R. Thompson leased both papers changing the politics to conservative Democratic, with O. D. Goodenough, editor. June 15, 1885, both papers were purchased by McKee Brothers, who published the daily until October, 1903, when it was taken over by the Towanda Printing Company and since issued as a stanch Republican advocate.

The Towanda Daily Journal was founded, edited and published by D. M. & C. H. Turner from October 7, 1882, to October 15, 1883.

The Athens Daily News, originally four pages, four columns, was founded February 5, 1889, by S. W. Alvord and Emily E. Alvord, editors and publishers. In December, 1889, they changed from a daily to the Athens Weekly News, which they issued till November 26, 1894, when sold to J. S. Hamaker; Hamaker revived the daily and published both the daily and weekly till March 1, 1898, then sold to Geo. S. Curtis. Curtis continued both papers some years, then dropped the weekly; the business was taken over by the News Publishing Company, which in May, 1911, leased to Frank H. Cook, who published the Daily News till December 1, 1918, when the paper was acquired by the Sayre Printing Company and absorbed by the Sayre Evening Times.

The Local Item, published by Dean Alvord & Co. at Towanda, made its appearance January 19, 1896, as an afternoon sheet. It was edited by S. W. Alvord, who died in October, 1897, the paper being discontinued soon after.

The Sayre Daily Times was launched April 1, 1901, by C. L. Francisco, proprietor and W. G. Naylor, editor. In April, 1907, the paper was merged with the Valley Record. January 29, 1917, the paper was taken over by Dana R. Stephens, who organized the Sayre Printing Company and published the paper as the **Evening Times,** since continued.

The Valley Record was established at Sayre May 8, 1905, by J. H. Murrelle, publisher, and H. E. Cunningham, city editor. In April, 1907, an arrangement was made between C. L. Francisco of the Times and Mr. Murrelle, whereby the subscription list of the Record was transferred to Mr. Francisco who was to publish one paper as the **Times-Record.**

The People's Daily Advocate, a very interesting and well edited paper, was started January 10, 1911, at Towanda by the People's Publishing Company in the interest of the Keystone party. It was issued until May 6, 1911.

Other Periodicals

Literary and School Papers have been successfully employed as practical aids in composition, creating interest in educational work and in forming ties and memories never to be forgotten. Many publications of this character have been issued by the different academies, high schools and literary societies of the county. The first, of which we have any knowledge, was **The Athenian,** a small monthly paper, edited by the faculty and students of the Athens Academy in 1841.

Religious Societies and Fraternal Orders have from time to time advanced their work by the issuance of periodicals, of which there has been a large number.

Pamphlets and Essays on special subjects, issued at irregular intervals, have furnished the public with much valuable information.

Notables in Newspaperdom

Elijah A. Rockwell, son of Rufus and Mary Alvord Rockwell, was born in Troy. He began his career as one of the editors of the New Star at Troy in 1845. Seeking a more promising field, he went to the Sandwich Islands (now the Hawaiian), and, engaging in the quarrels of the anti-court party, established the **Honolulu Times,** the first paper on the island of Oahu, and came near losing his head for attack-

ing the king. He made his escape to a British vessel and was shipwrecked on the Japan Islands, where he was rescued by Perry's expedition. Subsequently he went to California and became one of the most noted journalists in the State, founding the San Francisco **Morning Call,** the **Sacramento Bee** and **Sacramento Herald.**

Marcus Mills Pomeroy, known as "Brick Pomeroy," was the founder (1854) of the original Athens Gazette which he published two years. The Gazette not proving a financial success, he drifted west. Locating at La Crosse, Wisconsin, he established the La Crosse Democrat, which he published seven years. In 1868 he went to New York and founded "Brick Pomeroy's Democrat," which secured a large circulation by means of its sensational character. The Democrat in 1877 was merged into "Pomeroy's Advanced Thought." He was also the author and publisher of many volumes on attractive subjects. He died in New York, 1886, in his 53rd year.

William B. Shaw, long known as "the nestor of the Washington press," was born in Towanda, the son of Loren and Electa (Kellogg) Shaw. He learned the printing art in the office of the Bradford Reporter. In 1851 he went to Washington to work in the Government printing office. The same year he became a newspaper writer, and was correspondent for the New York Tribune and New York Herald during the Civil War. For a quarter of a century he was the representative of the Boston Evening Transcript. "The first telegraphic news dispatch sent to a newspaper from Washington was written and filed by Mr. Shaw," who knew every President from Franklin Pierce to William H. Taft. He had a wide acquaintance among public men and attended all the national conventions of his time. Mr. Shaw was also for a number of years attached to the staff of the Philadelphia Inquirer and other papers. His death occurred December 31, 1909, in Washington at an advanced age.

Hiram A. Beebe, editor and publisher of the Banner &

Democrat for two years, gained a wide reputation as a versatile and forceful political writer. He edited different papers in Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and New York and in each of these states was called to perform important public duties. For 37 years he was editor of the Gazette at Owego, N. Y., where he died in 1897, aged 80 years.

Bradford County Authors

Science

James Macfarlane, A.M. (1819–1885), Civil engineer, lawyer and scientist. His most notable work, "The Coal Regions of America, their Topography, Geology and Development," an octavo of 674 pages, was published in 1873. The work had a large sale in this country and Europe and was regarded by scientists everywhere as the standard work on the subject. He was also the author of "Geologists' Traveling Hand-Book, containing an American Geological Railway Guide." He contributed several of the geological articles in the American Encyclopedia, wrote an article on the Bituminous Coal Fields of Pennsylvania for Gray's Atlas, the chapter on geology for Craft's history of Bradford county and was a frequent contributor to Science, a well known scientific periodical.

History and Biography

Mrs. Julia (Shepard) Pe kins (1799–1884).—Besides contributing various articles of historic value to the weekly press, she published in 1870, a neat collection of 288 papers, entitled "Early Times on the Susquehanna." The volume is replete with valuable information and was the first work compiled and published on the history of Bradford county.

Sidney Hayden (1812–1890) published in 1866 an attractive volume of 400 pages, entitled "Washington and

His Masonic Compeers,'' a work evincing careful and exhaustive research and painstaking preparation.

Dr. George F. Horton (1806–1886), physician, author and writer, in 1876 published the ''Horton Genealogy,'' a work involving a vast amount of labor in its compilation, which, in addition to its genealogical records, contains sketches of individuals representing different branches of the family.

Rev. Thomas Sheardown (1791–1874), for more than fifty years a Baptist preacher, in 1865 dictated his autobiography, a 12-mo of nearly 400 pages, which was published in 1866. The volume, which bears the title, ''Life and Times of Sheardown,'' is of thrilling interest and much historic value.

Rev. David Craft (1832–1908), teacher, minister and historian, in 1870 published a history of Wyalusing, which included a history of the Presbyterian church and the early settlement of the town. This was received with so much favor that the Bradford County Historical Society prevailed upon him to undertake a history of the county, which was published in 1878. In 1879, he delivered the historical address at each of the celebrations of the 100th anniversary of the Sullivan expedition, held at Elmira, Geneseo and Aurora. These were combined into a continuous narrative and published by the Seneca County Historical Society and also the State of New York. In 1885, he published the history of the 141st regiment P.V.—the Bradford county regiment—which by common consent ranks among the very best of regimental histories. In 1891, he wrote the early history of Scranton. Besides these he wrote a number of pamphlets on historical subjects and was a constant contributor to the press on matters of history.

Clement F. Heverly, teacher, publisher and historian, in 1883 issued his first, an educational work, ''The Teacher of United States History.'' His series of Local Histories began with Overton, Albany and Monroe in 1885, the Towandas in 1886, Sheshequin in 1902, Our Boys in Blue (2 volumes) in 1898, Pioneer and Patriot Families of Bradford county (2 volumes) in 1913, Physical and Geographical History of

Bradford county and Historical and Geographical Review in 1917. Besides, he has published many pamphlets and written articles and delivered addresses on every phase of county history. In 1922–23, he reviewed all subjects and wrote a history of the county especially designed for the public schools and general use. For twenty-six years Mr. Heverly was editor and publisher of the Bradford Star and has been custodian of records and librarian of the Bradford County Historical Society since 1904.

Joseph Washington Ingham (1823–1917), writer and historian, was a contributor to the New York Tribune, Tribune Farmer, the Ohio Farmer, the Country Gentleman and other farm papers and magazines. He had a fondness for local history and many of his reminiscences and interesting articles appeared in the county papers. He also wrote an exhaustive history of the Indian tribes of Eastern Pennsylvania, Asylum and the French Refugees (1916) and a history of Wyalusing, Wilmot and Terry.

Mrs. Nancy L. Bird (1828–1914), for seventeen years president of the Bradford County W. C. T. U., in 1902 wrote and published a history of the Sunday Schools in East Smithfield, since 1822; in 1904, Biography of Michael Presbury Bird and History of the Sumner Family; in 1910, History of the East Smithfield Baptist church (1810–1910).

Hon. James H. Codding (1849–1919), attorney and eminent Mason, in 1899 published a history of Union Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons, Towanda, Pa., being a very attractive and most valuable work of 170 pages.

Mrs. Louise Welles Murray in 1903 published "The Story of Some French Refugees and their Azilum," and subsequently a revised edition. Her "Old Tioga Point and Early Athens," a volume of 650 pages, was published in 1908, and two pamphlets, "Aboriginal Sites in and near Teaoga," in 1921.

Albert Tell Lilley (1838–1922), teacher and geologist, in 1916 wrote and published a genealogy of the families of John Lilley and Ebenezer Smith.

Poetry

Mrs. Marguerite St. Leon (Barstow) Loud (1812–1889) early in life attained celebrity as a poetess and writer. A collection of her poems, "Wayside Flowers," was published in an attractive volume of 276 pages in 1851. She was a regular contributor to the Saturday Courier of Philadelphia and other papers and magazines.

Mrs. Julia A. (Kinney) Scott (1809–1842) was a poetical contributor of merit to the periodicals of her time. In 1843 a collective edition of her poems with a memoir of the author by Mrs. Sarah C. Egerton was published in Boston. In 1854 a new edition with a memoir of the poetess by Mrs. Caroline M. Sawyer was issued.

Miss Minnie Ballard in 1885 published her poems in an attractive volume, entitled "Idle Fancies."

Song Composers

Philip Paul Bliss (1838–1876), the world-renowned composer and singer of Gospel Songs, belongs to Bradford county, where he was educated, married and entered upon his great mission.

Daniel B. Towner (1850–1919), the editor of twenty-three hymnals and whose musical compositions exceeded 2000, was a native of Bradford county, where he was educated and commenced his notable career.

Delos Spalding, who adopted the name of Frank Howard, wrote some of the most taking songs of his time; one, "Only a Pansy Blossom," had an immense sale. His home was in Athens.

Educational

Charles R. Coburn (1809–1869), teacher, county superintendent and state superintendent, was the author of a valuable work on Intellectual Philosophy.

LAKE ONTARIO
LAKE ERIE
NEW YORK
PENNSYLVANIA
OHIO
NEW JERSEY
Connecticut
Western Reserve
claim
under
her
Connecticut
Westmoreland
Wilkesbarre
Stroudsburg
Easton
Bethlehem
Lancaster
Oquaga
Sullivan's Victory
Indians
Fort Augusta
Fort Pitt
Fort Jenkins
Pittsburg
Philadelphia
Permission
43
42
41
40

Edwin E. Quinlan (1847–1909), teacher and for twenty-eight years principal of the Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, in 1881 prepared a "Student's Hand-Book on the English Sentence" with a system of diagraming for use in the Institute. The hand-book was improved and enlarged into an elementary grammar. It became popular and useful, and was adopted generally by the teachers of the county.

Clement F. Heverly in 1883 published for the aid of teachers and students "The Teacher of United States History," which had a wide demand and was adopted as a text-book by many of the leading schools of the country.

Elmer B. McKee (1859–1910), teacher and editor, in 1884 published a brief Geography of Bradford county, designed for use in the public schools.

Prof. William Baxter Owen of Lafayette college, the author of several text-books, and **Prof. Frank Smalley** of Syracuse University, the compiler of numerous volumes, who were always greatly attached to the place of their nativity, may, also, be properly classified as Bradford county authors.

Miscellaneous

Augustus S. Hooker (1840–1904), teacher, editor and author. His works include "Practical Talks to Amateurs on Art," "Select Readings," "The Leona Stories" and a comprehensive volume, entitled, "Great Earthquakes and their Phenomena."

Mrs. Nancy E. Cobb (1835–1915), famed in institutional work, in early life was the author of considerable verse of merit and numerous books for young people. One of these, "Rose Thorp's Ambition," was descriptive of her own girlhood amid the rustic scenes of Canton.

CHAPTER XV

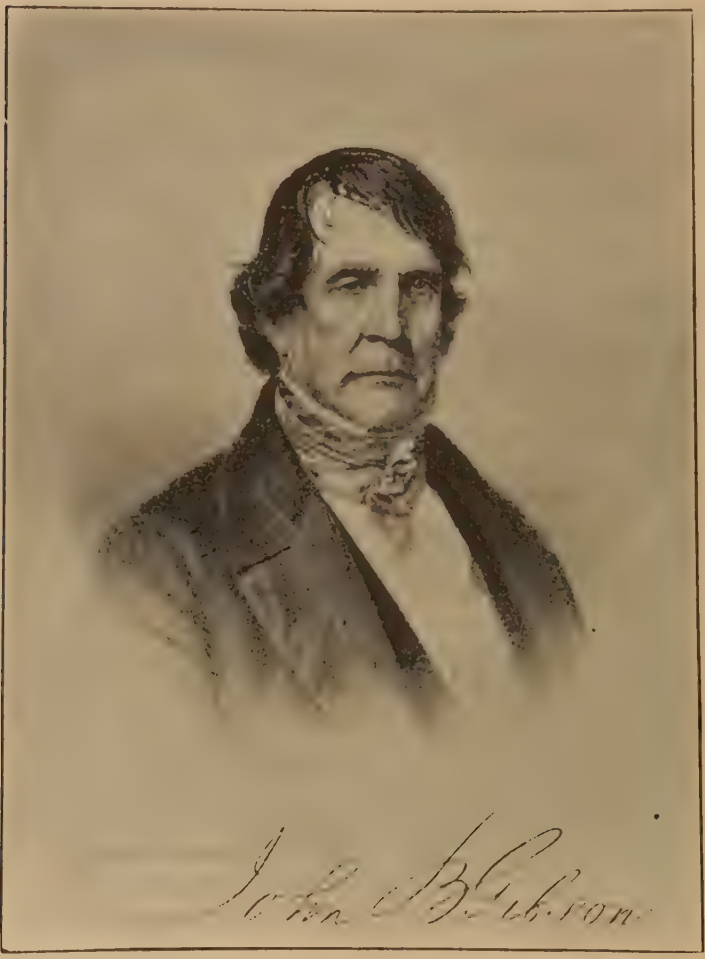
The Bench and Bar and Other County Organizations

A history of the Bench and Bar of Bradford county presents a wealth of great men and legal lore. The county, though vested with judicial powers from its inception, did not become a separate judicial district until sixty-one years later. From the organization of the first court, January 18, 1813, to the present time, the president judges and districts have been:

John Bannister Gibson of Cumberland county, commissioned, October 4, 1812, president judge of the 11th judicial district or circuit, comprising the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne and Susquehanna, Luzerne afterwards added; resigned in June, 1816, to accept the appointment of associate judge of the Supreme Court; made Chief Justice in 1827 and remained on the Supreme Bench until his death in 1853, "having been longer in office than any contemporary judge in the world." During the time Judge Gibson presided over the courts of Bradford county, Northern Pennsylvania was a vast wilderness with only a few wagon roads. In making the rounds of his circuit in the five counties the judge traveled either on horseback or by stage. He visited Towanda four times a year and held court about a week during each visit. Among his many accomplishments Judge Gibson was an expert violinist and usually carried his violin with him on his circuit. After the adjournment of court he hied himself to his room and found both pleasure and recreation with the fiddle and the bow.

Thomas Burnside of Center county, commissioned, June 28, 1816, president judge of the 11th judicial district or cir-

cuit, comprising the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Wayne, Susquehanna, Pike and Luzerne; resigned July, 1818; com-



missioned an associate judge of the Supreme Court in 1845 and continued on the bench till his death in 1857.

Edward Herrick of Bradford county, commissioned July 6, 1818, president judge of the 13th judicial district or circuit,

comprising the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga; served till February, 1839.

John N. Conyngham of Luzerne county, commissioned, February 27, 1839, president judge of the 13th judicial district or circuit, comprising the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Tioga; served till April, 1849.

Horace Williston of Bradford county, commissioned April 6, 1849, president judge of the 13th judicial district or circuit, comprising the counties of Bradford, Tioga, Potter and McKean; served till November, 1851.

David Wilmot of Bradford county, commissioned, November 6, 1851, president judge of the 13th judicial district, comprising the counties of Bradford, Susquehanna and Sullivan; resigned August, 1857, being a candidate for governor.

Darius Bullock of Bradford county, appointed and commissioned, August 8, 1857, president judge of the 13th judicial district, comprising the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna, to hold said office until the first Monday of December, 1857.

David Wilmot, appointed and re-commissioned, November 27, 1857, president judge of 13th judicial district, Bradford and Susquehanna counties; elected in 1858 and commissioned for ten years, 13th district, Bradford and Susquehanna counties; resigned March, 1861, to become United States Senator.

Ulysses Mercur of Bradford county, appointed and commissioned, March 19, 1861, president judge of the 13th district, Bradford and Susquehanna counties; elected in 1861 for ten years and re-commissioned for the same district; resigned in 1865 to take his seat in Congress; elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1872 and was Chief Justice from 1883 till 1888.

Farris B. Streeter of Susquehanna county, appointed and commissioned, March 4, 1865, president judge of the 13th district, Bradford and Susquehanna counties; elected in 1865 for ten years and re-commissioned for the same district.

Paul D. Morrow of Bradford county was made an Additional Law Judge of the several courts of the 13th district, Bradford and Susquehanna counties, March 1, 1870, in accordance with an Act of Assembly; elected November, 1870, to this office for a term of ten years. By Act of April 9, 1874, Bradford and Susquehanna counties were made separate judicial districts, Bradford to be the 13th and Susquehanna the 34th. There were now two judges within the two districts, Streeter the president judge and Morrow the additional law judge. Streeter, who had been a resident of Susquehanna county, by mutual agreement between himself and Judge Morrow, took the Susquehanna district and Morrow the Bradford district. By this arrangement Morrow became president judge of the 13th district from May term, 1874; elected in 1880 for a term of ten years; died in office December 15, 1890.

Benjamin M. Peck, who had been elected in November, 1890, was appointed December 17, 1890, to fill the balance of Morrow's term and in addition commissioned for a period of ten years. By apportionment Act of 1895, Bradford county was changed from the 13th to the 42nd judicial district. Judge Peck died in office, September 9, 1899.

Adelbert C. Fanning appointed to fill vacancy, September 21, 1899 and commissioned president judge of the 42nd district; elected November, 1900, for ten years; term extended one year by Constitutional Amendment (1909), providing when judges shall be elected; term expired January, 1912.

William Maxwell elected in 1911 and commissioned president judge of the 42nd district for a term of ten years; re-elected for a full term in 1921, district remaining the 42nd.

All the judges prior to Wilmot were appointed by the Governor. A constitutional amendment in 1850, provided for the election of the judges of the several districts. In the days of Gibson, Burnside, Herrick, Conyngham and Williston it required several weeks to make the rounds of the district. They were known as the "circuit judges."

Associate Judges

Originally the judiciary of the county consisted of a president judge and two associate judges. It was a requirement that the associate judges be residents of the county. Those serving as such for Bradford county were:

		Term
George Scott,	appointed by Governor	1813 to 1818
John McKean	" "	1813 to 1840
Jonathan Stevens	" "	1818 to 1841
John Laporte	" "	1840 to 1845
Abraham Goodwin	" "	1841 to 1844
David M. Bull	" "	1844 to 1845
Harry Morgan	" "	1845 to 1850
Reuben Wilbur	" "	1845 to 1849
George Tracy	" "	1850 to 1854
Harry Ackley	elected	1851 to 1856
Myron Ballard	"	1851 to 1856
Aaron Chubbuck	" (resigned)	1856 to 1857
John Passmore	appointed to fill vacancy	1857 to 1858
John Passmore	elected	1858 to 1863
Volney M. Long	"	1861 to 1866
Levi P. Stalford	"	1866 to 1871
J. Wilson Vandyke	"	1866 to 1871
Zebulon Frisbie	"	1868 to 1873
Stephen D. Harkness	"	1871 to 1876
Chauncey S. Russell	"	1873 to 1878

THE BAR

The Bradford County Bar came into existence with the institution of the first court, January 18, 1813, when nine attorneys were admitted and sworn, being Ebenezer Bowman, Nathan Palmer, Thomas Graham, David Scott, Garrick Mallery, Alphonso C. Stuart, Henry Wilson, Ethan Baldwin and Charles F. Welles. Three, Baldwin, Stuart and Welles, were resident attorneys and the others "circuit riders" of the Luzerne county bar. For years it was the practice of many

of the most able attorneys in the counties to travel over the circuit with the judge, going on horseback or by stage, carrying in saddlebags their wardrobes and law libraries. They were known as "circuit riders" and for three decades constituted the greatest number admitted to the Bradford county bar. The following is a list of what may be termed the "pioneer lawyers," or those practicing in the days of the old circuits, with date of admission:

Year	*Resident*
1813	Ethan Baldwin
"	Alphonso C. Stuart
"	Chas. F. Welles
"	Edward Herrick
1814	Simon Kinney
1818	Edward Overton
1819	Darius Bullock
"	Horace Williston
"	William Patton
1824	David Cash
"	David F. Barstow
1826	James McClintock
"	Alpheus Ingham
"	Orlo J. Hamlin
1828	William Watkins
1829	Ellis Lewis
1830	Hiram Paine
"	Thomas E. Paine
1833	William Elwell
1834	Mason Hulet
"	David Wilmot
1835	Ephraim W. Baird
"	Silas Noble
"	John C. Adams
1837	Hamilton Sample
"	Stephen Pierce
"	Lyman E. DeWolf
"	Christopher L. Ward
"	Lorenzo P. Williston
1838	Harris W. Patrick

Year	*Non-resident*
1813	Ebenezer Bowman
"	Thomas Graham
"	Garrick Mallery
"	Nathan Palmer
"	David Scott
"	Henry Wilson
"	Robert McClure
"	Thomas Dyer
"	John Evans
"	George Denison
"	Luther Barstow
"	Roswell Welles
1814	Thomas B. Overton
"	Charles Catlin
1816	Josiah H. Miner
1817	Benj. T. Case
"	Thomas Meredith
1818	John Alolier
"	George Catlin
"	Samuel G. Strong
1819	LeGrand Bancroft
1820	John N. Conyngham
"	Oristus Collins
1821	Chester Butler
"	William Jessup
1823	Clarenden Rathbone
1826	Seth S. Rogers
"	Milton B. Canfield
1828	Hiram Gray
"	Henry Hill Wells

Year	*Resident*
1839—	Julius R. Barstow
" —	Roswell C. Ingalls
1840—	Edward Elwell
" —	Hutchins T. Wilcox
" —	George Sanderson
" —	James T. Heaton
1841—	James Holiday
" —	St. John Goodrich
" —	E. W. Hazard
" —	Shepard G. Patrick
" —	Wilson Scott
1842—	Elhanan Smith
" —	Aaron K. Peckham
" —	Henry C. Kelly
" —	Henry C. Baird
" —	Leonard H. Pierce
1843—	Ulysses Mercur
1844—	Francis Smith
" —	Julius Sherwood
" —	Morris S. Wattles
" —	James E. Pierce
" —	O. H. P. Kinney
" —	Henry Booth
" —	T. Judson Hale
" —	Thomas Smead
" —	Thomas Wells
1845—	Hiram M. Myer
" —	William G. Scott
" —	John E. Canfield
1846—	James E. Hale
" —	Hugh Tyler
1847—	William H. Peck
" —	James H. Welles
" —	George O. Welles
1848—	Nathan P. Case
1849—	Henry G. Webb
" —	Eli B. Parsons
" —	Nathan C. Elsbree
" —	N. Miller Stephens
" —	George R. Barker
1851—	Henry J. Madill
" —	Marvin E. Mills

Year	*Non-resident*
1829—	Justis Goodwin
" —	Ezra S. Sweet
1830—	Jacob Richardson
" —	Robert C. Johnson
1831—	Norman I. Post
" —	Rinaldo D. Parker
1832—	Henry Pettibone
" —	James T. Hale
" —	James Burnside
1833—	Norman H. Purple
" —	John W. Maynard
" —	Volney M. Maxwell
" —	Hiram Thomas
1834—	Geo. W. Woodward
" —	Albert L. Post
1835—	Davis Dimock, Jr.
" —	E. W. Sturdevant
" —	Josiah Emery
1837—	Philip Fraser
" —	Franklin Lusk
1839—	Wm. J. Turrell
1840—	Joseph T. Richards
" —	John C. Knox
1841—	John W. Gurnsey
1842—	Robert Little
1843—	David Mitchell, Jr.
" —	Frederick Saxton
" —	Lyman Hakes
" —	James E. Cook
" —	Benj. F. Smith
" —	Harrison Wright
" —	Edmund L. Dana
1845—	Edwin C. Marvin
1846—	John N. Bache
" —	Charles Kellum
" —	Stephen F. Wilson
1847—	Edwin Hurlburt
" —	Galusha A. Grow
1848—	Benj. S. Bentley
" —	Albert Chamberlain
" —	Wm. R. DeWitt
1850—	Thomas Todd

Year	*Resident*
1851	—James Macfarlane
"	—Joseph B. Reeve

Year	*Non-resident*
1850	—C. C. Green
"	—Orville H. Platt
1851	—Henry Metcalf
"	—Aaron J. Deitrick
"	—L. M. Truesdell
"	—Hanson Z. Frisbie

From 1813 to 1921 there were admitted to the Bradford county bar 238 resident and 203 non-resident attorneys, a total of 441. Nine of the local attorneys, Herrick, Williston, Wilmot, Bullock, Mercur, Morrow, Peck, Fanning and Maxwell, were called to the judiciary of the district. Other members of the Bradford county bar have been chosen to judgeships in other counties and states as follows:

David Scott, president judge of the 12th and 11th judicial districts from December, 1816, till March, 1838.

Ellis Lewis, president judge of the 8th and 2nd judicial districts from 1833 till 1851, when chosen to the Supreme Court, Chief Justice from 1855 till 1858.

James T. Hale, president judge of the 25th judicial district from April till December, 1851.

William Elwell, president judge of the Columbia district from 1863 till 1888.

Lorenzo P. Williston was appointed by President Lincoln and served a term as Territorial Judge in Montana.

Edward Elwell served a term as county judge in Wisconsin.

Aaron K. Peckham, president judge of the 26th district from 1861 till 1862.

Henry Booth served as a circuit judge in Illinois.

Stephen F. Wilson, judge of the Tioga district from 1871 till 1883 and in 1884 appointed an associate justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico.

James Ellery Hale, county judge in California from 1854 till 1859.

Henry G. Webb, judge of the 11th judicial district of Kansas from 1870 till 1873.

Adolphus G. Allen, special county judge of Tioga county, N. Y., five terms.

Thomas J. Ingham, president judge of the Sullivan-Wyoming district from 1875 till 1885.

Judge Ferris Shoemaker, special county judge of Tioga county, N. Y., from 1886 till 1889.

Edwin M. Dunham, president judge of the Sullivan-Wyoming district, from 1896 till 1906.

James T. Hale served a term as judge of Duluth district, Minnesota.

James R. Macfarlane chosen judge of the courts of common pleas of Allegheny county in 1913.

Edward A. Thompson elected 1889 judge of Weld county, Colorado and re-elected in 1892.

Frank G. Johnson, circuit judge in Missouri from 1892 till 1916.

Sevelon F. Channell elected president judge of the Tioga district in 1915.

Howard F. Marsh appointed president judge of the Tioga district, 1923 to fill vacancy, caused by the death of Judge Channell.

The Troy Court.—The Act creating a court at Troy became a law February 3, 1870. It was the result of a long agitation, arising from the inconvenience and expense of parties residing in Western Bradford, taking their suits to Towanda for trial. The Act provided for two terms of court, beginning the fourth Monday of March and October of each year. The first court at Troy was convened March 28, 1870, and the Court House erected there in 1894. Ceasing to be a convenience and source of unnecessary expense, the Troy Court was abolished April, 1923, by Act of the Legislature.

County Organizations

Agricultural.—The first Agricultural Society in Bradford county was organized in 1821. Even at that early day with

all the disadvantages in a new country, farmers were progressive and desired to become better informed and excel in their chosen vocation. In 1820 an Act was passed by the legislature, "For the Promotion of Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures." During December court in 1821, a meeting was held at the Court House in Towanda and the "Agricultural and Manufacturing Society of Bradford County" organized and officers chosen. The society offered premiums on the various products without holding a general exhibition, and had only a temporary existence.

In 1841, a second attempt was made to establish an agricultural society. At a meeting of the farmers of the county, held at the Court House in Towanda, May 10, 1841, "The Bradford County Agricultural Society" was organized, a constitution adopted and officers elected. Like its predecessor, this society also seems to have had a transitory existence. However, agitation of the subject was kept up, and May 12, 1851, the present and permanent Bradford County Agricultural Society was organized. Its first fair, or exhibition, was held in the public square and Court House at Towanda on October 6 and 7, 1853.

The exhibition consisted of stock, farm produce, agricultural and mechanical implements, fancy work and a floral display. Addresses were made by Judge Wilmot, Ulysses Mercur, Henry Booth and Emanuel Guyer. In 1856, the only chief attraction was Horace Greeley, editor of the New York Tribune, who delivered an address on "Science in Agriculture." Fairs were held in the public square five years, none in 1858, and on the Towanda flats in 1859 and '60. The breaking out of the Rebellion disrupted the Society and no fairs were held until 1874, when the Society was reorganized. In 1874 and '75 the exhibitions were held at Rutty's driving park in North Towanda, and since 1876, on the Society's grounds in Wysox.

In addition to the county fair, many local and grange exhibitions have been instituted during the past fifty years.

The Granges, or the Patrons of Husbandry, have been the great source of education to the farmers and affording rural social enjoyments. The first Grange in the county, **Bradford, No. 39,** was instituted in Pike township in 1873. In 1876 there were 48 Granges in the county; less now, but still many wide-awake, strong organizations.

Medical.—The first meeting for organizing a medical society in Bradford county was held in Towanda, May 11, 1818. Six physicians, Almerin Herrick of Troy, Thomas T. Huston of Athens, Seth T. Barstow of Wysox, Stephen Fowler of Columbia, Charles Whitehead of Towanda and Dudley Humphrey of Orwell, were present. Huston was elected president; Whitehead, vice-president; Fowler, treasurer and librarian; Herrick, secretary; Huston and Humphrey censors. Further than this, no records have been found, showing how long this organization was continued.

Again in August, 1847, a number of the prominent physicians of the county assembled at Towanda and organized a medical society by choosing Dr. Samuel Huston of Towanda, president, and Dr. Alexander Madill of Wysox, secretary. Meetings were held a few times then discontinued for lack of interest. The present Bradford County Medical Society, containing a long list of celebrated doctors, was organized September 29, 1849, in Towanda with nine members. The object of the Society was declared to be the advancement of medical knowledge, the elevation of professional character, the protection of the interests of its members, the cultivation and extension of medical science, the promotion of all measures adapted to the relief of the suffering and to improve the health and protect the lives of the community.

Temperance.—In the early history of the county, whisky was deemed a panacea for all ills. The man who built a distillery was regarded as a public benefactor, in furnishing a market for grain and cheapening a necessary article of consumption. It was considered no offense against good morals to make, sell or use liquor. Deacons in the church owned and

operated distilleries. Ministers and church members indulged in strong drink, often to intoxication. Old and young, men and women, all imbibed. Whisky was the standard of value in fixing the price of labor and commodities.

This state of things was deplorable. Good men saw the evil and were trying to find means to avert the danger. At this crisis, the "Washingtonian Movement" was inaugurated and swept across the continent, revolutionizing public sentiment and reforming public morals, teaching sobriety and seeking to lead men to abstain from intoxicating drinks. In 1829 there was a general awakening on the subject in Bradford county. Lecturers visited nearly every locality. Some of the best men gave the movement countenance and support. Temperance societies were organized in Orwell and other towns and did much in promoting reformation.

For nearly twenty years the Washingtonians were the only temperance societies in the county. They were succeeded by the "Sons of Temperance," whose membership was confined to males above twenty-one years of age. After them came the Independent Order of Good Templars, which took a firmer hold upon the people and was longer maintained than any other of the temperance societies. The first Good Templars' lodge, the **Keystone,** was organized at Athens in 1853. In 1854 there were sixty-seven lodges in the county, and in 1877, Bradford claimed the honor of being the banner county in the world for Good Templarism. This was the acme, for not long after decadence began and in a few years every lodge in the county had passed away.

In the spring and summer of 1877, what was known as the "Murphy Movement" began in various parts of the county and great numbers signed the pledge. In the larger towns weekly lectures were continued for several months, while through the county at school houses, in churches and public halls meetings were held as opportunity offered. The pledge cards, signed, read: "With malice toward none and charity for all, I the undersigned do pledge my word and honor,

God helping me, to abstain from all intoxicating liquors as a beverage, and that I will by all honorable means encourage others to abstain."

The Historical Society of Bradford County, organized May 5, 1870, came into being through efforts of leading citizens and professional men of the county. Meetings were held monthly for a period of eight years. A large amount of historical information was gathered and a collection of books and newspapers obtained. However, owing to the criticisms and dissatisfaction over a history of the county, put out in 1878, the Society became discouraged and relinquished its meetings. The Society was incorporated February 12, 1875, and reorganized July 21, 1902.

In 1903, the fire-proof building, formerly occupied as offices by the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, was secured from the county as a depository for valuable records, books, papers, pictures, relics and other articles of historic interest. The display of the great variety of articles forms an attractive museum in which is incorporated a unique log house of pioneer type, built of all the native woods. The geological and geographical exhibits, together with the pictures of all the native beasts, birds, fishes and local scenery, are features of decided educational value. An Annual, published by the Society, gives the proceedings, papers read and other valuable historical information. Indeed, the Historical Society is doing a work of splendid usefulness and building a memorial befitting the county and its people.

The Bradford County Soldiers' and Sailors' Encampment Association was the outgrowth of a general reunion, or encampment, of those who had served in the Civil War, and had its origin with the members of the G. A. R. The happy purpose was to meet, camp out, relate war experiences, enjoy anew the fun and frolic of camp life and show the citizenry how soldiers were trained, lived and executed orders. The first encampment of the soldiers and sailors of Bradford county was held October 10 and 11, 1877, on the East Towanda fair

grounds, 500 veterans participating and 10,000 people attending. The features were a midnight attack on the camp, a spy tried and executed, sick call, guard mounting, brigade drill, patriotic addresses and sham battle.

There was always something new, often grand and spectacular, at each succeeding encampment, and the wives, sons and daughters of the veterans quickly became imbued with the military spirit, participating in camp life and taking an active part in the exercises. Distinguished chieftains of the county, frequently of the State and nation, attended the encampments and made addresses, adding to the joy of the occasion. For three decades the encampment maintained its popularity and usefulness. Finally, the infirmities of age and thinned ranks of the veterans reduced their assemblages to mere reunions, the end of which is almost here.

CHAPTER XVI

Athens Township

Athens was so called because of its (original village and surrounding country) similar location to that of ancient Athens—on a peninsula partly encircled by hills. The Indians called the region, Tioga, Teaoga and Diahoga, signifying "the meeting of waters," or the place where the rivers come together. The name was retained in the original township, but when it was divided in 1797 to form the townships of Athens and Ulster, Tioga was eliminated and the county lost its most historic Indian name.

Geographical.—Athens, comprising 1–24 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York state, east by Litchfield, southeast by Sheshequin, south by Ulster and Smithfield and west by Ridgebury. The township is divided into three unequal parts by the Susquehanna and Chemung rivers which unite in the southeast. East of the Susquehanna are broad flats, north, east and south of which, the land rises into high hills. Between the rivers is a broad and nearly level plain extending northward to the state line. Spanish Hill, having an altitude of 280 feet above the river, occupies the northwest corner. Immediately west of the Chemung is a range of high hills with a wing extending westward through the center of the third division, bisecting a wide, level belt. The western part is high and hilly. The hills east of the Susquehanna have a summit of about 800 feet above the river, and those on the west of the Chemung, an apex of 750 feet. The Susquehanna, passing through the eastern part, receives the waters of Satterlee, Franklin, Moore and Shepard creeks, and the Chemung, winding through the

northwest and re-entering the central part, those of Orcutt, Tutelow, Wolcott and Murray creeks.

Yellow pine with a few buttonwoods and elms, originally, covered the plains between the two rivers. White pine, oak, hemlock, beech, birch and maple prevailed on the slopes and ridges east of the Susquehanna, and white pine, hemlock, white and rock oak, beech, birch and maple in the section west of the Chemung. The hill regions were the habitat of deer, bears, panthers and wolves. Brook-trout abounded in the creeks and shad, innumerable, in the river. The township, including the boroughs of Athens, Sayre and South Waverly, has an area of 49 square miles and was formed from Tioga in 1797; population 1713 in 1820.

History: Indian Occupancy.—The first known Indians inhabiting the territory of Athens were the **Carantouannais,** one of the confederated tribes of the **Andastes,** who occupied the palisaded village of Carantouan on Carantouan Hill, commonly known as "Spanish Hill," lying directly west of South Waverly borough. The first knowledge of the Carantouannais was obtained by Etienne (Stephen) Brulé, a Frenchman, who was an explorer and interpreter for Samuel Champlain. Champlain had secured the friendship of the **Hurons** who were the allies of the Carantouannais. In 1615 Brulé was sent with twelve Hurons to arrange with the Carantouannais for a force of 500 warriors to co-operate with Champlain and the Hurons in an attack upon the **Onondaga** stronghold. They reached Carantouan, then containing a population of 4000, the latter part of September, where they were "welcomed with great joy, being entertained by banquets and dances for some days." After the expedition Brulé returned to Carantouan and explored the surrounding country. The next year (1616) he went down the Susquehanna to the sea, being **the first white man ever to perform this journey, and is accredited the first white man to set foot upon the soil of Pennsylvania.** After the subjugation of the **Susquehannocks** by the **Iroquois** (Five Nations) the Carantouannais disappeared from the ter-

ritory and were succeeded by their conquerors as occupants.

The Five Nations, afterwards the Six Nations (**Cayugas, Oneidas, Onondagas, Mohawks, Senecas** and lastly **Tuscaroras**), established a settlement, known as **Teaoga, Diahoga** and **Tioga,** on the gore of land between the Chemung and Susquehanna rivers near their confluence. Diahoga flourished with short interruptions for a century and a quarter and was the most strategic and important Indian town in the county,

SPANISH HILL
Carantouan

if not in the state. In the poetic speech of the Iroquois their country was their "Long House," whose eastern door was kept by the **Mohawks,** the western by the **Senecas** and its southern by the **Cayugas.** A sachem of the Cayugas was stationed at Tioga, without whose permission no one was allowed to enter the Iroquois country from the south. All the great paths converged here: the **Sheshequin,** southward, by the way of the Susquehanna river, Sugar, Towanda, and Lycoming creeks to the West Branch; the **Minisink,** eastward, to the Minisink country on the Delaware; the **Tiahoga,** northwestward, up the Tioga (Chemung) to Genesee and Niagara; the **Onondaga,** northward, up the Susquehanna. From Diahoga war parties set out for the southward, and pushed their excursions as far as the Carolinas; and here were brought the captives taken in the foray, to be either adopted in place of

a lost one in the family, or to be put to death by the most cruel tortures.

There is no record of any other white man having visited Diahoga from the time of Brulé until 1725 when Conrad Weiser, on his first tour into this section was entertained by the Diahoga Indians. In the spring of 1737, while on a mission to mediate between the Southern Indians and the Six Nations, Weiser again stopped at Diahoga. He found "many Indians living there, consisting of **Cayugas** and **Mohicans** and on the verge of starvation, owing to the scarcity of game." In 1743, Weiser was sent to Onondaga with a message from the Governor of Virginia. He was accompanied by John Bartram, a celebrated Quaker traveler and botanist, Lewis Evans, geographer for the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, and Indian guides. The trip was made on horseback from Philadelphia. Halting at the Indian village of Diahoga observations and examinations were made by Bartram and Evans, who were the first men of science to visit this section. In 1745, Zeisberger, Weiser and Spangenberg visited Diahoga, finding many Mohicans residing there. These with Cayugas constituted the inhabitants of the village until the French war.

During the French war (1754–63) in which both the Delawares and Iroquois were involved, Diahoga was the rendezvous of the forces which laid waste the whole northern frontier of Pennsylvania. Here, **Teedyuscung**, king of the Delawares, plotted and planned those expeditions by which he exacted the price in blood for the land on the forks of the Delaware river from which he had been so haughtily driven a few years before. Here, Susanna Nitchsmann, a Moravian girl of Mahoning, was brought, and after being subjected to all the horrors of Indian captivity in its most revolting form, sickened and died, May 9, 1756, being **the first known white person to have expired within Bradford county.**

Diahoga was temporarily abandoned in 1758 but re-established in 1759, and in 1760 mentioned as a "flourishing town." During Pontiac's war (1763–66) it was again de-

serted but rebuilt at its close, and thenceforth, guarded by the Iroquois with sleepless vigilance, maintained its importance until the Revolution. Here the chiefs of the confederation frequently met embassies of the Province to inform them of the decrees of the Great Council. In June, 1778, Tioga was the rendezvous for that mongrel horde (1000) of Indians, British Regulars and Tories, who made the descent upon Wyoming and whose deeds of murder and rapine, filled that valley with woe and sorrow. In September, 1778, Tioga was destroyed by Col. Thomas Hartley and thenceforth ceased its existence as an Indian town. During the continuance of Diahoga its population was predominantly Iroquois although at times other clans were represented. Altogether more than twenty different tribes inhabited Tioga, which included all the territory between the two rivers.

Besides Carantouan and Diahoga, other Indian villages, of a later date and small importance within Athens township, were Queen Esther's town, Wilawana and Tutelow. About the close of Pontiac's war, **Eghohowin** (Echgohund), chief of the **Monsey** clan of the Delawares, located at Sheshequannunk. A few years later he established his seat on the broad plains on the west side of the Susquehanna below Tioga Point. After the death of Eghohowin, about 1772, his wife, known as **Queen Esther,** had control of the clan. The village, "Queen Esther's town," comprised about seventy log houses, which were destroyed by Colonel Hartley in September, 1778. Queen Esther became notorious for her fiendish acts at Wyoming in July, 1778. She led the Indians into the fort after it was surrendered. Prisoners, captured in the battle, were taken to the "bloody rock" where fourteen of them are said to have met their death blow from a tomahawk in the hands of this desperate woman. In the spring of 1667, a colony of **Monseys,** who had been very active, wicked and cruel in their depredations on the Northern Frontier during the French war, built a town near the mouth of Orcutt creek which was called Wilawana. It did not long continue, its inhabitants moving

to the West. In 1767 the **Tuteloes,** a wandering tribe, had a small village on Tutelow creek, but soon left.

Numerous Indian burial places have been located, the most extensive of which were at the south end of Queen Esther's flats, the south part of Athens village (Tioga Point), on the Murray farm, west of the Chemung, and at Carantouan (Spanish Hill).

American Army at Tioga.—Major-General John Sullivan, in his memorable campaign against the Six Nations, coming up the river from Wilkes-Barre, reached Tioga Point on the 11th of August, 1779, with a force of 3500 men and a flotilla of 214 boats. Soon after arriving he ordered the construction of a stockade fort, which was christened "Fort Sullivan." "Four block-houses were built, for the defense of the boats, and garrisoned by 250 men and invalids under Col. Israel Shreve commanding; here all unnecessary baggage was left and all the women and children, and also two six-pounders."

On August 22nd, Gen. James Clinton's division, consisting of four regiments and numbering about 1500 men, coming from the Mohawk by the way of Otsego lake, arrived at Tioga where they were received with salvos of artillery and escorted into camp by Proctor's military band. The army now numbered about 5000 men, one-third of the whole American army. **This was the largest and most imposing military force ever gathered on the soil of Bradford county, as the expedition was the most remarkable undertaking during the Revolutionary War.** August 26 at 10 o'clock the armies of both Sullivan and Clinton were in motion for the accomplishment of the great object of the expedition. This having been achieved, the armies returned to Tioga on September 30, where "they were received with military honors, the garrison turning out with presented arms and a salute of thirteen rounds from the artillery, which compliment was returned them from the park of artillery with the army. Colonel Shreve had an elegant dinner provided for the officers of the army."

On October 2nd, "General Sullivan made an elegant entertainment and invited all the field officers to dine with him. In the evening to conclude the mirth of the day, an Indian dance was held. Officers joined in it. The dance was led and conducted by a young sachem of the Oneida tribe. At the end of each performance the Indian war-whoop was set up by all the dancers." On October 3rd Fort Sullivan was demolished and on the following day the armies started on their homeward march.

Return of Indians and Tragic Events.—After the treaty of peace with Great Britain, many of the natives came back to their old hunting and fishing grounds. In a short time they became insolent and troublesome, and when stimulated by strong drink, dangerous neighbors. Twice the white settlement was thrown into consternation and threatened with destruction because of the murder of two Indians. The first tragedy was in June, 1787, when **Ka-naw-kwis,** called Captain Cornelius by the whites, was deliberately murdered at Tioga Point by one of his own tribe and a townsman. About a year thereafter, a fur trader named Collins, living opposite Tioga Point on the Chemung, while under the influence of liquor, struck his Indian servant with an axe and killed him. The Indian's body was secreted in the cellar, and the few white people were in terror through fear of savage revenge.

"The Indians collected in great numbers. Colonel Franklin, General Spalding and Judge Gore were sent for. They concluded it was best to send messengers to a chief at Newtown (Elmira) and lay the whole matter before him. The chief called a council of war, and many Indians, squaws and papooses, dressed in gay colors and bedecked with goose and raven feathers, their faces painted on one side, denoting they were for peace or war, according to circumstances, came with him to Tioga Point. They demanded the body of Collins, to torture and burn him, as their only terms of reconciliation. But he had made his escape. The white people proposed to give up all his property to them, and it was not until

much more was pledged to them that they would come to any terms. Money and goods to a large amount were brought forward and the white inhabitants saved from the threatening storm of savage barbarity."

Settlement By White People.—The only white man, who attempted to establish a home at Tioga Point before the close of the Revolutionary struggle, was John Secord, who in 1777 located in what is now the southern part of Athens village. He built a log house and barn, improved several acres and possessed a number of horses and cattle. Although professing friendship to the American cause, Secord and his sons became active Tories and participated in the plunder of their Whig neighbors. When Butler and the Indians returned from Wyoming with their bloody trophies, the Secords retired to Canada with them.

The broad, fertile plains of Tioga and the flats along the rivers adjoining, claimed both by the Susquehanna Company and the proprietaries of Pennsylvania, were most attractive to prospective settlers, who began flocking thereto at the close of the Revolutionary War. The first of these was Benjamin Patterson, a native of Stratford, Connecticut, and Revolutionary soldier, who came from the Wyoming Valley in 1783. He settled east of the Susquehanna and occupied his possession until 1788 when he sold to Robert McAlhoe and removed to Kentucky where he died at the age of 88 years. Andreas Budd, a German, was the first to locate at Tioga Point. He came with his family in 1783 and built a log house which he occupied until 1795 when he sold to Elisha Matthewson and moved to other parts.

The first permanent settler in Athens township was **Jacob Snell**, a Pennsylvania German, who had served in the Northampton County Militia during the Revolutionary War. He came from Stroudsburg in the spring of 1784. "The journey was made in a canoe, containing the family and their belongings, which included a sheep or two and some poultry." A

homestead was selected opposite Tioga Point on the west side of the Chemung. There Mr. Snell built his log cabin and lived. When he arrived he found a few straggling Indians on the Point and scattered along the bank of the Chemung above him. His son, Abraham, born July 5, 1784, was the first white child to see the light in Athens township. Altogether he had nine children, five of whom, John, Abraham, Jacob, Daniel and Henry, grew to manhood. Mr. Snell died in the '90's and his widow, Anna, became the wife of Joseph Spalding.

Matthias Hollenback, "the Astor of the upper Susquehanna," who had established a chain of stores, reaching from Wilkes-Barre to Owego, in 1784, opened a trading station at Tioga Point. He occupied a log hut until 1786 when he erected a large two-story building, used both as a store and dwelling. In his new store, he offered his varieties and attractions: "dry goods and groceries for the whites, beads, brooches and blankets for the Indians, and rum for both; Daniel McDowell, the war hero and champion over Indians, was clerk." The country for many miles around was greatly accommodated by Hollenback's store, which was the first in the county.

Most of the early settlers of Athens came under inducements offered by the Susquehanna Company, but owing to the uncertainty of title and land disputes, many remained only a few months or years, removing to more inviting territory. However, the Connecticut people were practically the only settlers in the township and held undisputed possession until the Pennsylvania title holders began to arrive in 1798.

Following Jacob Snell in 1784 were Christopher Hurlbut and Daniel Moore, locating on the east side of the Susquehanna, and Solomon Bennett, Phineas Stephens, Uriah Stephens and Abel Yarrington, west of the Chemung. All departed after a few years except Moore, who, soon after

arriving, established a ferry between the Point and the east side; this was the first ferry across the Susquehanna in the county.

1785.—Nathan Cary, Eldad Kellogg and William Miller settled east of the Susquehanna, only Miller remained permanently.

1786.—The comers were Waterman Baldwin, Prince Bryant, Benjamin Gardner, Thomas McClure, John O'Neil, William Slocum and John Swift, none of whom remained permanently. Bryant in 1787 built a saw-mill and grist-mill on Cayuta creek; the grist-mill afterwards known as "Shepard's mill" was the first in the county and was liberally patronized by people coming long distances. McClure was licensed to keep a tavern at Tioga in 1788, which was the first in Athens and with that of Isaac Hancock at Wyalusing, opened the same year, the first two in the county. Slocum in 1795 was elected sheriff of Luzerne county and returned to Wyoming. Swift was a noted hunter, patriot of the Revolution and leader of the "Wild Yankees" in the struggle for their rights. He early enlisted in the War of 1812, was made a general and killed in battle on the Niagara frontier.

In 1786 the township of Athens was granted and surveyed by the Susquehanna Company, and the town plot of "Tioga Point" laid out by John Jenkins, surveyor, Col. John Franklin and Col. Elisha Satterlee. Gen. Ethan Allen of Fort Ticonderoga fame, who was interested in the project of forming a new state out of territory claimed by Connecticut, was at Tioga Point at the time of the drawing of lots in 1786.

1787.—David Alexander, Thomas Handy, Samuel Hepburn, John Shepard and Joel Thomas came to Tioga Point. Alexander was engaged as a merchant, distiller and inn keeper; Hepburn as merchant and inn keeper; Shepard as clerk for Hollenback until 1788 when he purchased, at what became known as Milltown, the Prince Bryant mills, which he operated besides a distillery, and kept a store and inn.

1788.—The arrivals were Elisha Matthewson, Guy Maxwell,

Daniel McDuffee, Jared Root, Elisha Satterlee and Ira Stephens. Matthewson was a major of militia and an inn keeper; Maxwell clerk and manager of Hollenback's store, Justice-of-the-peace and inn keeper; McDuffee, land agent and tenant of Col, Arthur Erwin; Root was a school teacher and the first in Athens; Satterlee and Stephens were prominent in the affairs of the Connecticut claimants and the government of the township.

1789.—Permanent settlers were Col. John Franklin, Jonathan Harris, Noah Murray and Joseph Tyler. Franklin was the distinguished champion of Connecticut rights, farmer, sheriff and legislator (see Revolutionary soldiers); Harris was an inn keeper and farmer; Murray, Justice-of-the-peace and noted Universalist preacher.

1790.—Dr. Stephen Hopkins, the first resident physician, opened an office at Tioga Point. The following were also residents in 1790, having arrived during the four years preceding: Oliver Bigelow, Gideon Church, Elisha Decker, Henry Decker, Richard Harding, Samuel Harris, Jacob Herrington, John Hurlbut, William Hyde, John McCoy, Hugh McCully, Isaac Moss, John Person, William Ross, Gideon Salisbury, Oliver Seeley, Benjamin Smith, Daniel Sullivan and Joshua Vanfleet.

The Most Celebrated Indian Treaty within Bradford county was that held on what is now the Inter-State Fair grounds, Athens, November 16 to 23, 1790. The nations present either collectively or by representation, were the Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, Chippewas and Stockbridge Indians, braves and squaws numbering 1600. The chiefs who took the most active part in the council were Red Jacket, Farmer's Brother, Little Billy, Captain Hendricks, Apaumut, Fish Carrier, Good Peter and Big Tree. The United States government was represented by Col. Timothy Pickering as Commissioner. He was a distinguished soldier of the Revolution and afterwards Postmaster General, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and U. S. Senator. Thomas Morris, son of Robert Morris, "the financier of the Revolution," was present

on the occasion and was adopted into the Seneca nation as sachem **Otetiani.** Very few Indians were ever seen in Athens after this event.

1791.—Daniel Church settled in Athens, and this year, on the 9th of June, Col. Arthur Erwin was shot and killed, while sitting in the house of his tenant, Daniel McDuffee, by a cowardly villain supposed to be an ejected squatter.

1792.—The settlers were Philip Crans, Josiah Green, James Irwin, Wright Loomis, Henry McKinney and Nathan Northrup. Loomis settled on Queen Esther's flats; his home became the rallying point of the settlers for many years elections for the upper part of the county were held there. McKinney was an artistic weaver; he was drowned by the upsetting of his canoe in 1806. Northrup located on the east side of the Susquehanna, where he established a ferry which he operated in connection with farming. Irwin was an inn keeper and merchant.

1793.—Ambrose Collins, Daniel Curtis, Joseph Thomas and James Thompson. Collins operated a brick-yard, the first in Athens.

1794.—Ananias Conklin, Clement Paine, David Paine and Col. Julius Tozer. Conkling was a patriot of the Revolution and father-in-law of Colonel Tozer. Clement Paine was a merchant, dealer in real estate and prominent in public affairs. His brother, David, was land agent, merchant, Justice-of-the-peace and the first burgess of Athens borough. Tozer, a hero of the Revolution and War of 1812, was prominent in military affairs and engaged in farming.

1795.—Dr. Solomon Beebe, Joseph Biles (surveyor for the Susquehanna Company), Josiah Bostick (miller), Siba Canfield (blacksmith), Isaac Collins, Arnold Colt (elected sheriff of Luzerne county and returned to Wilkes-Barre, 1798), Espy Crane (book-keeper), Christopher Dutcher (surveyor), Thomas Ellis, Lemuel Gaylord, James Gordon (carpenter), Wm. Johnson (shoemaker), Samuel Lane, Joseph Mansfield

(distiller), Jesse Phelps (schoolmaster), John Reddington (blacksmith), Peter Stevens and many others.

Big Land-Holder's Meeting.—On the 18th of February, 1795, a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Susquehanna proprietors, reported at more than 1200, was held in Athens, at which, it was resolved to take vigorous measures to prosecute the claims of the Company and "to prevent any ill-disposed person, without due authority, unlawfully intruding upon, surveying or attempting to seize and settle any of the aforesaid lands."

1796.—David Bosworth and Absalom Travis.

1797.—Dr. Amos Prentice, located at Milltown, practised medicine, taught school and opened the first drug store in the county. His son, William, was the first resident attorney-at-law in the county and the first post-master at Athens, 1801. Benjamin Wyncoop, a silversmith, came to Tioga Point.

1798.—Dan Elwell, Isaac Tracy, Stephen Tuttle, George Welles and Thomas Wilcox. Elwell, a carpenter and builder at Milltown, was the father of Hon. Wm. Elwell and Hon. Edward Elwell. Tracy came from Connecticut to locate and improve his lands, died in 1803. Tuttle was an inn keeper and merchant. Welles was agent for and owner of Carroll lands; he was the father of Gen. Henry and Charles F. Welles. Wilcox engaged in blacksmithing at Milltown and the transportation of goods.

1799.—Joseph Farlin and Francis Snechenberger, the latter, a German, located at Milltown; he was a deer-skin and leather dresser and manufactured mittens, moccasins and leather breeches. His wife, an Irish woman, was a noted female nurse and doctor, the first in the county.

1800.—Adam Crans and Levi Rice.

1801.—Lodowick Greene, Moses Park, John and William Saltmarsh. Greene settled at Greene's Landing from whom the place takes its name. Park was a noted Universalist preacher and teacher. William Saltmarsh served as a soldier

in the old Colonial war. His son, John, was an inn keeper, merchant and Justice-of-the-peace.

1803.—Zephon Flower and Enoch Paine. Flower was a noted surveyor, a patriot of the Revolution, at 13 years, and the last survivor of that war in the county. Paine, a brother of Clement and David, spent most of his life in the service of his country and upon the seas.

1807.—Nathaniel Clapp, Isaac Morley and Daniel Orcutt. Clapp, a Quaker, settled near Spanish Hill. Morley, a soldier of the Revolution, located at Morley's Mills on property still owned by his descendants. Orcutt engaged in farming on the creek which bears his name.

1808.—John Brown, Josiah Crocker, John Griffin, Elias Middaugh, Dr. Ozias Spring and others. Crocker established and operated fulling and carding mills at Milltown. Griffin was an inn keeper and farmer. Spring was doctor, teacher and Baptist preacher at Milltown.

Other Prominent Settlers.—1810—William Watkins; 1812—Dr. Thomas T. Huston, Samuel Ovenshire, John Shippey and others; 1813—Hon. Edward Herrick; 1816—Ebenezer Backus; 1818—James Calkin, David M. Cook, Justin Forbes, Samuel Warner; 1819—Hon. Horace Williston; 1822—Thomas R. Davies, William Parry; 1823—George A. and Edward H. Perkins; 1824—William Briggs; 1825—Lemuel S. Ellsworth.

Schools.—The subject to receive first consideration by the New England people who settled at Athens was the education of their children. Accordingly when the township was surveyed in 1786 certain lands were set apart for the use and maintenance of the public schools.

The first school at Tioga Point was taught by Jared Root in 1789. The building in which the school was kept, as described by one of his pupils, "was an old log cooper shop." Soon, a log school house was erected and a school opened therein, 1791, with Benedict Satterlee as teacher. Jesse

Phelps followed him as instructor in 1795. After a few years another house was built on an improved plan of hewn logs. Daniel and Elias Satterlee, brothers of Benedict, and Samuel Satterlee taught in this building, which was afterwards destroyed by fire.

That the young people might enjoy the advantages of a higher education the Athens Academy was projected in 1797. A building was erected but owing to lack of funds it stood in an unfinished condition many years. Finally the building was completed and equipped and the first school opened April 25, 1814, with Sylvanus Guernsey, principal. This was the first academic school in the county. It attained wide popularity and prospered for half a century.

Milltown was an early rival of Tioga Point in the attainment of good schools. The first school house was a log one, built on the cemetery lot. Dr. Amos Prentice was the first teacher in 1797 or '98. He was succeeded by Amos Franklin and Elias Satterlee. This building was destroyed by fire about 1808 but soon after rebuilt on the opposite side of the road, largely through the generosity of Josiah Crocker. The new building was used for both school and church purposes many years. The higher as well as the rudimentary branches were taught, and Dr. Ozias Spring was the instructor many terms.

The first school east of the river was taught in a building on the Col. John Franklin farm about 1792. Soon after 1800, log school houses were erected at Greene's Landing and Toodletown. Isaac Morley was one of the early teachers at the former place.

Religious.—The first English sermons preached in Bradford county were those by Rev. William Rogers, a Baptist chaplain in Sullivan's army, at Tioga Point, in August, 1779. Seven soldiers had been killed in the engagement at "Hogback Hill." Their bodies were brought back to camp and buried with military honors after a discourse by Parson Rogers. While

waiting here Parson Rogers also delivered a discourse in Masonic form on the death of Captain Davis and Lieutenant Jones, Freemasons.

The first preacher to locate in Athens was Rev. Noah Murray, Universalist, in 1789. Rev. Moses Park became his coworker in 1793. Baptists began visiting the Athens district as early as 1791 and Rev. Moses Park was preacher until he was converted to Universalism. Rev. Peter P. Roots, a Baptist missionary, preached at Athens in 1805. The first Methodist preacher appeared on the Tioga circuit in 1792, and Rev. William Colburt preached at Tioga Point, February 24, 1804. The celebrated Lorenzo Dow paid Athens a visit in 1806 and preached at Squire Saltmarsh's. In July, 1807, Bishop Asbury, while making a tour of the circuit, preached on Saturday and Sunday to a large congregation at a camp meeting being held in East Athens.

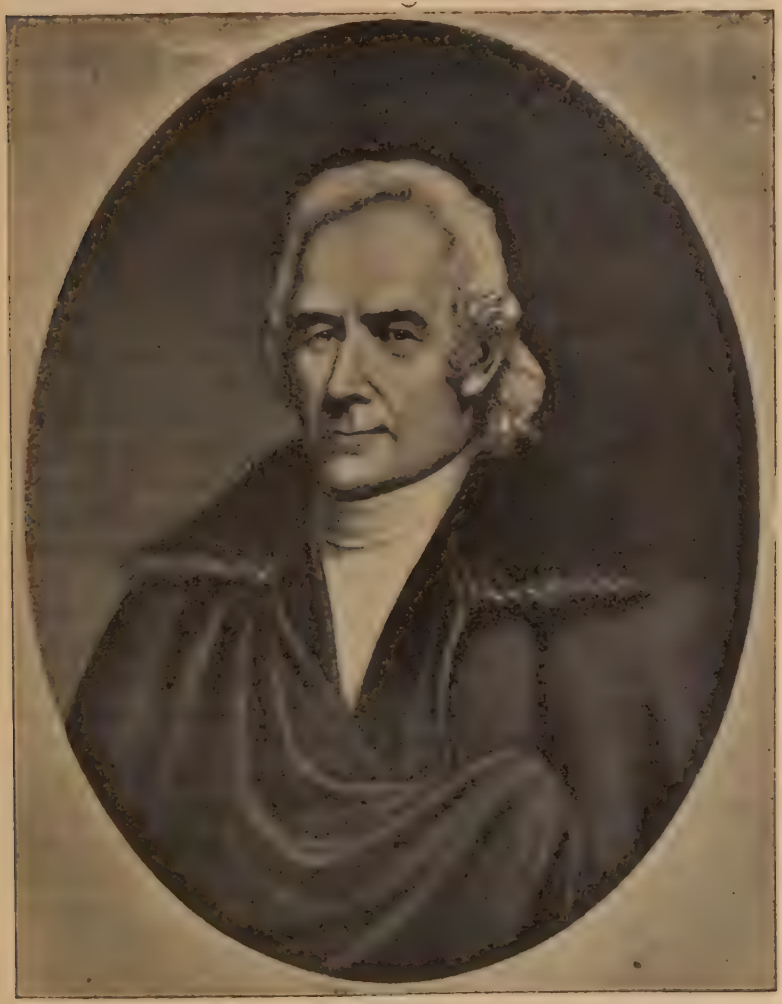
In the winter of 1811–12, William Wisner, who had given up the law to become a Congregational minister, began preaching and held a revival in Athens. On July 8, 1812, the Congregational church at Athens was organized with 22 members, and for three years Rev. William Wisner was its pastor. He preached alternately in the old red school house at Milltown and the academy at the Point.

Patriotism.—Athens is rich, indeed, in historic memories associated with her soldiers in the different wars. Attention is invited to her long lists found on the rolls of honor: **Revolutionary war.**—John Anthony, Ananias Conkling, Col John Franklin, Zephon Flower, Alexander Howden, Samuel Hulett, Amos Kinney, Elisha Matthewson, Isaac Morley, Enoch Paine, Dr. Amos Prentice, Elisha Satterlee, John Shepard, Jacob Snell, Joseph Spalding, Ira Stephens, Solomon Tallady, Archelaus Temple, Julius Tozer and William Watkins.

John Anthony served three enlistments or during nearly the whole period of the war.

Col. John Franklin, one of the most extraordinary men in the trying period of Pennsylvania history, was born September 23, 1749 at Canaan,

Conn. He was the lion, who championed the rights of the Connecticut settlers in the Susquehanna Valley and led them in the Yankee and



COL. JOHN FRANKLIN

Pennanite war. As captain, he served his country with signal bravery and efficiency throughout the Revolutionary struggle. But few men

were endeared to the people as was Col. John Franklin. In 1792 he was elected high sheriff of Luzerne county and was chosen a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1795, '96, '99, 1800–01 02–03–05. He died March 1, 1831, on his farm in East Athens where he is buried.

Zephon Flower entered the American army in 1779 at the age of thirteen years and served until the close of the war. He was personally rewarded by General Washington for his fidelity.

Alexander Howden served five years and was in the engagements at Long Island, White Plains, Red Bank, Trenton, Princeton, Monmouth and Newport.

Amos Kinney enlisted at sixteen and served two years. He was one of the early settlers on the west side of the Chemung.

Of three brothers, who fought for Independence, Elisha Matthewson was the only one who escaped with his life. He served six and one-half years in the company of Capt. Simon Spalding.

Isaac Morley witnessed the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga and was present at the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown.

Enoch Paine served in the navy and was twice taken prisoner by the British during the war. He subsequently made trips to South America, Europe and the East Indies, and resided for a time at Cape Francois, W. I.

Dr. Amos Prentice served as a surgeon. He practiced his profession many years at New London, Conn., and was one of the sufferers of that city, when it was burned, 1781, by Arnold, the traitor.

Elisha Satterlee served seven years. He was with Washington at Valley Forge during the memorable winter of 1777–78 and in Sullivan's campaign against the Indians in 1779.

John Shepard was an ensign in the Connecticut guards. He was educated at the Plainfield Academy under the direction of Nathan Daboll, the celebrated arithmetician and astronomer.

Joseph Spalding served his country on both land and sea during the war. He was the father of John Spalding the second sheriff of Bradford county.

Ira Stephens, who served six years, was with his command at Valley Forge, through the Sullivan expedition, in the battle of Germantown and other engagements.

Solomon Tallady and Archelaus Temple were great friends. It was agreed between them that "when the first died the survivor should fire a volley over his grave." It was carried out. The latter died in 1832 and the former in 1839. Both were buried with military honors in the old village cemetery.

Julius Tozer served in both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812, in the latter, with two sons.

William Watkins served with General Putnam's Continentals and fought at the battle of Bunker Hill.

War of 1812.—Amos Arnold, James Bertram, John Brown, Jonathan F. Conkling, John Harden, Edward Herrick, William Kiff, Isaac Lamberson, Guy Tozer, Julius Tozer, Samuel Tozer, Titus Vangorder, William Vangorder, and Solomon Westbrook. In May, 1814, Julius Tozer raised a company in the northern part of the county and southern New York and was assigned to Swift's and Dobbins' regiment of New York volunteers. Captain Tozer and his men were soon in active duty, and he was severely wounded in the engagement at Fort Erie.

Civil War.—Athens township and borough furnished 188 soldiers, of whom 10 were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and five of disease. The Athenians were noted for their heroism. Daniel Bradbury, W. Augustus Meeker, Augustus S. Perkins, Michael Quigley, Joseph B. Reeve and Jason K. Wright served as captains; George W. Perkins rose to the rank of brevet colonel and Henry W. Perkins to brigadier-general.

World War.—Athens borough contributed 228 soldiers, of whom six were killed; Athens township, twenty-two, one killed; Sayre borough, 436, five killed and six died of disease; South Waverly borough, forty-three killed and one died.

Distinguished Personages.—Of persons, who distinguished themselves in other sections of the country, the following were born in Athens: Joshua R. Giddings, Congressman from Ohio and noted champion of anti-slavery principles; Thomas Maxwell, Congressman and prominent citizen of Elmira; Henry Martyn Shepard, judge and chief justice of the Supreme Court of Cook Co., Ill.; Jesse Spalding, lumber king, financier, philanthropist and public official of Chicago, Ill.; William Elwell, eminent attorney, twenty-five years president judge of the Columbia district and author of the bill abolishing imprisonment for debt; Edward Elwell, lawyer and county judge in Wisconsin; Lorenzo P. Williston, lawyer, member of

the Pennsylvania Assembly and Territorial judge in Montana; Henry W., Edward H., Augustus S., and George W. Perkins, brothers, and sons of Edward H. Perkins, successful bankers and financiers in New York (George W., became a millionaire); Judge Ferris Shoemaker, teacher, lawyer, soldier, public official and special judge of Tioga county, N. Y.; Charles T. Huston, journalist; Col. Millard Hunsiker, promoter of big enterprises, London, England, and others.

In the various fields of usefulness, the following were among the noted and worthy people who lived in Athens: Mrs. Clement Paine (Anne Woodbridge), Gen. Henry Welles, Hon. Edward Herrick, Gen. Horace Williston, Mrs. Stephen Tuttle, Mrs. John Saltmarsh, George A. and Edward H. Perkins, Dr. Wm. Kiff, Mrs. Julia (Shepard) Perkins, Chauncey N. Shipman, Lemuel S. Ellsworth, Chester Park, Sidney Hayden, Nathaniel C. Harris, Zephon Flower Walker, Henry C. Baird, Harris W. Patrick, Oliver N. Worden, Joseph M. Ely, Dana F. Park, Charles T. Hull, Dr. Ezra P. Allen, Isaac N. Evans, Rev. Curtis Thurston, Charles Comstock, Charles Kellogg, Charles S. Maurice, Commodore Horatio Briggs, Guy Tozer, Geo. T. Ercanbrack, Edward Herrick 2nd, and many others.

Public Officials.—State Senators—Henry Welles, Charles E. Mills; Representatives—John Franklin, Henry Welles, Constant Matthewson, Wm. B. Heckman (Sayre), John E. Faulkner (South Waverly), Floyd L. Kinner, Louis T. Hoyt, Cyrus L. Stevens, Charles E. Mills, Charles M. Driggs (Sayre); Delegate Constitutional Convention, 1838—Nathaniel Clapp; President Judges—Edward Herrick, Horace Williston; Sheriffs—John Spalding 2nd, Guy Tozer, A. Hanson Spalding, Nathan V. Weller, Job Griffin; Prothonotaries—Chas. F. Welles, Perry F. Estell (Sayre); Register and Recorder—Chas. F. Welles, Wilson F. Voorhis; County Treasurers—J. Leman Elsbree, Chas. T. Hull, J. Harry Kelley; District Attorneys—Joseph B. Reeve, Louis T. Hoyt, Fred K. Stephens (Sayre), Chas. E. Mills, Wm. G. Schrier; County

Commissioners—Abram Snell, Walter K. Green, John H. Murray (South Waverly), Job Griffin, Nathan F. Walker, John G. Ovenshire; County Auditors—Clement Paine, Edward Herrick, Nathaniel Clapp, John Watkins, Wm. H. Overton, Nathan F. Walker, Wm. A. Smith; County Surveyor—Zephon Flower; Jury Commissioner—Wm. H. Horton, Harry S. Stevens, Andrew C. McGovern, Arthur R. Brown; Coroners—Abram Snell, Jr., Clinton H. Scott (Sayre), M. C. Hunter (Sayre).

Athens Borough.—Athens is the oldest plotted village in Northern Pennsylvania, that remains substantially as laid out (1786) by its founders. From the time of its discovery, thoughtful men regarded Athens as a favored point and believed in its destiny, especially as a future manufacturing and shipping point. It had been the Indians' "door" between the North and South, and the white man could see "the center," and he dreamed of a time when it would reach out its long arms of commerce that would be backed by great factories, supplying a needy world.

Athens had its inception from the establishment of Matthias Hollenback's trading-post in 1784 and the few adventurous home-seekers settling around him. Prior to 1801, letters addressed to "Tioga Point" were brought up the river in boats and left at Hollenback's store for distribution among the settlers, some of whom, came a distance of twenty miles to receive "the message from home." In 1801, a postoffice was established with William Prentice, post-master, who continued the office in Hollenback's store. The first post-route (1803) was from Wilkes-Barre to Tioga, the mail being carried by Charles Mowrey and Cyril Peck, on foot, once in two weeks.

Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons, the oldest secret society in the county, was chartered July 6, 1796 and instituted May 21, 1798 at the house of George Welles at Tioga Point.

What were factors contributing to the growth and prosperity of Athens? In 1820 the first river bridge in the

county was built across the Chemung to the Point. By 1830 the village had reached that degree of importance that it asked for its own municipal government, and accordingly, by Act of Assembly, March 29, 1831, was incorporated as the borough of Athens. In 1840 the town had a population of 435. Its advantages were increased in 1841 by the building of a bridge across the Susquehanna. In 1850 the population had grown to 706. The North Branch Canal was opened in 1854 with a port and boat-yard at Athens; population 837 in 1860. In the meantime enterprises were being introduced, the Pennsylvania and New York railroad, with a station at Athens, was opened between Waverly and Towanda, in 1867, and between Waverly and Wilkes-Barre in 1869. The population in 1870 was 965. The bridge works was a flourishing institution, and in 1880 the population had multiplied to 1592. Other big enterprises followed the bridge works, which now employed 500 men and was manufacturing and constructing some of the greatest iron bridges in the world; in 1890, population 3274. The Athens-Sayre & Waverly Electric road was opened in 1894; the population was 3749 in 1900, 3796 in 1910 and 4384 in 1920. However, it must be remembered that the churches, good schools, banks and a generous public spirit were all contributory to the stability and up-building of Athens.

Sayre Borough.—Sayre is distinctively a railroad town and the only one in the county. It had its origin from the building of a branch of the Pennsylvania & New York railroad, where a junction of railroads was established. The projectors of the town were Howard Elmer, Charles L. Anthony and James Fritcher, who in 1870 purchased a large section of "the plains" between the two rivers. Additional purchases were made in 1871. During the next two years the town was laid out, houses built and streets opened. A neat and commodious depot was built by the Pennsylvania and New York Railroad Company in 1872–73 and opened as a passenger station in May, 1873, and as a freight station,

November 1, 1873. The station was named "Sayre" (extended to the town) in honor of Robert H. Sayre, president of the road. The spacious round-house was built in 1873 and occupied in July. The construction of the first repair shop was begun in September, 1878, and the big shops opened December 18, 1880, to which large extensions have since been added.

The Sayre postoffice was established March 11, 1874, with Harry G. Spalding, postmaster. The town's first paper, "The Sayre Union," made its appearance in 1883, lived only a short time, and was followed by the Sayre Times in 1891. Sayre was incorporated as a borough January 27, 1891. The first officers were: Burgess James N. Weaver; Council; George W. Peters, Alfred Zeller, D. A. Utter, Geo. A. Kennedy, W. H. Flory, Lewis Eighmey, and J. C. Horton, clerk; treasurer, Alvin Strauss; street commissioner, Joseph Wheelock; Chief-of-police, Charles Codett; Justice-of-the-peace, John R. Murray; constable, P. W. McNerney; high constable, David Benjamin; assessor, M. W. Reeves; collector, Joseph H. Mercereaux. The town has had a phenomenal growth. It had a population of 5243 in 1900, 6426 in 1910 and 8078 in 1920. The river bridge, 695 feet with a viaduct of 299 feet, was constructed over the Susquehanna in 1902. No other town in the county has expanded as Sayre, the railroad center. Although the youngest borough it has nearly twice the population of any other borough or town in the county.

South Waverly Borough.—As Waverly, New York, developed, a considerable part of the town formed south of the State line and was known as South Waverly. In January (1878, the Pennsylvania section of the town was incorporated as South Waverly borough. Its first officers were: Burgess, John B. Thompson; Council, Willis Howard, Wm. Dunham, John J. Palmer, Geo. W. Smith, Fred Bachle, John Mahoney, and Charles C. Tozer, secretary; Justice-of-the-peace, Charles D. Tracey: constable, Henry McCarty; high constable, Silas Case. The town's population was 854

in 1880; 1082 in 1890; 1215 in 1900; 1084 in 1910; 1251 in 1920. South Waverly, Sayre and Athens are a continuous town, or chain of boroughs, from the south line of Athens to the State line.

CHAPTER XVII

Wyalusing Township

Wyalusing is of Indian origin, corrupted from M'chioihilusing, "the place of the hoary veteran"; another version is from Wigalusui, "the good hunting ground." The locality was called "Springfield" by the New England settlers and the name prevailed some years.

Geographical.—Wyalusing, comprising 1-43 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Herrick and Standing Stone, east by Tuscarora, south and west by Wilmot, Terry and Asylum, from which towns, it is separated by the Susquehanna river. Its surface ranges from high and rolling in the north, east and southeast to broad plains in the south, and wide flats in the west and the valley of Wyalusing creek. The Frenchtown mountains occupy the northwest section and Browntown mountains the southeast. The land slopes generally towards Wyalusing creek, which passes through the township from northeast to southwest and with its affluents drains practically the whole area. The lowlands were originally covered with a forest of white pine, black-walnut, butternut, buttonwood, poplar and elm and the slopes and ridges with hemlock, yellow pine, oak, chestnut, ash, cedar, basswood, cucumber, pepperidge, ironwood and other species. Deer roamed over the hills and valleys, which were infested with bears, wolves, panthers and wildcats. The region abounded in turkeys and various wild fowl. Brook-trout were plentiful in the creeks and shad, innumerable, in the river. The township has an area of twenty-seven square miles and was formed from Stoke in 1790, being the oldest in the county; population 1019 in 1920.

History: Indian Occupancy.—The first known Indians in Wyalusing were the **Te-hot-ach-sees,** one of the confederate tribes of the **Susquehannocks** (Andastes), who occupied the fortified village of **Go-hon-to-to** on the north bank of Wyalusing creek near its junction with the Susquehanna river. They were attacked about 1650, by the Five Nations (Iroquois), who had the advantage of firearms, and in a desperate battle the Te-hot-ach-sees were nearly exterminated. In 1752, **Papunhank,** a Monsey chief of the Delaware tribe, came from the Minisink country with a number of Indian families and built a new town, about a mile and a half below the mouth of Wyalusing creek, opposite the present village of Sugar Run, which the Indians called **M'chwihilusing.**

Introduction of Christianity.—Papunhank in his intercourse with the Indians about Philadelphia had learned something about the Christian religion and endeavored to the best of his ability, by precept and example, to interest his people in the duties of morality. On May 20, 1760, Charles Frederick Post, one of the most zealous missionaries, spent the night at Papunhank's town and at the request of the Indians preached to them in their own language. This is regarded as the first gospel sermon ever heard in the Susquehanna valley above Wyoming. In May, 1763, David Zeisberger, the great Moravian Apostle, preached and labored among the Indians at M'chwihilusing, as he and John Woolman, a Quaker evangelist, did the following month. On June 20, Papunhank, the chief, was baptized by Zeisberger and named John. This was the first time this holy ordinance was ever administered in the county.

Moravian Mission Established.—After the interruption of Pontiac's war, the Christian Indians returned to Wyalusing in May, 1765. They were accompanied by Zeisberger and Schmick, another missionary, and Schmick's wife, who were to remain with them and be their resident religious instructors. Log cabins, bark-covered huts, a commodious meeting-house and mission-house of unhewn logs were erected. At the

close of the year there were connected with the mission 146 souls of whom 33 were communicants.

In 1767 the town was rebuilt on higher ground under the supervision of the Moravian missionaries, and the name changed to **Friedenshutten,** signifying "huts of peace." It consisted of twenty-nine log houses, thirteen huts and seven stables for horses, besides a new church 24 x 32 feet, constructed of squared white pine timber, with shingled roof and glazed windows, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell.

The Mission Indians had several hundred acres cleared on which they raised corn, oats, other grains, hay and vegetables; also had started a peach and apple orchard and owned horses, cattle, sheep, hogs and fowls. They were industrious, rich, contented and happy, except for fear they might be obliged to leave their homes at the command of the Six Nations, the Connecticut people or the Governor of Pennsylvania.

During the continuance of the Mission 139 had been baptized and seven couples married, the first of whom were two converts, named Thomas and Rachel, December 23, 1766, it being the first Christian marriage celebrated within the county. In June, 1772, all, 211, including those from Sheshequannunk, removed to the Tuscarora Valley in Ohio.

Indian Paths and Burying-Ground.—The Great Warrior Path from Shamokin to Tioga traversed Wyalusing. It was crossed at M'chwihilusing by the Wyalusing Path from the West Branch to Binghamton. Over the former, Colonel Hartley marched his men in retiring from the Indian country in 1778. General Sullivan's army advanced over the great path in 1779, arriving at Wyalusing August 5th, where it encamped and remained until the morning of the 8th. At the bend of the river opposite Sugar Run village was an ancient and extensive Indian burying-ground, most of which has been carried away by the river freshets.

Surveys and Settlement.—Surveyors in the interest of the Susquehanna Company and the Proprietaries of Pennsyl-

vania were here as early as 1769. But little, if anything, was done toward permanent settlement till the spring of 1774, when some of the proprietors of the Susquehanna Company came on and made pitches at various points along the river, among whom were James Wells and Robert Carr at Wyalusing. In the same year a French traveler, who came up the river from Wilkes-Barre, says: "We arrived on the 5th day at 'Wyalusing.' It is a plain of considerable extent, and of great fertility. I observed that the blue grass had been replaced by white clover with which the pastures were covered. There were as yet very few families living here. The cattle were of great beauty."

The Stropes and Van Valkenburgs had settled at Indian Meadows (Homet's Ferry) in 1773. Benjamin, Jesse and William Pawling, brothers, whose father had purchased the Wyalusing plains, came up from Montgomery county and occupied the land in 1776. Isaac Hancock came with them as tenant and housekeeper. Richmond Berry and a man named Page were laborers on the plantation. Hancock, Berry and Page had families, the Pawlings being single young men.

The greater part of what is now Wyalusing was embraced in that part of the Susquehanna Company's township of Springfield, lying on the east side of the river. In 1777 the farms in Springfield, adjacent to the river, were all taken up, and settlements were established on Wyalusing creek above Camptown. The Pawlings, Hancock, Berry and Page lived on the site of the Moravian town, Isaiah Pasco and James Wells were the next settlers above; Nathan Kingsley occupied a house near the present railroad station; Amos York lived on the John Hollenback farm and near him his nephew, Miner Robbins; Capt. Robert Carr had sold his lots on the north side of Wyalusing Creek to James Forsyth and he to Abraham Bowman; Ephraim Tyler occupied the Justus Lewis place and above him was William Dunn; Benjamin and Stephen Skiff were on the Jonas Ingham farm; Ambrose and Justus Gaylord, Jr., were settled at Indian Meadows. Besides these

there were within Wyalusing: Caleb Atherton, Jacob Burt, Josiah Dewey, Casper Hoover, John Segar and Parker Wilson. (Wilson joined the Wyoming militia, participated in the battle and was slain.)

Interruption by the Revolution.—During the latter part

OLD LOG HOUSE
(Wyalusing)

of 1777 the Indians began to assume a more threatening attitude towards the Susquehanna settlements, and before the close of the year acts of undisguised hostility began to be perpetrated, and many of the Whigs (those favoring the American cause) were plundered of their property and the men carried into captivity. Those who escaped sought refuge at Wyoming, then esteemed a place of comparative security. Those who sympathized with the British interests (the Tories) removed their families within the British lines, and the men

joined Johnson's Royal Greens. By 1779 the whole country was swept clean of white settlers.

The Pawlings were Tories. They joined Col. John Butler and were commissioned officers in his Rangers. "They were all personally down against the settlement at Wyoming with the savages, and exercised great severities against the settlement." Berry and Page were also loyalists. The former was taken by the militia in 1777, and his family removed to Wyoming the following spring.

James Wells, a native of Connecticut, removed to Wyoming, thence to Wyalusing in 1774. Danger becoming imminent from the savages, in the spring of 1776 Mr. Wells returned with his family to Wyoming. The same year he and his eldest son, James, enlisted in the 1st Independent Company of Wyoming under command of Capt. Robert Durkee. In this company Mr. Wells was 1st Lieutenant. Early in 1778, while with Washington's army in New Jersey, he learned of the threatening condition at Wyoming, obtained a leave of absence and hastened to Wyoming the latter part of June. Lieut. Perrin Ross accompanied him. In the battle which followed on the 3rd of July, both went out to meet the enemy and were slain. Tradition says that Lieutenant Wells was wounded in the leg and the Indians attempted to capture him. Being a man of stalwart frame, 6 feet and 7 inches tall and a giant in strength, he hurled off his enemies until one of them sunk a tomahawk in his skull, ending the struggle. After the battle Mrs. Wells with ten children fled with other fugitives to their friends in Connecticut, where they remained until 1787, when they returned to Wyalusing. Here she died in 1795, aged 70 years.

Amos York in 1773 removed with his family from Connecticut to Wyoming, thence to Wyalusing in 1774. Here he carried on his improvements with much success. He had erected a good log house and barn and possessed horses, cattle, sheep and hogs with sufficient quantities of hay and grain for their support. Upon the breaking out of the Revolu-

tionary War, he was known as an active and ardent Whig, which arrayed against him the enmity of his Tory neighbors.

On February 12 and 13, 1778, there occurred a severe snow storm. Each evening a negro from the old Indian town came to Mr. York's on a trifling excuse and remained until late in the evening. On the 14th the storm ceased and Mr. York determined to find out the reason for the negro's strange conduct. Immediately after breakfast he set out on horseback to Mr. Pawling's. Without suspicion, he entered the house of this supposed friend and received a cordial welcome. But it was the malicious welcome of a treacherous enemy. Between forty and fifty Indians led by Parshall Terry, Jr., and Tom Green (Tories) had arrived in the settlement and were waiting there during the storm. The moment they saw Mr. York, they gave the war-whoop and his white neighbor told him that he was their prisoner.

Terry and Green, accompanied by twelve of the savages, repaired with Mr. York to his house for plunder. Mrs. York, with the devotion of a wife and mother, made a most touching plea with Terry and Green for the safety of her husband and the protection of her family. "Then," says a daughter of Mr. York, "they drove the cattle into the road, stripped the house of everything of value they could carry away, broke open the chests, tied up the plunder in sheets and blankets, and put the bundles on the backs of the men. Father had to take a pack of his own goods. When they were ready to start, my father asked permission to speak to his wife; he took her by the hand but did not speak. When the company started, father was compelled to walk, carry a bundle and assist in driving the cattle, while his favorite riding mare carried Terry."

The journey was one of indescribable suffering from exposure to cold as well as from grief of mind. Mr. York was taken to Canada, subsequently exchanged and returned to his old home in Connecticut, where hearing of the disastrous battle of Wyoming and learning nothing of his family, he fell

sick of fever and died October 30, 1778, eleven days before his family reached him. The helpless family—a mother and eight children, her son nine years of age and her youngest child eight months old, were thus left in the depth of winter without protection and with but little clothing, bedding and provisions. They remained here three weeks, when Captain Buck arrived and escorted them to Wyoming.

Mrs. York was a witness of the horrible battle in which her son-in-law, Capt. Aholiab Buck, was killed, leaving her widowed daughter with a child four months old. As soon as it was safe to do so, she set out with her son, eight daughters and an orphan grandchild for her home in Connecticut. On the way, her youngest child died and Mrs. York was compelled to bury it with her own hands. In narrating her flight to Connecticut, a daughter, Sarah, says: "When we were at the North river, where General Washington lay, an officer informed him that there was a woman distressed. Washington ordered her to be brought to his tent. She told him her story, and Washington gave her fifty dollars. But we did not need money for traveling expenses as people on the road treated us with great sympathy and kindness." In 1785 Mrs. York and her children returned to their old home in Wyalusing. She died, 1821, in her 89th year.

Miner Robbins, a nephew of Mrs. York, came to Wyalusing at about the same time as his aunt. In the autumn of 1777 he retired down the valley, joined Captain Hewitt's Company and was identified with the patriots in the defense of the settlement and the protection of the inhabitants. On the 17th of June, 1778, while on a scout up the river with five others, they encountered a force of Indians and Tories who fired upon them. Mr. Robbins received a mortal wound and died the following day.

Capt. Robert Carr, one of the original proprietors of Springfield, came to Wyalusing in 1775. Before his advent here he had been a sea captain, also, interested in different mill properties from Wyoming to Wyalusing. He was captain of

the Up River Company of Connecticut militia, 1776. In 1777 he retired to Wyoming. On the 9th of November, 1778, while in company with Daniel Goss below Wapwallopen, they were attacked by a band of Indians; Carr was shot through the thigh, tomahawked and scalped; Goss was also slain.

William Dunn, a speculator in Susquehanna lands, came from York county, Pa., and settled at Camptown. He retired and was killed by the Indians during the Wyoming troubles.

Ephraim Tyler, one of the original proprietors of Springfield, came from Wyoming and located at Merryall. He was a participant in the Wyoming battle. In the second Pennamite war he was an active partisan on the Yankee side and one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering. After the war he settled in Susquehanna county.

Benjamin and Stephen Skiff, who were from Connecticut, came to their claim above Camptown in or before 1776. Upon the breaking out of hostilities they retired. Stephen enlisted in Captain Ransom's Wyoming Company and served through the war. Afterwards the Skiffs removed to Montgomery county, N. Y.

James Forsyth, a Scotchman, who was one of the original proprietors of Springfield, moved with his family from Wyoming to Wyalusing, 1776. He sold to Abraham Bowman, then purchased and resided at Frenchtown until the autumn of 1777, when he retired to Wyoming. Bowman, a German, was from Albany, N. Y. He retired to York county, Pa., where he died soon after the war. The Stropes and Van Valkenburgs in 1776 removed to Wysox, where their history is given.

Nathan Kingsley, a native of Connecticut, removed to Wyoming about 1772. He was one of the original proprietors of Springfield and came to Wyalusing in 1776. In the latter part of 1777 he was captured by Indians and held nearly a year. While in captivity he secured the friendship and confidence of the Indians by his skill in doctoring their horses, He was, in consequence, allowed considerable liberty and

permitted to go into the woods to gather herbs and roots for his remedies. Seizing a favorable opportunity, he made his escape and reached Wyoming in safety. During his captivity, his family found a home with Jonathan Slocum of Wilkes-Barre. On the 22nd of November, 1778, his son, Nathan, was killed by the Indians, and a younger son and Frances Slocum, famous in story, were carried away by them. He served as a Lieutenant in Capt. John Franklin's Wyoming Company (1782). At the close of the war, Mr. Kingsley, his wife and surviving son, Wareham, returned to the old home in Wyalusing. Upon the organization of Luzerne county, in May, 1787, he was commissioned one of the judges which office he resigned in 1790. He died, 1822, aged 80 years.

Isaac Hancock, who came from Montgomery county with the Pawlings, in the fall of 1777 returned with his family to his home near Philadelphia. After the conclusion of peace he was one of the first to again make Wyalusing his home. He built a log house on the west side of Sugar Run ferry and opened it as a hostelry. He was licensed a taverner in 1788, and "Hancock's Tavern" became noted as a stopping place and as the first public house opened in the county. In 1791 he was commissioned a Justice-of-the-peace for Springfield. Later he moved up Wyalusing creek and settled near Stevensville. In 1801 he was commissioned a Justice for Rush. "The old squire was a portly, jovial, light-complexioned man, the very opposite of his grave, dignified Quaker wife, whose dark face and black tresses contrasted strikingly with the light blond locks of her husband." He died, 1820, in his 80th year.

Justus Gaylord was among the early settlers of Wyoming, having moved there with his family from Norwich, Conn. He became interested in Connecticut lands and purchased certain rights in Springfield. Two of his sons, Ambrose and Justus, came in 1776, and occupied these lands, Indian Meadows, remaining until 1777, when they joined the Continental army and served with distinction until the close of the war. In

1785, Justus, Jr., returned to Wyalusing, and in 1792 purchased 900 acres of land on the north side of Wyalusing creek, to which he removed and remained until his death. Ambrose settled at Black Walnut. Justus Gaylord, Sr., came to Wyalusing after the war and remained there until the death of his wife in 1814, when he went to Ohio and lived with his son, Elihu.

On April 14, 1782, a desperate conflict took place at Lime Hill between the Indians and the Franklin rescuing party. This was the closing event of the war in the Upper Susquehanna Valley (see Chapter V).

Re-settlement.—Immediately after the close of the Revolutionary War, beautiful and far-famed Wyalusing was restored to civilization by the home-coming of former settlers and the arrival of new ones. Among those, not already mentioned, were the following:

Thomas Brown, a native of Stonington, Connecticut, was living at Wilkes-Barre at the time of the Wyoming battle. Being unable to render any military service, he joined those at the fort for the protection of the women and children. Two of his sons, John and Thomas, went out to meet the enemy and were slain. After the battle Mr. Brown and his family made their escape to Goshen, N. Y., where they remained until November, then returned to the Valley. In 1783 he came to Wyalusing. His settlement became a noted one and to this day is known as Browntown. He was the father of fourteen children; died in 1791, aged 74 years. His son, Daniel, who died in 1859 in his 89th year, is supposed to have been the last male survivor of the Wyoming disaster.

Henry Elliott emigrated with his family from Stonington, Connecticut, to Wyoming, locating at Wilkes-Barre, his nearest neighbor being Thomas Brown. Two of Mr. Elliott's sons, Jabez and Joseph, were in the Wyoming battle and had thrilling escapes. The Elliott family fled with the Browns to Goshen and returned with them to Wyoming. Mr. Elliott,

though an old man, served, 1780, in Capt. John Franklin's Independent Company. In 1783 when Thomas Brown moved to Wyalusing, Mr. Elliott also came with his family. He first settled at Sugar Run, then removed to Merryall where he died, 1809, aged 97 years.

Joseph Elliott, who came to Wyalusing with his father, Henry Elliott, and settled at Merryall, was a patriot, whose many and thrilling experiences were scarcely equalled in the Revolutionary War.

At the opening of the war he was residing in Orange county, N. Y., where in April, 1775, he enlisted in the company of Daniel Denton and joined the Northern expedition under General Montgomery. He was in the siege of St. John and after its surrender returned home with his company. In the spring of 1776 he re-enlisted under Captain Denton, taking the place of his brother, John, who was sick. He joined the regiment commanded by Colonel Richtmeer and hastened to New York, He was in the engagements at King's Bridge and White Plains; was made an orderly sergeant, participated in the New Jersey Campaign and was at Trenton on that memorable Christmas night, December, 1776:

"The Hessians were chiefly congregated at a large hotel and an adjoining house celebrating. Elliott was ordered to take his stand at the entrance of the hotel and prevent escape. This duty was courageously performed, besides searching the building and causing the surrender of an Hessian officer of high rank, whom he found hiding in a secluded closet. Elliott for his conduct and achievement was personally rewarded by General Washington who presented him a handsome sword, and he afterwards said, 'This was the happiest and proudest moment of my life.'"

Elliott's term of enlistment having expired he returned home and the next spring with other pioneers went to Wyoming. He was in Colonel Dorrance's expedition up the river in December, 1777. When the British and Indians advanced upon Wyoming, he joined Captain Bidlack's company, was in the battle July 3, 1778, and was captured by the Indians. He was taken with Lebbeus Hammond and many others to "Bloody Rock" where they saw one after another of their friends dispatched by a tomahawk in the hands of the relentless Queen Esther, while the savages danced with hideous orgies around the inhuman spectacle.

Hammond and Elliott by a concerted effort, made while the Indians were attracted by the struggles of some of their robust victims, broke loose from their captors and escaped, Hammond towards the mountains

and Elliott in the direction of the river. Both were hotly pursued by three or four savages. Elliott's course was across the open flats; athletic, and urged by the love of life, he fled with the speed of the wind, gaining to the extent that he had reached fifty yards in the stream before the savages arrived at the river bank. Observing that they were preparing to shoot he sunk himself beneath the water and was fired upon when he came up. A bullet struck him in the left shoulder, inflicting a grievous wound. Being compelled to steady his wounded arm dangling by his side, with his right hand, he swam to shore and took shelter behind a tree a moment to recover breath. His wound bled so profusely that his clothes became a burden, but he at length arrived at Wilkes-Barre fort where his wound was dressed.

In Sullivan's advance into the Indian country the next year, he and John Cary were selected to establish a line of express to connect with Wyoming. Mr. Elliott was second in command of the party going in pursuit of the Indians who had carried away Mrs. Roswel Franklin and children. In the fierce and desperate engagement which followed at Lime Hill, he was in the front rank and his marksmanship effectual. He died March 31, 1849, at Merryall in his 94th year, and was buried with the bullet in his body, received in making his escape from "Bloody Rock."

Other settlers following during the different years:

1785.—Oliver Dodge from Connecticut, Benjamin Acla, Richard Benjamin and Amos Bennett from Orange county, N. Y. Dodge removed to Terry, 1787, and Acla, Benjamin and Bennett to Asylum in the early '90's.

1787.—Gideon Baldwin, Isaac Benjamin, Elijah Buck, Thomas Lewis and Thomas Wigton. . . . Baldwin was from Hanover, Pa. He sold to Humphrey Brown and moved to Wysox, 1794. . . . Benjamin purchased of the Skiffs and sold to Jonas Ingham, 1789. . . . Lewis, a zealous patriot of the Revolution was from Connecticut. He served under General Montgomery in the Canadian expedition and later, at the battle of Danbury, caught General Wooster, as he was falling, shot, from his horse. He settled on his Connecticut claim at Merryall, "moving into his log cabin in a wild, dreary wilderness, four miles from a neighbor on one side and forty on the other, the prospect was dreary enough, but Mr. Lewis persevered and helped others to come in and settle around

him.'' He died, 1810, aged 65 years. . . . Wigton was an Irishman and one of the original proprietors of Springfield. He was one of the earliest school teachers and engaged in various enterprises.

1789.—Benjamin Crawford, William Dalton, Jonas Ingham, and these not permanent: Cornelius Atherton, Samuel Baker, Stephen Beckwith, Judah Benjamin (Shoemaker), Thomas Brink, Sherman Buck, Joseph Dewey, John Dorrance, Jonathan Frisbie, Thomas Gardner, Josiah Rogers, David Shoemaker, John Shoemaker, Jared Turrell and Nathan Winton. . . . Crawford came from Wyoming. He died, 1804, and his remains were taken across the river and inhumed at Terrytown. . . . Dalton, an Irishman by birth and an impressed seaman in the British service, deserted and came to Wyoming before the Revolutionary War. The day before the battle, July 2, 1778, he went up the river with others on a scout, when seeing a party of Indians, Dalton fired, wounding one of them mortally, but the wounded Indian returned the fire and wounded Dalton in the knee; he carried the bullet to his grave. The Indian killed was reported to have been a son of Queen Esther, and this has been given as the reason for her fiendish cruelty to the American prisoners taken at the battle. Dalton settled at Merryall where he died. . . . Ingham, a Buck's county Quaker by birth, was in active service during the years 1777 and '78, first as a lieutenant and then as captain. In 1789 he came up the river to Wyalusing and bought the Connecticut title to what had been known as ''Staple's pitch,'' above Camptown. On this he settled nearly three miles from any habitation. Mr. Ingham was an ingenious mechanic and invented the machine for shearing cloth, which afterwards came into general use. He was an able writer and public speaker. In 1804 he was elected to the State Legislature and through his efforts the ''Intrusion Law'' and ''Territorial Act,'' which were obnoxious to the people, were repealed. He died suddenly in 1820, aged 74 years.

1790.—Asa Flint, Thomas Grant, Zachariah Price and

Daniel Turrell. . . . Flint located at Camptown and sold to Elijah Camp. . . . Price lived at Merryall, sold in 1796 and moved to Wysox. . . . Turrell married Temperance, daughter of Mrs. Amos York, and settled at Merryall.

1791.—Benjamin Ackley, Elijah Coleman, David and James Lake. . . . Ackley, a native of Connecticut, was a blacksmith and the first regular one to locate in the township. . . . Coleman lived near Browntown. . . . The Lakes resided at Merryall.

1792.—Job Camp, Samuel Gordon, James Hines, Joseph Stalford, John Taylor and Thomas Oviatt . . . Camp served as a captain in the Connecticut militia during the Revolutionary War. In 1792 he came to Wyalusing, selected lands, planted a piece of corn and after it was harvested returned east for his family. Mr. Camp was a carpenter by trade and erected most of the first buildings on Wyalusing creek. The village of Camptown, where he settled, is so called in his memory. . . . Gordon was from Ireland. He served in the Sullivan Campaign, 1779. Coming to Wyalusing, in 1793–94, he built a grist-mill on Wyalusing creek at Black's Bridge. He died, 1810. . . . Hines was also from Ireland. He moved to Pike. Stalford came from Montgomery county and occupied the land of the old Moravian mission, which had been bequeathed to his wife, Catherine Pawling, by her father, who purchased of Job Chillaway in 1775. Mr. Stalford died, 1801, the farm still being held in the family name. . . . Taylor was from Dauphin county, Pa. He was the leading spirit in the Presbyterian church, an active member of the old militia and was familiarly known as "Major Taylor". . . . Oviatt was a brother of Mrs. Job Camp and from Connecticut.

1974.—Robert Latimore, John Ogden (blacksmith), Philip Place, Reuben Place, Israel Shear, Thomas Smiley and Job Turrell.

1795.—Joseph C. Town, a carpenter came to Asylum in the fall of 1793, where he had charge of the construction of houses for the French people. This work completed, he

built a saw-mill on Wyalusing creek, which contributed largely to the welfare of the settlement. Previous to this boards were split out of pine logs from four to six feet long. In 1798 Mr. Town also built at the same place a grist-mill, containing a bolt for making flour. Mrs. Town was a sister of Frances Slocum who was carried away by the Indians.

1797.—Peter Stevens came from Tioga Point and conducted a hotel three years on the Welles farm. In 1801 he was appointed Wyalusing's first postmaster. He sold to Daniel Sterling, 1802 and moved to Pike.

1801.—John Hollenback, who had been engaged in traffic for his uncle, Matthias Hollenback, came to Wyalusing in the spring of 1801, bringing with him from Wilkes-Barre a cargo of merchandise. He opened a general store, and for many years devoted himself to business with great energy and was an enthusiastic promoter of local enterprise. In 1801 he presided over a memorable 4th of July celebration at Wyalusing: Jonas Ingham made an address on "Disputed Land Titles" and Uriah Terry composed an ode on the death of Washington which was sung by Polly Sill; a huge bear, killed that morning and roasted whole, provided meat for the entertainment.

1802–12.—Other prominent settlers were Amos and Benjamin Hurlbut, Joseph Black, Stephen Charlot, Isaac Custer, Anthony B. Lefevre, Daniel and Gilbert Merritt, Rathael Stone and Dr. Nathan Scovell.

1812.—The first assessment for Wyalusing, after the formation of the county, then including the present townships of Wilmot, Terry, Asylum, Tuscarora, Albany and parts of Herrick, Overton and Standing Stone, was made May 4, 1813, by Joseph Ingham, assessor, and John Taylor and Justus Lewis, assistant assessors, and contained the names of 126 taxable inhabitants. The richest man in the township was John Hollenback, whose valuation was $4131; there were three grist-mills, three distilleries, one fulling mill, thirteen saw-mills, one ferry, two taverns, two merchants, one clothier, one

doctor, two Justices-of-the-peace and two postmasters; the taxables owned 195 cows, 128 oxen and 90 horses.

The original township of Wyalusing as established in Luzerne county, 1790, comprised a strip of land 76 miles long and a little more than ten miles in breadth, extending across the counties of Bradford and Susquehanna and included one-third of the area of these counties. "It was bounded north by the south line of Tioga, east by the east line of the county (Luzerne), south by an east and west line passing through the mouth of Meshoppen creek and west by the west line of the county." Of the territory within Bradford county, thirteen townships and parts of eight others have been taken.

Miciscum, or Great Indian Meadows was the flat land on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, extending from Shoemaker's rift (one-half mile above the Homet's Ferry Station) to the old Crawford farm. The flats when first known to the white man were covered with an immense growth of blue grass, the only timber being large walnut trees. The Moravians and early settlers harvested the grass at Miciscum for their stock in winter.

First Schools.—The first educational instruction at Wyalusing was that imparted by the Moravian missionaries to the Indian children, who were taught in both the Delaware and German languages. The Bible, hymn-book and Catechism were used for text-books. The first school of the pioneers was taught by Uriah Terry in the house of Major Gaylord at Wyalusing in 1789. David Lake taught at Merryall in the winter of 1791–92 and the next summer Theodosia Wells taught the school. Thomas Wigton was one of the very earliest teachers.

Religious.—On June 30, 1793, the first Presbyterian church in the county was organized in a log school house at Wyalusing by Rev. Ira Condit. The organization consisted of the following thirteen members: Uriah Terry, Lucretia York, Justus Gaylord, Jr., his wife, Lucretia, Zachariah Price, his wife, Ruth, Mary Lewis, Abigail Wells, Sarah Rockwell, Anna

Camp, James Lake, Thomas Oviatt and Hannah Beckwith. Uriah Terry was ordained and installed ruling elder at the same time. Mrs. York, a woman of deep piety, was known as "the foster mother of the church"; her son, Manassah Miner York, became a man of great usefulness and noted as a Presbyterian minister.

First Birth, Marriage and Death.—The first white child born in Wyalusing was Alice, daughter of James Wells, in 1774. The first marriage among the pioneers was that of Aholiab Buck and Lucretia, daughter of Amos York, autumn of 1776. The first adult to depart this life was Thomas Brown, June 25, 1791, at the age of 74 years.

Public Improvements.—In the development of Wyalusing, these have been the most advantageous factors: (1) Opening of the North Branch Canal in 1854; (2) Completion (1869) and operation of the Lehigh Valley Railroad; (3) Construction of the river bridge at Wyalusing, opened to the public in 1886.

The Moravian Monument, which attracts wide attention and occupies the site of the ancient mission of Friedenshutten (1765–1772), was erected by members of the Moravian Historical Society and dedicated with appropriate services, June 14 and 15, 1871.

Patriotism.—Wyalusing was represented in the different conflicts as follows: **Revolutionary War.**—Ebenezer Beeman, Robert Carr, Job Camp, William Dalton, James B. Decker, Henry Elliott, Joseph Elliott, Ambrose Gaylord, Justus Gaylord, Jr., Samuel Gordon, Jonas Ingham, Nathan Kingsley, Thomas Lewis, Simeon Marsh, Miner Robbins, Stephen Skiff, Job Turrell, Ephraim Tyler, Richard Vaughn, Nathan Winton, James Wells, James Wells, Jr., and Parker Wilson; **War of 1812.**—Daniel Brewster, John Elliott, Alexander Lefevre, Ephraim Marsh, John Stalford, Philemon Stone, Rathael Stone, Thomas Updegraff and Cyrus Wells; **Civil War.**—Furnished 132 soldiers of whom six were killed in battle and ten died of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Five soldiers;

World War.—58 soldiers of whom two were killed and three died of disease.

Distinguished and Honored Sons: Charles F. Welles, the first clerk of the courts of Bradford county, poet, writer and successful business man; David Craft, teacher, clergyman and historian; George R. Bramhall, civil engineer, designer and constructor of Chicago's great water system; William Martin, twelve years consul-general to China; Samuel O. Billings, state senator, West Virginia; L. D. Brown, state representative, Minn.; Fred Vaughan and W. C. Wiley, mayors of Fremont, Nebraska.

Public Officials.—State Senator—John K. Newell; Representatives—Jonas Ingham, Jonathan Stevens, John Elliott, John F. Chamberlain, Edgar D. Lewis, Willis S. Lafferty; Associate Judge—Levi P. Stalford, County Commissioners—Justus Gaylord, Jr., John Elliott, John H. Black, Jesse L. Ellsworth, Edgar D. Lewis; County Auditors—Charles Homet, Frances Homet, George R. Acroyd; Coroners—George M. Black, Volney Homet, Benj. F. Strunk; Jury Commissioner—H. Frank Smith.

Wyalusing Borough.—The pleasant village of Wyalusing occupies the site of the old Andastes town of **Go-hon-to-to.** Justus Gaylord, Jr., located here in 1792 and soon after opened the first store in Wyalusing, had a distillery and kept a tavern. The place gradually developed into a thriving village, which in 1787 was incorporated as Wyalusing borough. It had a population of 438 in 1890 and 628 in 1920.

Camptown, the second town in size and importance, is situated on Wyalusing creek in the eastern part of the township, five miles northeast of Wyalusing borough. The first settler here was Job Camp in 1792. His location became a natural center with the opening of the surrounding country. Early a saw-mill was built here. This was followed by a woolen-factory, grist-mill, tannery, stores, shops, other enterprises and the establishment of an academy. Indeed, up to

fifty years ago Camptown led Wyalusing village as a business center and in population.

Keelerville, scarcely a hamlet, is situated on Wyalusing creek, two and one-half miles above Wyalusing. Here Joseph C. Town built a saw-mill (1796) and grist-mill (1798). These were afterwards owned and operated many years by Joseph Black. In 1836 a sash and door factory was built by John Keeler, from whom the place takes its name.

Merryall, one and one-third miles above Keelerville on the Wyalusing creek, contains a Presbyterian church (1828), parsonage and a few farm residences. The first permanent settler here was Thomas Lewis in 1788. He was soon followed by many others. In 1795 the first death occurred in the settlement, the decedent being Mrs. Hannah Loomis Wells, aged 70; her grave was the first in the Merryall cemetery. The first homicide in the county was committed at Merryall in June, 1803, when John Dalton struck Amos Hurlbut across the head with a hoe inflicting fatal injuries.

Inghamtown, one and one-third miles above Camptown on the Wyalusing creek, is the name of the locality, settled by Jonas Ingham and sons, where the Skiffs had begun an improvement before the Revolutionary troubles. The Inghams were very ingenious and most enterprising. In a few years they had in operation a carding-machine, fulling-factory, saw-mill, sash-factory and engaged in blacksmithing and the manufacture of edge-tools..

Browntown, two and one-half miles east of Wyalusing on the Lehigh Valley R. R. and the Susquehanna river, derives its name from the settlement formed by Thomas Brown and his sons. The Browns kept one of the earliest hotels and operated a saw-mill, distillery and blacksmithshop.

Homet's Ferry, in the extreme western part of the township, comprises a railroad station on the Lehigh Valley, store and a few dwellings. The place derived its name from the old ferry, established and operated by the Homets, settled at this point.

CHAPTER XVIII

Ulster Township

Ulster derives its name from the Susquehanna Company's township of Ulster, being a part of the original township, which was first granted to Asahel Buck and others in 1775; but no survey or allotment being made, it was superseded by another grant in 1785, and this by a third grant in 1786 and surveyed and allotted in the fall of the same year.

Geographical.—Ulster, comprising 1–64 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Athens, east by Sheshequin, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river, south by Burlington and North Towanda and west by Burlington and Smithfield. Its surface ranges from high hills in the west and south to broad flats along the river, which are traversed by a highland belt, north of the center. The trend is southeast, the northern section being drained by Buck creek, the central by Cash creek and the southern by Hemlock run. Ulster was originally heavily timbered with white and yellow pine, hemlock, oak, maple, beech and chestnut, intermingled with ash, birch, elm, hickory, cucumber, basswood, buttonwood, cherry, poplar, butternut, walnut, willow and a dozen other varieties. The region back from the river was infested with bears, panthers and wolves; deer were numerous. There were trout in the creeks and the river swarmed with schools of shad. The township has an area of 18 square miles and was formed from Tioga in 1797; population 929 in 1920.

History: Indian Occupancy.—For centuries Ulster was the **Sheshequannunk** of succeeding tribes and nations of American Indians. The Great War-Path on the east side of the river, crossed it at Ulster village, where it connected with paths

leading to the West Branch. About the close of Pontiac's War, **Eghohowin** (Echgohund), chief of the Monsey clan of the Delawares, located at Sheshequannunk. A few years later he established his seat on the broad plains on the west side of the Susquehanna below Tioga Point. In 1763, after falling upon the first white settlement in the Wyoming Valley and murdering 20 of its inhabitants, the Indians drove off the cattle and with their plunder retired to Sheshequannunk.

A Trading Post, the first in the county, was established at Sheshequannunk in 1765 by John Anderson and the Ogdens, who bought peltry of the Indians, or exchanged for rifles, ammunition, trinkets and rum.

Moravian Missionaries began preaching to the Indians at Sheshequannunk in 1766. A mission was established here in February, 1769, and existed till May, 1772. In 1770 a chapel was erected, surmounted by a cupola containing a bell. This building stood near the site of the present Ulster Presbyterian church. At its close the mission numbered 60 souls. On August 4, 1771, a child was born to Missionary and Mrs. John Roth, being the first white child born in Ulster and the second in the county.

The Indian village of Sheshequannunk in 1768 consisted of twelve huts, seven on the north side of the creek and five on the south. The Indians at the north had acquired some knowledge of the arts and customs of civilized life. Their chief business was in raising cattle of which they had large herds with meadows and pasture fields extending up to Tioga. The Indians on the south were wild ones who indulged in heathenish practices. The Indian settlement at Ulster was broken up by Colonel Hartley in 1778, and the expedition of General Sullivan, the next year, put an end to any further attempt of Indian occupancy. There was an Indian burying ground below Ulster village on the line of the state road.

The Pioneers.—At the close of the Revolution, men who had fought for Independence and were interested in Connecticut lands, came with their families and formed the first settle-

ment in the wilderness. These New England Yankees, ready and willing to face the privations and hardships in a new country, were soon followed by other dauntless spirits, among whom was a sprinkling of the German, Welsh and a considerable acquisition from Scotland.

Benjamin Clark, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, removed to the Wyoming Valley and was among the first to build a house on the town-plot of Wilkes-Barre. He was a corporal in the first Independent Company of Wyoming under Capt. Robert Durkee and served seven years in the Revolutionary War. He was one of the detachment sent for the relief of Wyoming after the fatal battle and was in the army of General Sullivan against the Indians. In 1784 he removed from Wyoming to Asylum, and the next year, settled in Ulster on what is known as the Ross farm. His house was the place of entertainment for travelers and the home of Methodist itinerants who held religious meetings there. He was an ardent Federalist, captain of militia and popularly known as Captain Clark. By his first wife, Nabbe, he had children John T., Polly (Mrs. Blanchard) and Abigail (Mrs. George Culver). He married, second, Keziah Yarrington, widow of Silas Gore, who was slain at the battle of Wyoming, and had children: Lucinda (Mrs. Nathaniel Hovey), Ursula (Mrs. Samuel Treadway), William and Julia Ann (1st. Mrs. John Overton, 2nd, Mrs. Joseph Passmore). Captain Clark died, 1834, aged 87 years.

Adrial Simons, who held one right in the Susquehanna Company's township of Ulster, came on from Connecticut in 1785 and occupied his claim. He had served in the Revolutionary War from 1777 to 1780 and was taken prisoner. For a long time he was confined in one of the prison ships on Long Island Sound, where he suffered untold hardships from confinement, hunger, cold and filth. He married Sarah, sister of Chester and Ozias Bingham. She and three children died of fever in the summer of 1803. Of the large family, "Septer," who died November 20, 1798, aged 15 years,

has the oldest marked grave in the Ulster cemetery. Other children remembered were Adrial, Elijah, Anson, Bingham, George and Jeduthan. Mr. Simons died, 1829, aged 73 years.

Chester Bingham, who was an extensive speculator in Connecticut lands, came to Ulster, 1786, locating on the G. H. Vandyke farm. He was reputed wealthy but by failure of the Connecticut claim, lost everything. In 1790 his family consisted of himself, wife, four sons and three daughters. In 1803 during an epidemic of fever his wife and sons, Joseph and Chester, died. Other children were Augustus, Jerusha (Mrs. Josiah Tuttle), Sarah (Mrs. Josephus Campbell) and Millie (Mrs. Morris Wilcox). Soon after the death of his wife Mr. Bingham returned to Connecticut.

Lockwood Smith removed from Connecticut to Wyoming. Upon the breaking out of hostilities he took his family back East where his wife died. He served through the war and afterwards married Deborah Buck. In 1786 he came to Ulster, where he held one proprietary right, Connecticut title, covering the Havens and Snell farms. Having become permanently settled, he improved his 400-acre farm and died thereon in 1832, aged 89 years. He was one of the original Baptists in the county and took a deep interest in helping organize the first church of that denomination in the wilderness. By his wife, Deborah, he had children: Enos, Nancy, William, Asahel, Deborah, Phoebe, Lockwood and Silas. He married, third, Mrs. Rachel Platt and had Platt, Rachel, Mary, Abigail and Zeruah.

William Buck held two proprietary rights in Ulster by the allotments of 1786 and was one of the first to locate there. In 1789 he was an overseer of the poor for Ulster and still on the assessment rolls in 1806. On March 20, 1798, he was married by Judge Gore to Miss Urana Mitchell of Smithfield. Mr. Buck removed West.

Solomon Tracy, a native of Preston, Conn., who served three years in the Revolutionary War, came to Ulster, 1789, having purchased 500 acres under Connecticut title. He

settled on the Mather farm, where he continued to make improvements, which he sold, 1809 and removed to Angelica, N. Y. He had married Mary Wells, their children being Mehitable, Charlotte, Catherine, Hila, Ira, George, Leicester, Isaac, Guy and Henry W.

Daniel Minier was a son of Christian Minier, a persecuted Huguenot, who came from Germany and settled in this country. The former in or before the year 1789, left Northampton county, Pa., bringing his family up the river to Milan, where he located, being the first settler at that place. His lands included a purchase of 400 acres, which he made from the State of Pennsylvania, 1813. Here Mr. Minier lived until his death, 1822, which occurred while visiting friends in Northampton county. His family were ardent Methodists and organized the first class of that denomination in the neighborhood about 1794. By his wife, Polly, he had children: John, Abraham, Elias, George, Daniel, Anna, Catherine, Elizabeth, Hannah, Mary, Sally and Susan.

Samuel Clark came to Ulster soon after his brother, Benjamin. In the census of 1790 his family consisted of five males and three females. He met a tragic death on Christmas, 1808, being shot by a neighbor in mistake for a deer. **William Lochry** (Loughry) settled above the Ulster narrows before 1790. In 1798 he sold a portion of his land to Joseph Lochry. The Lochrys sold to Stephen Powell, 1801, and soon after removed from the place. **John Hutchinson** came to Ulster prior to 1790. He manufactured brick and supplied the surrounding country.

William Curry, soldier of the Revolution, in 1790 removed from Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled on Queen Esther's flats. Here he lived for a few years, then purchased from the State of Pennsylvania 240 acres of land in Ulster township, known as the Welles farm. During the War of 1812 Mr. Curry and his eldest son, William, enlisted and both served with credit to themselves and country. His son, Lockwood, met a tragic death, 1801, when, while hunting, he was shot

in mistake for a deer. Mr. Curry married Charity Lockwood by whom he had six sons and three daughters. He died, 1844, aged 96 years.

Abraham Parmeter, a native of Boston, who had served in the Revolutionary War, came to Ulster, 1791. Here in 1791 or '92 he married Patience Mills. In 1813 he removed with his family to Ohio. **Joseph Smith,** a brother of Lockwood, located in Ulster, 1791. He was a soldier of the Revolutionary War and one of the original Baptists in the county. At his house was formed the present Smithfield Baptist church in 1810. He died, 1834, aged 87 years. But little is known of his family. One of his sons, Horace, was accidentally shot while watching a deer lick.

Isaac Cash, a native of Orange county, N. Y., who had removed from the Wyoming Valley to Tioga Point, where he was one of the first settlers, in 1791 purchased and located in Ulster. He was an energetic man and dealt largely in lumber and real estate. He married Sally, daughter of Judge Gore and had children: Mary Ann, David, Eliza, Clarissa, George W., Lord Gore, John Spalding, Daniel Shepard, Isaac, Sarah and William K. George and John went West, fought for Texan independence and were killed by the Mexicans.

William Tuttle and sons, Arad, Joel and Josiah, came from Connecticut to Ulster about 1792. Joel married Rebecca Pierce and with his father removed to Standing Stone; Josiah married Jerusha Bingham and settled in Sheshequin. **Morris Wilcox,** a rider of race horses, located in Ulster about 1792. He married Millie Bingham and died about 1806 while out of the county attending races. **Eli Holcomb,** a native of Granby, Connecticut, emigrated with his family to Ulster, 1793, settling on Cash creek. In or before 1795 he erected a corn-mill and saw-mill, the latter supplying the lumber for the first plank houses in a large section of country. His wife was Hannah Crofut and their children: Selah, Hannah, Alpheus, Truman, Hugh, Sterling, Jared and Cynthia.

Cherick Westbrook and **Leonard Westbrook,** brothers,

were settlers under the Susquehanna Company in or before 1790, first in Standing Stone, and 1796 in Ulster. During the Revolutionary War both served in Capt. John Franklin's Wyoming Company. They were noted for their size and strength. Leonard after some years removed to other parts. Cherick lived in the lower part of the town next to the narrows. In 1813 he sold to Thomas Overton and removed to Standing Stone. The following is related of him: "Once as he was strolling over his plantation, he was suddenly confronted by a large black bear in his path. Bruin arose and advanced on his hind legs for battle. Man and bear clinched and although Bruin seemed to have the advantage Westbrook landed on top in the fall. The giant ended the struggle by seizing a large pine knot and beating the bear's brains out. Except for badly shattered clothing Westbrook came out of the encounter without injury."

Samuel Lenox, a native of Canada, came to Ulster, 1799. Not long after, his wife died and the family was broken up. He went to the Mohawk Valley, his son, Daniel, remaining in Ulster. **Stephen Powell** was a son of Joseph Powell, a Moravian missionary. The former served and lost a leg in the Revolutionary War. In 1801, he removed from Dutchess county, N. Y., settling the first farm above the narrows, where he died, 1806, and 52 years. His wife was Mary Burdge, and their children: Margaret, Elizabeth, Joseph C., Hannah, Lewis, John, James, Stephen and Richard.

Nathaniel Hovey came to Ulster in 1802 and married Lydia Clark. After a few years he moved to Batavia, enlisted in the War of 1812 and died in the service. He left children: Simmons C., William M. and Hannah. **Wanton Rice** located at Ulster, 1802 and opened a hostelry. In 1815 he sold to Charles Chapman and removed to Athens. **Elijah Granger** arrived from Connecticut, 1804, remained a few years, then removed to Athens.

Thomas Overton, a native of England, came from Philadelphia to Ulster as land agent and dealer in real estate,

1807. The same year he was licensed to keep a house of public entertainment. He was a man of sagacity and decided enterprise. He made many individual purchases of real estate and in addition to keeping a public house, soon brought in goods and opened a store. His place became a center of interest and trade, and he next built a combination grist- and saw-mill on the river. During the days of the old militia Overton's was a favorite meeting place for holding trainings. When Bradford county was formed Mr. Overton took a deep interest in the establishment of the county-seat. He laid out the village of Towanda, was one of its original proprietors and gave the public square upon which the court house is erected. He died suddenly, 1835, aged 70 years.

Other Settlers: 1811.—Edmund Lockwood, Dr. Joseph Westcoat; 1812—Ebenezer Brague, Alexander and Henry Hibbard, Dr. Robert Russell; 1813—John Minier, inn keeper, Daniel Minier, saw-mill; 1816—David Couch, dish-turner, Alfred Granger, merchant, Ichabod Gray, shoemaker, Ebenezer Tuttle, inn keeper; 1817—Mathias Corliss and George Minier, merchants; 1820—Oliver Arnold, Sidney S. Bailey, tanner, Aaron Bartholmew, John Bowman, Ralph R. Cadwell, William Gibson, John Gilmour, Benjamin Jacobs, Oliver Joslin, Edward Kemp, tailor, Wm. Walker, millwright; 1821—Ebenezer Lambert, John Lewis, Robert Moore; 1823—Collins Brooks, James Mauger, Joseph and Peter Vanfleet; 1824—Patrick Higgins, Henry and Cornelius Plowman; 1825—Joseph Brooks, Abraham Goodwin, John and William Vandyke.

The Beginning.—School and church matters are thus described by Duke Liancourt, the celebrated French traveler, who passed through Ulster in June, 1795: "There are two schools in the neighborhood, which are both kept by women who teach needlework and reading. To learn to read is, therefore, the only instruction boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by a fee of five shillings a quarter, paid by each scholar. No place has hitherto been set apart for religious worship. They, who desire to perform this, assemble

in private houses and engage a preacher at a very small salary. Families of Methodists constitute the principal part of the inhabitants.'' The first regular school in Ulster is said to have been taught by Phineas Kingsbury about 1801.

The first marriage was that of Abraham Parmeter and Patience Mills in 1791, or '92. The first licensed inn or hotel in Ulster was opened in 1797 by Joseph Hitchcock, who was succeeded by Isaac Cash in 1799. In 1801 John Pierce was a merchant and Arad Tuttle was a distiller in Ulster. There was a shad fishery at the upper end of Fish island; 500 shad were taken there at one haul in 1810. Transportation across the river at Ulster was by ferry boats until 1889 when a county bridge was built. This was torn away by an ice jam in January, 1904, and replaced in 1905 by a state bridge at a cost of $150,000.

Patriotism Record: Revolutionary War.—Benjamin Clark, William Curry, Daniel Minier, Abraham Parmeter, John Pierce, Stephen Powell, Adrial Simons, Christopher Simonson, Joseph Smith, Lockwood Smith, Solomon Tracy, John Vandyke, Cherick Westbrook, Leonard Westbrook, Joseph Westcoat; **War of 1812.**—William Curry, William Curry, Jr., Patrick Higgins, Dr. Robert Russell, Jonathan Thompson; **Civil War.**—Furnished eighty-five soldiers, of whom five were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and six of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers; **World War.**—Forty-one soldiers.

Public Officials.—State senator—Robert S. Edmiston; Representatives—Lockwood Smith, Jr., Robert S. Edmiston, John C. Mather; Sheriff—Lockwood Smith, Jr.; Register and Recorder—Horatio Black, County Commissioner—George H. Vandyke; County Auditors—Abraham Goodwin, E. B. Shaylor; Coroners—John Minier, Daniel B. Walker, Guy C. Holcomb, A. B. Lyon; Jury Commissioner—C. Edson Ferguson.

Ulster, the principal village, has been the center of interests since the time of the red man or the establishment of a trading-post here in 1765. Various enterprises flourished before and

since the time of the Canal and Railroad. The town contains three churches, a graded school, bank, several stores, hotel, grist-mill and other enterprises. The Ulster post office was established in 1821 with Sidney S. Bailey, postmaster.

Milan, in the northern part of the township, is a flourishing hamlet with a station on the Lehigh Valley railroad. Josiah B. Marshall engaged in business and kept a hotel here. In 1835 a post office was established as "Marshall Corners" with Mr. Marshall, postmaster. In 1838 the name was changed to Milan and John L. Webb appointed postmaster.

CHAPTER XIX

THE TOWANDAS

Towanda Township

Towanda is of Indian origin, either from the Nanticoke word **Awandae,** signifying "a burial place," or from **Towandaemunk** in the Delaware tongue, meaning "where there is a burying," or "where we bury the dead." The most important Indian burying-ground in the county, covering several acres, was along the right bank of the Susquehanna river, extending nearly to Towanda Creek. The locality was called Towandaemunk, shortened by the early settlers to Towanda, a more euphonious name, which has since prevailed.

Geographical.–Towanda township comprising 1–77 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by North Towanda, east by Wysox (from which separated by Susquehanna river) and Asylum, south by Monroe and west by Burlington. Its surface ranges from highlands, having a summit of 1450 feet, to low flats, about 700 feet above tide, at the mouth of Towanda creek. Broad flats extend along Towanda creek on the north and the west side of the Susquehanna. The high table-land or watershed between Sugar and Towanda creeks, enters the township on the west and slopes toward the river. South of Towanda creek the land rises into high hills. The Towanda flats were originally covered with yellow pine, and the hills with white pine, hemlock, oak, chestnut, hickory and other timber. The region was infested with bears, panthers and wolves; deer were numerous. Trout abounded in Towanda creek and shad, innumerable, in the river. The township has an area of fifteen square miles and

was formed from Wysox and Wyalusing in 1808; population 766 in 1920.

History: Indian Occupancy.—The **Andastes** who had a fortified town at Oscalui, also occupied the Towanda flats and evidently at a remote period had a village at the junction of Towanda creek with the river. The **Delaware** Indians seem to have dwelt here for an indefinite period. They called the locality "Towandaemunk." In 1748, the **Nanticokes** (Tidewater people) abandoned their ancient seats at the eastern shore of Maryland and emigrated northward. A party of these people stopped for a time on the Towanda flats, where they had their "Awandae." There was an extensive Indian cemetery along the bank of the river about midway between Towanda borough and the mouth of Towanda creek. Here the dead, it is presumed, were inhumed by ancient tribes as well as by the Nanticokes. In 1763 a dozen Indian families were living on the Towanda flats. In June of that year David Zeisberger, the intrepid Moravian missionary, paid them a visit and preached to them. These Indians left during the Pontiac war. This was the last considerable Indian village on Towanda creek. Thereafter only straggling parties dwelt here to make use of the fishing and hunting-grounds. When Rudolph Fox arrived in 1770 he found a few Indians, on the south side of the creek, who claimed all the land, which they sold to Mr. Fox, from the river to the forks of the creeks at Monroeton. These Indians, who soon left, were the last to pitch their wigwams in this vicinity.

Towandaemunk, at the junction of Towanda creek with the river, was the terminus of the "Dawantaa," or Towanda trail, which passed up Towanda creek on the north side and connected with Lycoming path to the West Branch at Canton. From the Towanda trail at Powell, West Franklin and West LeRoy there were cross-paths to the Sheshequin path up Sugar creek.

Towanda Creek Settlement (1770).—Attention has been called to the German Palatinates and the cause of their re-

moval from the Schoharie Valley. Of this people were **Rudolph Fox** and **Peter Shufeldt,** who, emigrating with their families from the Mohawk country, came down the Susquehanna in the month of May, 1770. Mr. Fox stopped at Towanda and Mr. Shufeldt at what was afterwards known as Frenchtown. The former purchased of the Indians, erected a log cabin on the north side of Towanda creek, one-half mile above its mouth, and became **the first permanent white settler in Bradford county.** Here in a vast wilderness, surrounded by savage men and ferocious wild beasts, the life of Mr. Fox and his family was one of the greatest danger, hardships and privations. Frequently, for weeks, their only sustenance was berries and roots, or the milk and flesh of the herd. Their only white neighbors within the limits of Bradford county were Peter Shufeldt, ten miles away, and the Moravian missionaries at Wyalusing and Ulster.

Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary War, Mr. Fox joined and was made an ensign in the Ninth, or Up-River Company of the 24th Connecticut militia. Although this organization was never called together for active service Mr. Fox was loyal to the American cause and rendered assistance. In March, 1777, while in search of his cattle he was seized by a party of Indians and taken to Quebec, whence, after being in captivity nine months, he made his escape and reached his family after a long and perilous journey. He was again captured in May, 1778, but soon made his escape, then taking his family, removed to Sunbury, a place of safety.

In 1775 **Jacob Bowman** (Bauman), a German, settled on the south side of Towanda creek, opposite Mr. Fox. He was a loyalist. Upon the breaking out of hostilities, he retired to Canada and his son, Jacob, joined the Indians and Tories. The Foxes and Bowmans were the only white families within the Towandas before the Revolutionary War.

The Sullivan Campaign, 1779.—Capt. William Gifford with his scouting company of 60 men, operating on the west side of the river, passed through Towanda, August 8th, and on

the 9th, Col. Thomas Proctor, commander of the fleet, landed at the mouth of Sugar creek and destroyed Newtychanning, consisting of 28 log houses, which had been abandoned by the Indians.

Survey and Re-settlement.—Most part of the Towandas was included in the Susquehanna Company's township of Claverack, which had been surveyed prior to June, 1778. Immediately after the declaration of peace the proprietors began to exert themselves to secure settlers for Claverack, the first of whom located in the Towandas in 1785.

In the meantime, 1783, Rudolph Fox and four of his children came up the river from Wilkes-Barre to re-establish their home. Reaching it, they found the buildings and stacks of grain, which they had left, in ashes. A bark-covered cabin was constructed and other preparations made for the reception of the family. When ready to return, the daughter, Elizabeth, then thirteen years of age, was the only one who would consent to remain. What a courageous undertaking! A young girl on the spot where their buildings had been burned, surrounded by ferocious beasts and liable to be disturbed by savage men, consents to be the sole occupant of the premises for five days—the time supposed to be necessary for the trip.

But unexpected trials awaited her. The mother was found to be too ill to be removed and a delay of two weeks was unavoidable. The shrill scream of the panther and terrifying howls of wolves at night added horror to Elizabeth's dreary situation in the wilds. Both of these ferocious beasts were heard upon her cabin trying to gain admittance. One night as she lay asleep upon her bed of hemlock boughs, a panther unceremoniously came in through her blanket-door, took the jerked venison from over her head and departed without doing her harm.

Elizabeth kept her post seventeen days, when, after eating the last of her provisions and seeing no prospect of relief, she

set out to meet the family, or find a hut where she might secure some food. She had proceeded only a few miles, when she discovered a boat with her family slowly ascending the river. The father inquired, "Where are you going?" "To Wilkes-Barre to get something to eat," replied the daughter. She was taken on board and the family reached home after an absence of five years. Such was the courage of **the first pioneer child born in Bradford county.**

Mr. Fox lost his life March 4, 1806, at the age of 67 years. While fishing in the river a short distance above the mouth of the creek, the ice being thin, gave way and he was drowned. His wife was Catharine Elizabeth Miller, also German. She died, 1810, aged 62 years. They were the parents of fifteen children, ten daughters and five sons, as follows: Catharine (Mrs. Henry Strope), Mary (Mrs. Jacob Bowman), Philip, Elizabeth (Mrs. Wm. Means, born Sept. 1, 1770, being the first white child born in Bradford county), Dorothy (Mrs. Uriah Townsend), Daniel, Rudolph, John, Hannah (Mrs. John Townsend), Eleanor (Mrs. John Strope), Susanna (Mrs. Nathan Farr), Abraham, Margaret (Mrs. Amos Goff), Delia (Mrs. Wm. Goff) and Christiana (Mrs. Grant). All grew up, married and had families. In 1790 the Fox family was the largest one in the county.

Jacob Bowman, Jr., a year or two after Mr. Fox's return, came on and occupied the improvement commenced by his father. He was stirring and enterprising. In 1801 he was licensed an inn keeper and opened his house for the accommodation of the public. To this and farming he added a store, mill, ferry and distillery. Bowman's became a place of note and was a favorite rendezvous for raftsmen. Mr. Bowman did a flourishing business for several years, and at one time, it was a question whether he or his brother-in-law, William Means, would succeed in establishing the place of more importance. He married Mary, daughter of Rudolph Fox; died, 1845, in his 87th year. Their children were George,

Jacob, John, Daniel, Mary (Mrs. Wm. McGill), Betsey (Mrs. Buckley Chapel), Rebecca (Mrs. James Watts), Hannah (Mrs. Henry Fausey), Susan (Mrs. Means Watts), and Harry.

1785.—This year the settlers were Jacob Grantier, Nathaniel Hickok and John Heath. . . . Grantier, a German, came from Schoharie, N. Y. He selected a farm of 300 acres on the south side of the creek, which he occupied and improved until 1801, when he sold to Reuben Hale and moved to Canton. . . . Hickok was a Connecticut settler on the north side of the creek. After some years he moved to Orwell and lived there and in Wysox. . . . Heath also located on Connecticut lands. He was quite a noted hunter. In 1794 he sold his farm of 250 acres and improvements, known as the George Bowman place, to Joshua Wythe and moved to other parts.

1788.—James, Orr and Silas Scovell, brothers, from Exeter, Luzerne county, in quest of homes, arrived at Towanda, 1788, and purchased lots in Claverack under Connecticut title. James and Silas secured a possession of a man named Smith. Orr settled north of them on the Scott farm. He married Mary, daughter of Ezra Rutty, and early removed to Canton. James returned to Luzerne county, leaving the farm to Silas, who improved and occupied it until his death in 1824 at the age of 61 years. Mr. Scovell's house, the first framed one in Towanda township, was ever the home of the Connecticut emigrants, sometimes for weeks, while exploring the surrounding country to settle. His wife was Abigail Harris and their children, Phoebe (Mrs. Nathan Stevens), Peter Harris, Harry, Calista, Caroline (Mrs. H. S. Frazier), Silas, Joseph Jenkins and Abigail (Mrs. E. Reuben DeLong).

1790.—William Daugherty and Casper Singer. . . . Daugherty, an Irishman from Northumberland county, located near the mouth of the creek where he built a saw-mill, which he operated for a time, on the Hale place. About 1800 he moved to Greenwood. . . . Singer owned several tracts of land on the south side of the creek. He built a house and made nu-

merous improvements after which he returned to his home in Philadelphia.

1791.—Joseph Gee and Richard Goff. . . . Gee was a Connecticut settler in the Grantier neighborhood. . . . Goff was from New England. He settled on the south side of the creek on the line between Towanda and Monroe. His wife was Phoebe Hubbel and their children, William, Humphrey, James, Amos, Sarah, and David.

1792.—Elijah Head moved on pack-horses from Dutchess county, N. Y., and settled what was afterwards known as the Daniel Bowman place. A few years later he was accidentally killed while on a prospecting tour in the state of New York.

1793.—Michael Crouse and James Lewis. . . . Crouse occupied Connecticut lands near the mouth of the creek. . . . Lewis purchased land between Jacob Grantier's and Jacob Bowman's and owned an interest in the saw-mill known as "Singer's." He sold and moved to Towanda village, thence to Greenwood.

1794.—Henry Bunnell, Joseph Wallace and Joshua Wythe. . . . Bunnell lived in the lower settlement on the creek. . . . Wallace, a deputy surveyor for the state, surveyed the lands lying on Towanda creek. He was a noted violinist and lived for a time above Grantier's. . . . Wythe, who had been an officer in the Revolutionary War, moved with his family from the lake region of New York to Towanda. He purchased the improvment of John Heath, which he occupied some years, then emigrated to Ohio.

1795.—Aaron Gillett, Felix Powell and Reese Stevens. . . . Gillett had a saw-mill or owned an interest in the Singer mill and Powell lived at that point. . . . Stevens was a shoemaker by occupation. For some years he lived on the George Bowman place where he died and was buried.

1796.—Job Irish, who had first located in Wysox, came to the Patton place, which he occupied until 1800, then sold to Capt. George Alger.

1797.—Silas Leonard, John Phillips and William Thompson. . . . Leonard lived in the Wythe neighborhood and Phillips and Thompson in the lower settlement.

1798.—William Finch, a native of Connecticut, while fighting for Independence was captured and taken to Montreal. With the aid of a jack-knife he dug his way out of prison and finding a canoe near-by, he succeeded in making his escape to the American shore; and finally, after days of untold suffering and almost famished, he reached and rejoined the patriot army. After the war he married and settled at Unadilla, whence he came with his family to Towanda. He lived for a short time on the flats then moved to Towanda Hills, being the first settler there. He located on what is known as the Wm. Welch place. His house was of usual pioneer architecture, there not being a nail in the whole structure. It was floored with slabs of split pine and covered with a cob-roof. The two doors were opposite, so that a horse could be employed to draw in logs for the huge fire-place. A greased cloth was stretched across the opening left in the logs for a window. This novel dwelling was supplied with furniture of Mr. Finch's own manufacture. He hollowed out a pine-stump and with the aid of a spring-pole and pestle cracked corn for bread. Mr. Finch made his own liquids and tanned the leather which he both manufactured into shoes for the family and buckskin trousers for himself. He was also a tailor and made into garments the cloth which his wife spun and wove. His wife was Mary Huxley and their children, Martha, William, Benjamin, Thankful and Benoni. Mr. Finch died, 1836, in his 83rd year.

1799.—James Davidson and John Felton. . . . Davidson came as a Connecticut settler, locating at South Towanda. He sold to William Means and removed to Bainbridge, N. Y. . . . Felton settled in the Scovell neighborhood. He was the first constable of Towanda township, 1808.

1800.—Capt. George Alger, Daniel Blanchard, Reuben Hale, Lorenzo Hovey and Perley White. . . . Alger, who had been

a sea captain, sold his mill property at Catham, N. Y., removed to Towanda and purchased the Job Irish farm which he improved extensively. He was also a skilful cooper and supplied the neighborhood with barrels, churns and other vessels. With a pair of molds he manufactured pewter spoons which he sold to the settlers. Both he and his wife died and are buried on the farm. . . . Blanchard lived on the Towanda-Monroeton road. . . . Hale was a native of Glastonbury, Conn. He purchased the Grantier and several other properties on Towanda creek. He was very successful in his various investments and enterprises. Mr. Hale was a man of superior judgment and performed many public duties. In 1810 he was appointed Towanda's first postmaster and was for several years a Justice-of-the-peace. He died, 1825, aged 52 years. His wife was Wealthy Tracy and their children Eliza (Mrs. Wm. Patton), Nancy (Mrs. Benj. Spees), James Tracy and Elias Wellington. . . . Hovey was a lumberman. He first operated the old mill at Hale's and afterwards other mills up the creek. . . . White located on the Daniel Bowman place. As was the custom he wore buckskin trousers, and it is related of him that he sold his leather pants to buy his wife a looking-glass.

1804.—William McGill and Jacob Roals. . . . McGill was a native of Ireland and a stone-cutter by trade. He first found employment with Jacob Bowman, whose daughter, Mary, he afterwards married. In 1823 he moved to the Towanda hills where he ever afterwards resided. . . . Roals came from Sunbury, lived some years on the Towanda flats, then moved to Canton.

1805–12: 1805—Nathan Farr, who married Susanna Fox and removed west; 1807—Andrew Gregg, the first settler on Gregg Hill; 1808—Daniel Gilbert, who married Mary daughter of Joshua Wythe; before 1812—James M. Daugherty, Isaac Sutton, Daniel Thompson, Elias Thompson and Williston West; 1812—Thomas Cox, Moses Gladding, John Leavenworth, John Mints and others.

Reminiscences.—Rudolph Fox after having re-established his home on the Towanda flats farmed but little, leaving that to his sons. He spent much of his time in the woods. His custom was to put up a supply of ammunition and provisions including a can of buttermilk, and being armed with a rifle, brace of pistols and hunting knife, he would mount his favorite horse and accompanied by his two dogs, make long journeys into the wilderness. Whether the game he most sought, was wild animals or Indians, he never revealed. In explanation of Mr. Fox's purchase from the Indians it should be stated that there was a very general opinion among the Germans of New York that in Pennsylvania the Indians were regarded as the lawful owners of the soil, and a purchase from them was sufficient to give good title. Mr. Fox's Indian purchase in 1792 was patented to himself and others, he receiving 400 acres, which was patented to him as the "Fox Chase."

More than a century ago when the Towanda Hills were yet a "howling wilderness," Sim West, a young man, started one evening from his father's home to William Finch's, two miles distant. He had not gone far when a pack of wolves struck his track and followed, making the woods reverberate with their horrifying cries. He ran at his best speed, the wolves constantly gaining on him and would soon have overtaken him had it not been for the Cox house on the way. Bursting open the door, he barely had time to mount the ladder and draw it up after him to the second floor, before the desperate brutes filled the room below. All night long the hungry pack howled and jumped, trying to reach him. Upon the dawn of morning the brutes hied to their coverts, when Sim passed on to Mr. Finch's and related his adventure.

Roads.—The first settlers up Towanda creek followed and made use of the old Indian trail. The first road on the north side of the creek, extending from Silas Scovell's to Daniel Wilcox's in Franklin, a distance of 8⅔ miles, was built in 1796. A road on the south side of the creek was constructed

from Jacob Bowman's to the forks at Monroeton in 1798. The ferries of Jacob Bowman and William Means provided communication with the east side of the river.

Religious.—Upon the organization of the first church in the county at Wysox in 1791, most of the settlers on the west side of the river became members. Original and early members on Towanda Creek were Huldah Hickok, Nathaniel Hickok and wife, Esther, Rudolph Fox and wife, Elizabeth, Mary, wife of Jacob Bowman, Elizabeth, wife of William Means, Abigail, wife of Daniel Fox, Noadiah Cranmer, Samuel Cranmer and wife, Hannah, John Schrader and wife, Catharine, Francis Watts and wife, Jane. On Sugar Creek—John Smith and wife, Mercy, and children, John, Nathan and Sarah, Daniel Guthry and wife, Lydia, Abraham Foster, Isaac Foster and wife, Abigail, Rufus Foster and wife, Phoebe, and Mary, wife of Ezra Rutty. There was occasional preaching at the homes of the pioneers on both creeks. During the ministrations (1792–97) of Rev. Ebenezer Martin and Rev. Daniel Thatcher all the children in the two neighborhoods were baptized.

Schools.—The first school in the Towandas, of which there is any record, was taught in 1801 or '02 by Miss Wealthy Tracy, afterwards Mrs. Reuben Hale, in a building on the river bank in the south part of Towanda borough. Eliphalet Mason taught a school for four months, winter of 1803–4, in the William Means district and taught again in the same district during the spring and early summer of 1807. David Scott, afterwards judge, in the winter of 1805–06 taught in a building on the Scott farm. A Mr. Osborne subsequently taught at the same place. This school accommodated the people from Alger's to Meansville. Ezekiel Griffis taught in the Means district in 1813. Schools were occasionally kept in the Foster neighborhood and frequently attended by the children from Meansville.

Patriotism.—Soldiers of all the Towandas in the different conflicts were as follows: **Revolutionary War.**—Ozias Bing-

ham, Benjamin Bosworth, Henry Cornelius, James Dickey, William Finch, Rudolph Fox, Andrew Gregg, Ebenezer Herrick, Dr. Caleb W. Miles, Ezra Rutty, Sr., Francis Watts and Joshua Wythe. . . . Bingham (see North Towanda). Bosworth served with the Massachusetts troops; he was a hatter by occupation; came to the Towanda Hills, 1814; died in 1847 in his 94th year. Cornelius was one of the unfortunates; he was captured at Fort Stanwix and held a prisoner in Canada until the close of the war. Dickey entered the American army in 1775 and served three enlistments; died in Towanda, 1844 in his 89th year. Miles, who came to Towanda Creek, 1814, served three years; while fighting desperately at Monmouth he was overcome by the heat and carried from the field.

War of 1812.—Ethan Baldwin, John W. Bingham, Thomas Cox, George Davidson, Abraham Foster, John Foster, Daniel Gilbert, Amos Goff, Humphrey Goff, William Goff, Richard Hoffman, William Kelly, John T. Kinsman, Lemuel Landrus, Samuel Landrus, Edward Mills, John Simkinson, Isaac Smith, Andrew Trout; **Mexican War.**—Edwin C. Marvin, Thomas R. Jordan, Andrew J. Trout, the last, also served in the Civil War; **Civil War**—Furnished 333 soldiers of whom nineteen were killed in battle, seven died in rebel prisons and twenty-three of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Contributed twenty-two soldiers; **World War**—Sent 332 soldiers of whom seven were killed in battle and nine died of disease.

Public Officials chosen from the Towandas: *Members of Congress*—David Wilmot, Ulysses Mercur, Joseph Powell, Edward Overton, James H. Codding, Mial E. Lilley, Geo. W. Kipp; *Justice of the Supreme Court*—Ulysses Mercur; *Lieutenant Governor*—William T. Davies; *Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth*—Elisha S. Goodrich; *Deputy Attorney-General*—John F. Sanderson; *Surveyor of the Port of Philadelphia*—E. O'Meara Goodrich; *Deputy Collector of Port of Philadelphia*—Joseph Powell; *State Senators*—George Sanderson, Wm. T. Davies; *Representatives*—Simon Kinney, Thomas Elliott, Ellis Lewis, Isaac Myer, David F. Barstow, Wm. Elwell, Joseph C. Powell, James Foster, Henry J. Madill, Elisha L. Hillis, George Moscrip, W. Worth

Jennings; *President Judges*—David Wilmot, Ulysses Mercur, Paul D. Morrow, Benj. M. Peck, Wm. Maxwell; *Associate Judges*—Abraham Goodwin, David M. Bull, Chauncey S. Russell; *Sheriffs*—Ira H. Stephens, John N. Weston, John F. Means, Thos. M. Woodruff, J. Perry Van Fleet, Joseph Powell, John H. Dean, Albert B. McCraney, Fred R. Mitten; *Prothonotaries*—George Scott, James P. Bull, Joseph C. Powell, David Cash, E. O'Meara Goodrich, Benj. M. Peck, Wm. J. Young, Henry J. Madill, J. Andrew Wilt, Willis G. Gordon, Linsdorf T. Grenell; *Register and Recorders*—Chas. Whitehead, George A. Mix, Ephraim W. Baird, H. Lawrence Scott, Henry J. Madill, Chas. M. Hall, John N. Califf, Wm. Foyle, Fred R. Prince, Mary C. Hoffman; *County Treasurers*—Harry Spalding, Wm. Means, Simon Kinney, Henry Mercur, Gurdon Hewitt, George Scott, Andrew Irvine, James P. Bull, David M. Bull, Wm. B. Storm, Francis Watts, Chas. K. Ladd, Hiram Elsbree, Wm. K. Marshall, Melville E. Chubbuck, Alfred C. Blackwell; *County Commissioners*—Morris Spalding, Elisha S. Goodrich, Wm. H. Decker, Wm. B. Dodge, Geo. M. Decker; *District Attorneys*—James Macfarlane, Paul D. Morrow, Guy H. Watkins, Geo. D. Montayne, John N. Califf, Isaiah McPherson, Eleazer J. Angle, J. Andrew Wilt, John W. Codding, Benj. Kuykendall, Jr., Chas. M. Culver; *County Superintendents*—J. Andrew Wilt, Geo. W. Ryan, Herbert S. Putman, Leon J. Russell, Wm. T. Clarke, J. Andrew Morrow; *County Auditors*—Ethan Baldwin, Wm. Means, E. Reuben DeLong, Chas. P. Welles, Willis G. Gordon; *Jury Commissioners*—E. Reuben DeLong, Frank E. Jayne, J. Monroe Ayers, Michael J. Murphy, James Dumphy, John E. Graham, Chas. H. Davidson; *Coroners*—John Fox, Wm. W. Eastabrooks, Jeremiah Culp, D. Leonard Pratt, T. Ben Johnson, Jr.; *County Surveyor*—Geo. V. Myer.

North Towanda Township

Geographical.—North Towanda, the smallest township, comprising 1–116 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Ulster, east by Sheshequin and Wysox from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river, south by Towanda and west by Burlington. Its surface is generally hilly and broken. On the north and southwest are high hills, between which Sugar Creek courses across the Township from west to east. The flats along the creek are widest near the junction with the river. North Towanda was originally cov-

ered with a forest of white and yellow pine, hemlock, maple, oak, chestnut, hickory, buttonwood, willow and other species. The region was infested with bears, panthers and wolves; deer were numerous. Trout abounded in Sugar Creek and shad, innumerable, in the river. The township has an area of ten square miles and was formed from the northern part of Towanda township in 1851; population 539 in 1920.

History: **Oscalui** was one of the palisaded villages of the Andastes within Bradford county. It occupied the bluff on the north side of Sugar Creek near its mouth, bounded by the creek and the Lehigh Valley railroad. It was second in importance to Tioga, standing as it did at the junction of the great trail from the West Branch to the Susquehanna with the Great Warrior Path down the river. Oscalui was succeeded by the village of **Newtychanning** which was destroyed by Sullivan's army in 1779, and thus perished the last attempt of Indian occupation along the Susquehanna within Bradford county. Below the town and about one-fourth of a mile west of Sugar Creek on the line of the Lehigh Valley Railroad was a large and ancient burying-ground. Conrad Weiser, the celebrated Indian interpreter, while on a mission to the Six Nations, 1737, visited Oscalui. He described the settlement at that time as consisting of a few hungry people who were subsisting chiefly upon the juice of sugar-trees. The only food he could procure was a little weak soup made of corn-meal. It should be stated, however, that this was not Weiser's first visit among the Indians in this section, as he himself says, "I was here twelve years before" (1725). When Ezra Rutty came in 1785 he found a few migratory Indians occupying the flats a mile up Sugar creek. They left as the land was taken up by the white settlers.

The Sugar creek Settlement (1785).—**Ezra Rutty,** the first permanent settler on Sugar creek, was a German, who had served as an ensign in the Revolutionary War. In 1785, he removed from Pawling's Precinct in Dutchess county, New York, to North Towanda to occupy a Connecticut claim of 500

acres, which he and his older son had procured. When he arrived he found a few friendly Indians in temporary possession of the flats on his claim. He did not disturb them, and they soon left of their own volition. In the beginning Mr. Rutty's life in the wilderness was one of severest toil and hardship. The first summer provisions were very scant, and, for some time, the only food of the family was the milk from the cow. Soon after locating, Mr. Rutty planted a nursery from which the first orchards were started in the surrounding country. Years of unremitting toil brought plenty to his door, the fruits of his labors being generously shared with his neighbors. He died in 1812. His wife was Mary Simons and their children, Samuel, Martha (Mrs. Ozias Bingham), Rebecca (Mrs. Martin Stratton), Anna (Mrs. Smith), Sarah, Esther (Mrs. Eleazer Allis), Mary (Mrs. Orr Scovell), Deborah, Orrilla (Mrs. Garner Carpenter) and Ezra.

Isaac Foster, a native of Massachusetts, with two sons, Abial and Rufus, came into Claverack, 1758, as settlers under Hogaboon & Strong, being the first to follow Ezra Rutty on Sugar creek. They received 100 acres each but afterwards added to the original grant. The lots which they occupied lay between the river and Sugar creek, extending beyond the latter. These pioneers found their way into North Towanda by coming down the Susquehanna in a canoe. Clearing away the forest, preparing the land for raising crops, was the business for the first few years. Abial and Rufus resided with their father until after taking wives. Mr. Foster was a mechanic and gave attention to the manufacture of spinning wheels, and the sons more especially to the improvement of their lands. Abial built the first saw-mill and also the first grist-mill on Sugar creek. Mr. Foster's other sons, Abraham and William, subsequently joined him on Sugar creek. The father died, 1821, aged 84 years.

In 1785, **Jonas Smith** of Connecticut and his son, Nathan, took up 200 acres of land, "bounded by the river and Sugar

creek, and known in the sub-division of Claverack as numbers 69 and 70.'' Mr. Smith had married Mercy Buxton. Their children were Jessie, Lydia, Nathan, Enos, John, Sarah, Joseph and Charles. The father died about 1800. His widow married William Coolbaugh; she died in 1822, aged 78 years. Of their children, Sarah married Isaac Horton; John was frozen to death while hunting; Jesse settled on the line between Sheshequin and Wysox.

Daniel Guthry came to Sugar creek as a Connecticut settler in 1785–86. He and his wife were active members of the original Wysox church. In 1792 he sold to Abial Foster and left the county.

Amos Bennett emigrated with his father's family from Orange county, N. Y., to Wyalusing in 1785. In 1790 he moved to Sugar creek, advancing into the wilderness about four miles. Here he cleared a farm and died in 1839, aged 73 years. His wife was Amy Wilcox and their children, George, Thomas, Enos, Chester, Polly (Mrs. Enoch Luther), Nathaniel and Hannah (Mrs. Amos Coon).

Joshua Bailey, a native of Orange county, N. Y., settled on Sugar creek, near the Burlington line in 1792. When he came to the place with his young bride about an acre had been cleared by the Indians by burning down the trees. He constructed a cabin out of poles and covered it with bark. For a floor slabs, four feet long, were split out of a pine log. His home in the wilderness was most dismal, ferocious wild beasts prowling around, both by day and at night. Amos Bennett, his brother-in-law, living a mile down the creek was his nearest neighbor. Mr. Bailey was a typical pioneer. His hard and faithful labors were continued until he had cleared and improved his farm, where he died in 1861, aged nearly 92 years. He had married Susan Bennett, their children being Pruda (Mrs. Stephen Avery), Joshua, Nehemiah, Nathaniel, Anna (Mrs. Andrew C. Gregg), Phoebe (Mrs. Austin Rundell), Susan (Mrs. Wm. McNeal), Polly (Mrs. Harry

Coolbaugh), Mehitable (Mrs. Gordon Goff), John, Clara (Mrs. Alfred Strope), Enos and Jeremiah.

Elisha White was living on Sugar creek in 1792, as were Capt. Abner Seely and Joseph Seely in 1793. Both the Seelys were coopers.

Martin Stratton, a native of Connecticut, who was a millwright and carpenter in 1794, with a small kit of tools upon his back, set out to make his fortune in the West. Fate brought him to North Towanda. For a year he made his home with Ezra Rutty, then married his daughter, Rebecca, and settled permanently at the Pail Factory. On Sugar creek near his house, in company with Cephas Stratton and Jonathan Holcomb, he erected a grist-mill, with a single run of stone, which was successfully operated many years. A little later a saw-mill was built and supplied with power from the same dam. Mr. Stratton died in 1821, aged 63 years. Three of his brothers, Cephas, Surager and Timothy, followed him to Sugar creek but did not become permanent residents.

Ozias Bingham in the spring of 1777 raised a company of teamsters for the Continental army and was assigned to the brigade commanded by Gen. Alexander McDougal. He joined Washington's army at White Marsh and two days later participated in the battle of Germantown. Following he was at Valley Forge, where he remained until May, 1778, when he was sent into New England to forward to headquarters the artillery that had been taken from General Burgoyne. Having lost his wife and provided homes for his children, in 1795–96, Mr. Bingham left Connecticut to find his brother, Chester, settled at Ulster, and share in his prosperity. Soon after arriving in the county he met and wed Martha, a daughter of Ezra Rutty. Locating in North Towanda he plied his trade of skin-dresser and in the improvement of a piece of land. He died in 1845 in his 95th year.

In 1802 **David Beardsley** came from Connecticut, purchased and occupied a large tract of land along the river.

William Pepper arrived about 1804. **Elisha Carpenter** settled the farm next to Mr. Bingham in 1805; he died about 1812 and his widow married Amasa Withey. **Nathan Coon** came from Unadilla, N. Y., in 1806. He was a noted hunter and popularly known as "Captain Coon" from his rank in the old militia. **Edward Mills**, a native of Connecticut, whose father was brutally murdered by the British at Fort Griswold, located on Sugar creek in 1809. In the days of early Methodism his house was the preaching place of the itinerant. **Lemuel Landrus** and **Amasa Withey** were settlers before 1812. **Roderick Granger** from Connecticut came to Ulster in 1809, removing to North Towanda, 1825, where he cleared and improved a large farm and died.

Interesting Facts.—There was an important salt spring up Sugar creek when Ezra Rutty arrived. The Indians would go to the spring, boil out a half kettleful of salt and return the same day. These Indians, occupying the flats where willows grew in profusion, were specially engaged in making baskets. The squaws took a great liking to Mr. Rutty's little son, Ezra, and would carry him about in their baskets, sometimes to the amusement but more frequently to the alarm of the mother.

The Indian Path on the north side of Sugar creek was the highway until 1798–99, when a road was built from the river to Thomas Barber's at Troy.

The first schools in North Towanda were taught in the homes of the pioneers. A log school house was built on the knoll north of Rutty's where schools were kept several years. Among the early teachers were the following: Catharine Frisbie, Israel Morse, Lucy Granger, Amos Parkest, Betsey Starks, Mr. Tappin, Amos Coon, John W. Bingham, Dr. Alexander, Calvin Sellard and Elizabeth Fisher.

The first wedding was that of Orr Scovell of Towanda Creek and Polly Rutty, August 22, 1793, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Ezra Rutty, the ceremony being performed by Rev. Ebenezer Martin of Wysox.

A tragic event which cast a gloom over the neighborhood occurred on Christmas, 1808. Samuel Clark, who had a contract for building a section of the State Road, while engaged in clearing away brush on the Gregg place, was shot in mistake for a deer by Captain Coon and died before medical attention could be rendered.

Abial Foster built the first saw-mill on Sugar creek about 1794 and a year or two after, the first grist-mill, which became one of the most important milling properties in the county. Near, some years later, a carding and fulling mill was erected by Jacob Myer.

Nathaniel Manville and Jacob Myer in 1828 purchased the Stratton grist-mill, converted it into a pail factory and added an oil mill. For several years the establishment did a flourishing business. A considerable village formed and was known as Pail Factory.

North Towanda, the only village in the township, is separated from Towanda by the borough line. Here the fine James Street bridge, erected in 1908, spans the river.

Towanda Borough—The County-Seat

Towanda, the county-seat, is situated on the right bank of the Susquehanna, midway between Towanda and Sugar creek, at the east end of a plateau that rises about 725 feet above the river and extends westward to the Armenia mountains. The Court House is in latitude 41° 47″ north, and in longitude 25′ 28″ east of Washington. The altitude of Main Street is 732 feet above tide.

Viewed from the east, this picture is presented: "The foreground of the landscape is the broad, blue mirror of the Susquehanna and the long line of stately stores and ware-houses on Main Street, broken by the spires of the Court House and Presbyterian church; while rising terraces, peeping out from the beautiful foliage which half conceals them, the comfortable homes and neat residences on Second, Third and

Fourth Street, clinging to the hilly back-ground, recall to the mind visions of the celebrated hanging gardens of ancient Babylon. It is a scene of natural beauty that is rare in its combination of natural and artificial adornment—one that is rare in any country, even in our own favored land, so beautiful by nature, so adorned by human endeavor."

When the first settlers came to Towanda, it was covered with a dense growth of small timber and shrubs, from which, it was known as "Canewood"; and the midnight howl of wolves and piercing scream of panthers were often heard in close proximity to the log dwellings of the villagers. The village originally had but a single street—a narrow passage-way along what is now Main Street, called the "Tioga Point Road."

The Founders and Advancement: William Means, the first settler of Towanda borough, was of Scotch-Irish descent and a son of Samuel Means of Northumberland County, who lost his life in the service of his country during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Means commenced life as a boatman on the Susquehanna and for two years was employed by Matthias Hollenback in the transportation of goods between Wilkes-Barre and Tioga Point. Thus, he became acquainted with the country of the upper Susquehanna and in 1786 selected Towanda as his future home. In 1788 he married Elizabeth, daughter of Rudolph Fox. For some years he continued boating on his own account. Frequently, Mrs. Means joined him on his trips and assisted in poling the cargo up the river. In 1793–94 Mr. Means conveyed the French people and their baggage from Harrisburg to Asylum, receiving for his services over $1000 besides an advance made him, with which he purchased a small stock of goods in Philadelphia. The money received from the French, his merchandise and business at home, laid the foundation, with subsequent industry and economy for the large estate he accumulated.

Mr. Means built a log house near the river, directly opposite where the dam was constructed, and for many years kept

a ferry and distillery at that place. He continued to live in the log house, where he kept his store and opened (1797) an inn, until 1804, when he moved into the "Red Tavern," a two-story framed building, which he had erected on the north side of Franklin with its intersection with Main Street. Upon the formation of the county, 1812, the Red Tavern was fixed as the place for holding courts and so continued until the old court house was built and occupied. In 1816 he built his commodious residence, yet standing back of the Citizens National Bank building, from which site it was removed.

ELIZABETH (FOX) MEANS

Mr. Means owned 600 acres of land, extending to the "Fox Chase Farm," also several hundred acres more at other points. He lumbered extensively, bought grain and shipped in ark-loads to the lower counties. He was a man of decided enterprise and it was largely through his influence that the county-seat was located at Towanda, which for a long time was called in his honor, "Meansville," also "Williamston." He was the first magistrate of Towanda, being commissioned in 1800, and was generally known as "Esquire Means." In

1812 he was appointed the first postmaster of Towanda village and served as county treasurer in 1815. He died, 1829, aged 64 years. By his wife, Elizabeth Fox, "the heroine of Bradford County," he had children—William, John M., Samuel, Celinda (Mrs. Gurdon Hewitt), Lucinda and Eliza (Mrs. Nathaniel N. Betts).

Mrs. Means, or "Grandma Means" as she was fondly called, survived her husband twenty-two years. After the Revolutionary War her relations with the Indians were most friendly. She treated them very kindly and as tokens of their esteem, they were wont to make her gifts of little baskets and other trinkets. Once, before her marriage, by her timely interposition she saved the life of Mr. Means, who at the house of Mr. Fox, had given offense to an Indian. The latter raised his tomahawk and was in the act of cutting Mr. Means down, when Elizabeth stepped between them and appealed to the Indian to spare the white man as he was to be her husband. Not forgetting her kindness, the wish was granted. As an appreciation of the many favors she had received from the Indians, at her death she bequeathed $100 to be used in spreading the light of the gospel among them. In her closing days she took great comfort in perusing her Bible, having learned to read after she was 70 years of age. She died July 21, 1851, aged nearly 81 years.

John Schrader, a Hessian soldier, who was captured at Trenton and afterwards served the American cause with fidelity in Count Pulaski's dragoons, came to Towanda in 1791. He occupied a small house, used both as a dwelling and cooper shop, east of the Presbyterian church. In 1797 he removed to Greenwood.

Francis Watts, soldier in the Revolutionary War, was a son of Sergeant James Watts, who was tomahawked and put to death by the Indians in their attack upon Fort Freeland, July 28, 1779. He married Jane, sister of William Means, and followed his brother-in-law to Towanda in 1795. He occupied a 400-acre tract of land extending from the Arcade

block to Locust Avenue and from the river a mile westward. He built and operated a distillery some years. In 1808 he died suddenly while away from home. His children were John, Squire, Means, James, Mary (Mrs. Henry Mercur), Jane (Mrs. Oliver Newell), Eleanor (Mrs. Wm. P. Spalding), Betsy (Mrs. Davis Vandyke) and Thomas.

Ebenezer B. Gregory, a speculator in Connecticut lands, came to Towanda in 1796. He occupied a double log house near the river south of Mix run. This he opened as an inn, 1802, and later as a store. Here the first post-office in Towanda was kept, Mr. Gregory serving as deputy for Mr. Hale, the postmaster, who resided near the mouth of Towanda creek. Mr. Gregory was one of the original proprietors of Towanda and donated from his portion two lots for an academy. He was a man of learning and an active member of the Wysox church and sometime its clerk. He was enterprising but unsuccessful. His wife was an accomplished lady, and in 1810–11 established a boarding school at her own house for young ladies and girls. "She was a strict Presbyterian, a thorough and successful teacher." Her maiden name was Celinda Bingham, a sister of Chester and Ozias. About 1817 Mr. Gregory moved to Owego, where his wife organized another school, and he died on charity.

Frederick Eiklor, a German, from Catskill, N. Y., who was one of the first settlers in Wysox, about 1796, came to Towanda, built and occupied a house on the site of the Rosenfield block. One day in 1798 while dressing flax it caught fire and burned the house. This was Towanda's first fire. Eiklor soon after moved to Rome.

James Lewis, the noted mill-builder, who had lived a captive among Indians, came to the village in 1798 and occupied a log house on the bank of the run near the site of the Episcopal church. Here, the same year, his son, Timothy Harrison, was born, being the first white child to see the light within the borough. Mr. Lewis moved to Greenwood in 1806.

Abijah Northrup, known as "Bije," before the year 1800 built a log cabin on the ground now occupied by the First National Bank. For many years he was employed by William Means in running rafts down the Susquehanna and became one of the most noted pilots on the river. He afterwards moved to an island in the river above the mouth of Towanda creek and finally to Northrup Hollow where he died.

Isaac Chaapel, who was in the battle of Bunker Hill and served through the Revolutionary War, in 1800 removed from Massachusetts with his family, stopping at Towanda, where he occupied a log house on Mix run until 1802, then moved to LeRoy.

Nathaniel Talcott came to Towanda before 1804 and "kept a little store" on the road between Means's and Gregory's. He appears to have left about 1810. "Capt. Daniel Talcott died in Towanda March 28, 1824, aged 59 years." Possibly Nathaniel and Daniel were one and the same person.

Adam Conley, a blacksmith, came from the West Branch about 1805. He built and occupied a framed house where the Tracy & Noble block now stands. His shop was on the opposite side of Main Street. He married Betsy, sister of William Means, and their children were Clark, Joseph, John, William, Eliza, Mary and Jane. Mr. Conley died, 1828, aged 60 years.

Oliver Newell, a carpenter from Onondaga county, N. Y., about 1805, located on the Dettrich property, where he built and occupied a small framed house. He married Jane, daughter of Francis Watts. In 1824 he sold to Francis Delpuech and removed to Canton township.

Henry Mercur, "the hatter, scholar and gentleman," came from Lancaster county, Pa., to Towanda in 1809. In 1810 he married Mary, daughter of Francis Watts, and soon after moved to LeRoy but returned to Towanda in 1815. He built a framed house on his lot, northeast corner of State and Second streets, where he had his hatter's shop. In 1828 he

sold his business to Zenas and Benjamin Thomas and turned his attention to farming. He served as county treasurer during the years 1818, '19 and '20. Mr. Mercur was regarded as the most scholarly man in the county. He was both a scientific scholar and a linguist. He was fluent in German, read Latin and knew much of Arabian and Sanskrit. His children were Henry S., James W., Mahlon C., Ulysses, Hiram, Eliza and Nellie.

Col. Harry Spalding from Sheshequin located at Towanda, 1810, to engage in the merchantile business and enterprise. At first he was associated with John Robinson and Stephen C. King, as merchant, under the firm name of Harry Spalding & Co. In 1812 he erected a fine mansion, known as the Mix house (yet standing and the oldest in the borough), which he opened as an inn and there kept store. He was the first treasurer of the county and did much for Towanda's prosperity and development. He died, 1821, aged 37 years. His wife was Lenaira Satterlee of Athens, and their children, John Franklin, Asa Gore, Harry Nelson, James Lawrence, Simon Shepard and Wealthy Ann (Mrs. U. M. Warner).

Population 1812.—When Towanda was made the county-seat, there were only seven families residing in the village, namely: William Means, Adam Conley, Harry Spalding, Oliver Newell, Ebenezer B. Gregory, Abijah Northrup and the Watts family. The first four occupied framed houses and the others log ones.

Jesse Woodruff, a single young man and tailor by occupation, came to Towanda the latter part of 1812 seeking a favorable location to engage in business. He purchased a log house of Mr. Gregory, plied his needle and prospered in his undertaking. After some years he quit tailoring and kept hotel. His first hostelry, the "Tiger Hotel," stood on the ground now occupied by the Chamberlain block, and the second, the "Bradford House," on the site of the Council rooms. He finally engaged in farming at North Towanda.

1813.—The accessions this year were Alphonso C. Stuart,

Ethan Baldwin, Charles F. Welles, Burr Ridgway, Andrew Irving and William Simpson—a tannery built and printing office opened.

Alphonso C. Stuart, lawyer, built a house, on the corner of Lombard and Main streets, which he sold to Charles F. Welles, 1816, and removed to Illinois. At Belleville in 1819 he was decoyed into a sham duel by one Timothy Bennett and killed.

Ethan Baldwin was both a physician and lawyer as well as an inventive genius and writer. He located at Burlington in 1811 for the practice of medicine, and came to Towanda to engage in the legal profession. He occupied what was afterwards known as the Powell farm, where he built the stone house, which was long a landmark. Dr. Baldwin was the county's first resident deputy attorney-general (district attorney). He served a term as county auditor and was appointed postmaster for Towanda in 1841. In 1845 he removed to Philadelphia where he died.

Charles F. Welles, who at the age of 23 years, had been appointed by Governor Snyder the first prothonotary and clerk of the several courts of Bradford county, in entering upon his duties became a resident of Towanda and remained until 1822, when he removed to Wyalusing.

Burr Ridgway came over from Wysox to assist William Means in his store and serve as Justice-of-the-peace and as deputy for Mr. Welles. In 1813 he was elected county commissioner and in 1814 purchased the Bradford Gazette which he published until 1818 when he sold to Streator & Benjamin and returned to Wysox. He built a house and printing office where the Patton block now stands.

Andrew Irvine, a tanner from Northumberland county, purchased a lot of William Means, with a stream flowing through it, lying between the Patton and Rosenfield blocks, east of Main Street. Here he erected a two and one-half story log house and a tannery, and did a prosperous business. In

1828 he erected a brick house, the first in Towanda. Mr. Irvine was noted for his reliability and splendid judgment. He served as county treasurer during the years 1824, '25 '26 and '30. In 1836 he sold his property and removed to Warren county.

William Simpson, a printer, with the design of establishing a weekly newspaper, came from Williamsport with a small equipment and opened an office in a building opposite Jesse Woodruff's tailor shop. The first number of his paper, **The Bradford Gazette,** appeared August 10, 1813. Mr. Simpson published the Gazette a year then sold to Burr Ridgway.

Simon Kinney, son of Joseph Kinney of Sheshequin, in 1814, came to Towanda to practice law. He possessed splendid legal ability and soon became one of the foremost lawyers in Northern Pennsylvania. Mr. Kinney served as county treasurer in 1816 and '17 and was elected to the State legislature in 1820 and '21. He married Phoebe Cash and reared a remarkable family, children being Harriet (Mrs. Chas. Whitehead), Harry Lawrence, Joseph Warren, Emily, Sarah and Anna. In 1836 Mr. Kennedy removed to Illinois, where he was one of the founders of the State government.

Walter S. Minthorn, a mechanic, who had lost a leg in the War of 1812, located at Towanda in 1815. On the 25th of November following, his wife and two of their children were drowned by the sinking of a ferry boat on which they were crossing the river. Minthorn spent his last days at North Rome.

Eliphalet Mason, who was one of the county's most noted and worthful citizens, settled with his family at Towanda in 1816, "making the 12th family within the borough limits." He built a house on the corner, west of Main Street and south of State, which he afterwards sold to George Scott. In 1820 he erected a house out of small stones in front of the public square, which was christened the "Stone Heap," but nicknamed the "Stone Jug." He built a store building adjoining

and for a year engaged in the grocery business. Most of his time, however, was spent in the performance of public duties and looking after his large investments in real estate.

John Vandyke came to Towanda in 1816 and purchased several town lots. His land, on which he built a tannery, extended from the Overton basin to State street. Mr. Vandyke and his son, Wilson, gave attention to tanning and Davis, another son, engaged in saddlery and harness-making. In 1822 Mr. Vandyke sold his tannery to Morris Spalding and Geo. W. Cash, and in 1825 traded his other property with H. W. Tracy for lands in Ulster township.

Lewis P. Franks, a printer, came to Towanda in 1816 and edited the **Washingtonian,** the only Federal paper ever published in the county. After continuing the paper a little more than a year he turned its management over to Octavius Holden and went to Philadelphia to engage in journalism. Also in 1816, Stephen Hinds, Towanda's first boot and shoe maker gives notice of his business and bids for public patronage.

1817.—The new-comers were Warren Brown, Nathaniel Hickok and Morris Spalding. . . . Brown built what was known as the "county house" and for a time kept hotel. From 1826 to '30 he was commissioners' clerk. . . . Hickok followed carpentering. . . . Spalding engaged in the tanning business, was merchant, commissioners' clerk and county commissioner.

1818.—Charles Comstock, William Hart, William Kelly and Dr. Charles Whitehead. . . . Comstock engaged in general merchandising. In 1822 he purchased a farm in Litchfield and moved thereto. . . . Hart, who had been a farrier under General Scott, rented and kept the Red Tavern for a time then worked at his trade of blacksmithing. He settled finally at Monroeton. . . . Kelly established a ferry across the river, the wharf being at the terminus of State Street, and was known as "Upper," or "Kelly's Ferry." He also kept a grocery a while on Court Street. . . . Whitehead was a physi-

cian and man of considerable ability. He served as Justice-of-the-peace and was Register and Recorder from 1820 to '23. He died 1825, aged 31 years.

1819.—Edwin Benjamin, Jacob P. Ensley, James E. Haslet, Gurdon Hewitt, Elihu Newbery, John Stowers and George Scott. . . . Benjamin was one of the publishers of the Bradford Gazette which was changed to the **Settler.** He was postmaster of Towanda, 1819 and commissioners' clerk, 1821. . . . Ensley was a shoemaker and Haslet a mason. . . . Hewitt was a merchant. He served as county treasurer 1821–'22. In 1823 he moved to Owego, engaged in the mercantile business and in 1849 became a banker. At his death in 1871 his estate was valued at over $1,000,000. . . . Newbery was a blacksmith. He subsequently moved to Troy where he pursued his trade and accumulated a fine fortune. . . . Scott was long a public official, editor and publisher of **The Bradford Settler** and one of the noted men of the county. . . . Stowers was deputy sheriff and jailor.

1820.—Nathaniel N. Betts, clerk and afterwards merchant; William Keeler, inn keeper and merchant; Caleb W. Miles, physician; William Payson, deputy sheriff.

1821.—Thomas Elliott, merchant; A. W. Knapp, clock and watch maker; Edward Overton, lawyer; Joseph C. Powell, sheriff; Andrew Trout, blacksmith.

1822.—George W. Cash, tanner; Benjamin Hunt, restaurateur and confectioner; Col. Hiram Mix and St. John Mix, merchants; Joseph D'Montanye, clerk and afterwards merchant; Noah Spalding, inn keeper and ferryman.

1823.—Elinas Beebe, hatter; James P. Bull, editor and publisher of **The Bradford Settler;** William Flatt, carpenter; John N. Weston, physician.

1824.—David M. Bull, merchant and mail contractor; George H. Bull, merchant; Nathan Bull; Francis Delpuech, gentleman; Jared D. Goodenough, saddler and harness maker; Curtis Frink, blacksmith; James Gilson, cabinet maker; Stephen Hiatt, blacksmith; James McClintock, lawyer; John

A. Spalding, carpenter; George Tracy, merchant; Wm. D. VanHorn, carpenter.

1825.—David F. Barstow, lawyer; Daniel Bartlett, inn keeper; Elnathan Beebe, hatter; David Cash, lawyer; Gilbert H. Drake, wagon-maker; James Elliott, grocer; Orlo J. Hamlin, artist and teacher; Warren Jenkins, grocer; Alvah Kellogg, blacksmith; Byron Kingsbury, farmer; Amos Mix, retired; Elisha Munger, silversmith; George Robinson, weaver.

1826.—John W. Berger, wagon-maker; John W. and George K. Bingham, merchants; Robert Dunham, tailor; Wm. W. Goodrich, shoemaker; Matilda Smith, milliner; John Turner, merchant.

1827.—Charles R. Brown, cabinet-maker; James Catlin, publisher of the **Bradford Republican**; Samuel C. Huston, physician; Cornelius Judson, merchant; Thomas Polleys, shoemaker; Benj. J. Spees, manufacturer of wagons and sleighs.

1828.—Jesse Taylor, house painter; Benjamin and Zenas Thomas, hatters; Perrin Wells, tailor; Jacob Whitman, tailor; Edward F. Young, foundryman; George Wansey, gentleman.

1829.—Samuel Gordon, saddler; Ellis Lewis, lawyer; Pliny Nichols, grocer; William Watkins, lawyer.

1830.—John E. Geiger, gun-smith; Nicholas Hentz, tinner; Hamlet A. Kerr, publisher of the **Bradford Settler.**

1831.—Wm. T. Buttree, furniture manufacturer; Nathaniel Eaton, chair-maker; Elisha S. Goodrich, Register and Recorder; William Foley, ferryman; Nehemiah J. Keeler, clerk; Seth W. Paine, merchant; Hiram Rice, printer; A. C. Steadman, cabinet-maker; James Warford, wagon-maker.

1832.—Mark C. Arnout, tanner; Lyman H. Hodges, inn keeper; George W. Miles, watchmaker; William Smalley, blacksmith.

Other early and most prominent business and professional men: 1833—William Elwell, lawyer; Abraham Goodwin, merchant; Alexander Neely and Nicholas Shoemaker, general merchants and lumber dealers; 1834—Enos Tompkins, manufacturer and promoter of enterprises; David Wilmot, law-

yer; 1835—John C. Adams, lawyer; Wm. H. Langford, watchmaker and jeweller; Mahlon C. Mercur, merchant; Wm. B. Storm, cashier of the Towanda Bank; 1837—Elijah Montanye, merchant; Joseph Kingsbury, Jr., merchant; H. S. and J. W. Mercur, merchants; Jeremiah Culp, saddler and harnessmaker; 1838—John Carman, foundryman; Job P. Kirby & Co., boots and shoes; George Sanderson, lawyer; 1839—Tracy & Moore, merchants; 1840—Wm. A. Chamberlain, watchmaker and jeweler; Christopher L. Ward, lawyer, land agent and promoter of big interprises.

Original Names and Incorporation.—Upon locating the Court House in 1812, the proprietors laid out the town into lots and streets and named it Overton in honor of Thomas Overton who had donated the land for the Court House square. The village for many years was known both as Meansville and Towanda. Neither of these names was entirely satisfactory and others were tried on—Monmouth, Williamston and Claverack—but none of them wore very long. Finally the controversy was ended by Act of the legislature, March 5, 1828, incorporating the village as Towanda Borough. The population at this time was about 225. The first borough officers were Col. Hiram Mix, burgess; Warren Brown, Jared D. Goodenough, Stephen Hiatt, Warren Jenkins and John N. Weston, councilmen; William Kelly, high constable.

Growth and Population.—The things most contributory to Towanda's growth and population from 1830 to 1880 were: bridge opened across the Susquehanna, 1835; establishment of good schools, churches, banks and wide-awake newspapers; construction of the North Branch Canal, opened in 1854; Barclay railroad, opened 1856; manufacturing and business enterprises; Lehigh Valley railroad, opened between Waverly, Towanda and Wilkes-Barre, 1869; Sullivan and Erie railroad, opened between Towanda and the Sullivan coal fields, 1871. The population of Towanda borough was about 300 in 1830; 912 in 1840; 1172 in 1850; 1622 in 1860;

2696 in 1870; 3814 in 1880; 4169 in 1890; 4663 in 1900; 4281 in 1910; 4269 in 1920.

Distinguished Sons, Residents and Promoters of Business and Enterprise: Born in the Towandas—Ulysses Mercur, Chief Justice of Pennsylvania; Chas. M. Webb, Chief Justice of Wisconsin; Rev. Wm. Morris Barker, bishop of Colorado diocese; Rev. Frank Smalley, dean Syracuse University; John H. Slover, circuit court judge, Mo.; James Tracy Hale, judge of Center county district and member of Congress; Dr. Henry Weston, dentist and inventor; Benjamin Thomas, superintendent New York, Lake Erie and Western railroad; William B. Shaw, noted Washington newspaper correspondent; Rev. Franklin Bartlett; James R. Macfarlane, Judge in Pittsburgh, Pa.; James T. Hale, Judge, Duluth, Minn.; Mahlon C. Mercur; Col. John F. Means; Maj. Elias W. Hale; H. Lawrence Scott; William Scott; Col. Edward Overton; Hon. Burton L. Kingsbury, Hon. Geo. Bull; William Griffis; Hon. W. Wallace Kingsbury; Hon. Joseph Powell; Col. Guy H. Watkins; Capt. J. William Means; James Mercur, civil engineer; Adolphus H. Kingsbury; Hon. Joseph G. Patton; Orrin D. Goodenough; George D'Montanye; Hon. James Foster; Chas. M. Hall, Prof. Geo. M. Marshall, University of Utah; George W. Buffington, judge Hennepin county, Minn.; Rev. Andrew James Brennan, auxiliary Bishop Scranton diocese.

Resided in Towanda—David Wilmot, Member of Congress, judge and U. S. Senator; Ellis Lewis, Chief Justice of Penna.; Thomas Ryan, Member of Congress, Minister to Mexico and First Assistant Secretary of the Interior; William Elwell, twenty-six years Judge of the Columbia district; Henry Booth, circuit judge, Illinois; Col. Henry L. Kinney, "the lion of the south-west"; Joseph Warren Kinney; Christopher L. Ward; Hon. John Laporte; Capt. Nicholas Hentz; Elisha S. Goodrich; Edward Overton, Esq.; Hon. Silas Noble, Gen. Henry J. Hadill; E. O'Meara Goodrich; John C. Adams; Hon. Geo. Sanderson; James Macfarlane, Col. Gordon F.

Mason; Benjamin S. Russell; Orrin D. Bartlett; Col. Allen McKean; Hon. Isaac Myer; Job P. Kirby; Col. Elhanan Smith; Dr. E. H. Mason; Joseph Kingsbury, Jr.; Dr. Henry C. Porter; Rev. Julius Foster; Hon. George Scott; Col. John A. Codding; Hon. Chauncey S. Russell; Eleazer T. Fox; Elijah A. Parsons; Col. Abram Edwards; Prof. John F. Bender, James O. Frost, Capt. Chas. M. Manville, John P. Cox; Hon. Wm. T. Davies, Col. Henry B. McKean; Wm. Dittrich; Hon. Paul D. Morrow; Stephen W. Alvord; Dr. Chas. M. Turner; George Stevens; Martin J. Long; Dr. David S. Pratt; D'Alanson Overton; Harris W. Patrick; Jacob DeWitt; Hon. Joseph T. Pratt; Calvin B. Patch; Dr. Charles K. Ladd; Dr. Draper N. Newton; Col. Julius W. Mason; Col. Addison G. Mason; Rear Admiral Newton E. Mason; Capt. Robert W. Sturrock; Hon. Farris B. Streeter; Hon. Benj. M. Peck; Rev. Patrick Toner; I. O. Blight; Rev. John S. Stewart, D.D.; Orson A. Baldwin; Rev. Charles F. Kelly; Clark B. Porter; Thomas R. Jordan; Chas. L. Tracy; Capt. James Bryant; Hon. Judson Holcomb; Warner H. Carnochan; Andrew A. St. John; John F. Sanderson; John M. Rahm; Edward O. Macfarlane; Maj. W. H. H. Gore; Hon. Orrin D. Kinney; Morris E. Rosenfield; Edward Frost, Hon. Frank G. Johnson, D. Clinton DeWitt; Hon. Cullen F. Nichols; Hon. James H. Webb; Hon. James H. Codding; Hon. E. Reed Myer; Gen. Joseph M. Califf; David T. Evans; Hon. George Moscrip; George Ridgway; Geo. A Dayton; Gen. Jonathan A. Hill; Hon. George Kipp; Col. Enoch J. Ayres, Elmer B. McKee and scores of others.

Towanda Centenarians.—Mrs. Margaret J. Miner died July 6, 1866, in Towanda, aged past 100 years; Abraham Mace died October 9, 1875, in Towanda township, aged 100 years, 4 months and 5 days; Mrs. Eliza Ann (Merry) McKeen died July 18, 1909, in Towanda, aged 101 years, 8 months and 4 days; Justus Allen Record died March 8, 1917, in Towanda, aged 101 years, 2 months and 13 days.

Public Buildings.—The First Court House was a framed

structure, 30 x 40 feet, occupying the site of the Bradford County Historical Society building and extending somewhat farther north. It was two stories high with basement,

OLD COURT HOUSE

standing lengthwise with the river, in the center of the crown of the gable-roof was a small cupola containing a bell. The entrance to the building was by the door in the center of

the west side, facing the public square. The jail occupied the basement. Rooms on the first floor were also used for keeping prisoners and living apartments of the jailor. The court-room was on the second floor. Peter Egner of Northumberland was the contractor and builder and completed the superstructure in 1815. The total cost including contributions was about $7000. The court house was first occupied January 9, 1816 and was used continuously until March 12, 1847 when it was destroyed by the great fire of that date. The Judges who presided over the courts in this building were John B. Gibson, Thomas Burnside, Edward Herrick and John N. Conyngham.

The Second Court House.—The contract for the second court house and jail was awarded June 25, 1847, by the County Commissioners to Sidney Hayden of Athens. This building, 55 x 82 feet, stood directly back of the present court house. It was of the Grecian-Ionic style, three stories high of brick and stone. The first story, built of substantial masonry, contained the jailor's apartments and the cells for the safe-keeping of prisoners. The second story, occupied by the public offices, was on a level with the public square. The second floor contained the large court-room. The building was surmounted by a cupola containing a town-clock and bell. The approximate cost, building complete and ready for use, was $28,000. It was occupied and the first court held therein in September, 1849. This building was torn down in 1898. Judges presiding in the second court house were Horace Williston, David Wilmot, Darius Bullock, Ulysses Mercur, Farris B. Streeter, Paul D. Morrow and Benjamin M. Peck.

The Third Court House, built of Barclay sandstone, was erected in 1896–97 by Thomas Bradley, contractor, of Corning, N. Y. The corner-stone was laid September 7, 1896, and the building completed and occupied in the fall of 1897. The building covers nearly the west half of the old public square and contains all the public offices, two court-

rooms and many special apartments. The approximate cost of building and furnishings, exclusive of interest on bonds, was $200,000. The first court in the new court house was held November 4, 1897, by Benjamin M. Peck. The Judges following him have been Adelbert C. Fanning and William Maxwell.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument, standing in front of the Court House, in memory of the soldiers and sailors of Bradford county in the Civil War, was erected in 1901 by Bradford county at a cost of $18,000. The monument was dedicated November 26, 1901, with imposing ceremonies, Governor Wm. A. Stone, Gen. Daniel E. Sickles, Gen. Horatio C. King, Col. Edward Overton and other dignitaries participating. The assemblage was one of the largest and most memorable in the history of the county.

The County Historical Society and Museum occupy the building erected in 1857–58, at a cost of $7500, to provide offices for the Prothonotary and Register and Recorder, and was used for such purposes until 1897. The building is fireproof, and has been the home of the Bradford County Historical Society since November, 1903. Here records, books, newspapers, manuscripts, pictures, relics, curios and all things appertaining to the history of the county are kept and preserved for the benefit of future generations. The collection is one of the largest and most unique in the state.

The County Jail on Pine Street was erected in 1871–72, under the supervision of Avery Frink, architect, at a cost of $65,000. It is built of stone brought from Millstone Run, Monroe township. For strength and adaptation to the purposes of a county prison it is probably not excelled in the state. The jail was first occupied by the sheriff and prisoners, August 14, 1873. This is the fourth county jail or prison. The first was a log building at Monroeton where Sheriff Rockwell kept his prisoners. The other two were in the basement of the first and second court houses. The sheriffs and date of their election have been:

1. Abner C. Rockwell 1812
2. John Spalding 2nd 1815
3. Lemuel Streator 1818
4. Joseph C. Powell 1821
5. Reuben Wilber 1824
6. Benjamin McKean 1827
7. Lockwood Smith, Jr. ... 1830
8. John L. Webb 1833
9. Guy Tozer 1836
10. Ira H. Stephens 1839
11. John N. Weston 1842
12. John F. Means 1845
13. Wm. S. Dobbins 1848
14. Chester Thomas 1851
15. John A. Codding 1854
16. Thomas M. Woodruff .. 1857
17. A. Hawson Spalding ... 1860
18. J. Monroe Smith 1863
19. Wm. Griffis 1866
20. J. Perry VanFleet 1869
21. J. Monroe Smith 1872
22. Andrew J. Layton..... 1875
23. Peter J. Dean 1878
24. Wm. T. Horton 1881
25. Dallas J. Sweet 1884
26. Morris Shepard 1887
27. Joseph Powell 1890
28. Nathan V. Weller 1893
29. Ulysses M. Fell 1896
30. Homer E. Drake 1899
31. Stephen F. Robinson ... 1902
32. Job Griffin 1905
33. John H. Dean 1908
34. Albert B. McCraney 1911
35. Ensign W. Wheeler 1915
36. Charles E. Drake 1919
37. Fred R. Mitten 1923

CHAPTER XX

Wysox Township

Wysox (Wysaukin) is derived from the Indian word **Wisachgimi,** signifying "the place of grapes." Zeisberger spells the word **Wisachk; sauk** or **saucon,** "a canoe harbor." **Wysauk,** "where there is a canoe harbor." Wysox includes most of certified Claverack, which was one of the seventeen townships of the Susquehanna Company.

Geographical.–Wysox, comprising 1–58 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Rome, east by Standing Stone and Herrick, south and west by Asylum, Towanda and North Towanda from which townships it is separated by the Susquehanna river, and northwest by Sheshequin. Its surface is high, low and picturesque. It is cut in the center by Wysox creek, whose valley widens southward into broad plains. On either side of the valley the land rises, forming high hills. Red Rocks (elevation 1350 feet), south, and Table Rock (elevation 1317 feet), southwest, are notable viewpoints. Allen's Lake, or Lake Wesauking (elevation 1200 feet, covering 40 acres) in the northwest, is the most beautiful sheet of water in the county. Wysox creek flows southwest across the township, its principal affluent from the east being Fall run, and from the west, Pond Hill run. The Little Wysox, or Laning creek, in the west courses south into the river. Wysox was covered with a primitive forest of white and yellow pine, hemlock and cedar, intermingled with oak, beech, birch, ash, chestnut, buttonwood, willow and other timber. Deer roamed over the hills, and bears, panthers and wolves lurked in the swamps and glens. The region

abounded in turkeys and other wild fowl. Brook-trout sported in the creeks and esculent shad swarmed the river. The township has an area of twenty square miles and was formed from Tioga in 1795; population 1038 in 1920.

History: Indian Occupancy.—Centuries have elapsed since Wysox became the domain of the American Indians. The first known were the Andastes, or Susquehannocks, who inhabited the Susquehanna valley at the beginning of the 17th century. One of their villages was within the present Wysox. In a desperate war with the Six Nations the Susquehannocks were nearly exterminated and driven away. The **Shawanese** came to the Wyoming valley soon after the expulsion of the Susquehannocks. They stopped for a time on the Wysaukin plains, built their huts and grew maize. Their settlement was nearly opposite the mouth of Towanda creek, and the plain, stretching several miles along the river, was "covered with grass as high as a man's head," and redolent with the perfume of the wild rose. Commerhoff and Zeisberger encamped here on the evening of June 7, 1750. They named the spot the "Garden of Roses." At this time the valley from Mehoopany to Tioga was destitute of inhabitants.

The Great War-Path down the river traversed the township and at the mouth of Wysox creek was entered by a cross-trail up the Wysaukin and down the Wappasening to southern New York. There were two Indian burying-grounds within Wysox. One east of the mouth of the Little Wysox near the river and the other about one-half mile west between the creek and river.

The Hartley expedition followed down the Great War-Path through Wysox in retiring from the Indian country in September, 1778. In his campaign against the Six Nations, 1779, General Sullivan and his army advanced over the old Indian path, and on the night of August 8–9, the Light troops encamped on the plains west of Wysox creek and adjacent to the river. The army on its return from the expedition encamped on the same ground, on the night of October 4–5,

and here, the following morning, embarked in boats for Wyoming.

One half-mile east of Wysox creek, near the river, is the spot where Moses Van Campen and Peter Pence on the night of April 3, 1780, rather than die at the stake, rose against their Indian captors, slew nine of them and made their escape.

The Pioneers.—The Van Valkenburgs and **Stropes** were the first white settlers in Wysox. In 1773 they emigrated from Catskill on the Hudson and located first at Indian Meadows in Wyalusing, where they remained until early in 1776, when, having purchased a right in the Susquehanna Company, came to Wysox and located on the west side of Wysox creek near its mouth. These settlers consisted of Isaac Van Valkenburg, his wife (Jennette Clement), his brother, Herman Van Valkenburg (a bachelor), three daughters, Eva (unmarried), Mrs. Sebastian Strope and Mrs. John Strope, their husbands and children. Here in the wilderness these hardy Dutch people, struggled and prospered until 1778, when on the 20th of May, they were surprised by a band of Indians, who after burning their houses and driving off their cattle, carried all into captivity, with the exception of Sebastian Strope, who had started for Wyoming.

The men were separated and sent to various posts in Canada, while the women and children were kept successively about Tioga, Niagara and Montreal. After being in captivity nearly three years, arrangements were made for their exchange, which was effected near Whitehall, N. Y. Here they were met by Sebastian Strope, and the whole family, except John Strope, who was not included in the cartel, were re-united and returned to their old home on the Hudson. In 1784, Sebastian Strope and son, Henry, returned to Wysox, rebuilt their house, planted corn and potatoes, and in the fall were joined by the rest of the family to begin life anew and retrieve their misfortunes. Here Mr. and Mrs. Van Valkenburg died a few years after their return. Herman Van Valkenburg

is believed to have died in Wysox before the captivity of the family.

Sebastian Strope, who married Lydia Van Valkenburg, joined the patriot army in defense of the common interest, was in the battle of Wyoming and escaped from the fearful slaughter by hiding in a patch of thistles. He died in Wysox, June 4, 1805, aged 70 years. His wife was killed in 1814 by a fall from a wagon. Their children were Henry, John, Isaac, Mary (Mrs. Henry Tuttle), Jane (1st Mrs. Jeremiah Wite, 2nd Mrs. Whittaker), Elizabeth (1st. Mrs. Vanhorn, 2nd Mrs. W. F. Dinanger) and Hannah (unmarried, drowned by the capsizing of a canoe).

John Strope, who had been taken in captivity with his wife and children, returned with them to Wysox soon after the close of the war. He was known as "Big John Strope"—a man of large frame and indomitable will—and while a captive suffered the persecutions of his tormentors like a martyr. When he returned his person showed the scars and callosities made by the tortures he had endured. In 1790 his family consisted of himself, wife, one son, Isaac, and three daughters.

The only other settlers or "squatters" in Wysox before the Revolutionary War were Isaac Larraway and Isaac Larraway, Jr., occupying lands below the Van Valkenburgs and Stropes. They proved to be Tories, left during the war and never returned.

Jesse Allen, a native of Morristown, N. J., served through the Revolutionary War, participating in many engagements and skirmishes. He was in the Canadian expedition under General Montgomery and stood within a few feet of that noble officer when he fell at Quebec. He witnessed the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. In 1784, Mr. Allen came to Wysox in quest of a new home. He selected the river flats opposite Towanda, worked the season in making improvements and returned in the autumn for his family. Upon his arrival the next spring, finding his improvement occupied

by Roswell Franklin, he went to the lower end of the valley, took possession and subsequently purchased all the land lying between the creek and narrows. "Mr. Allen came from the head of the river in a canoe with his effects while Mrs. Allen rode a horse all the way, following the Indian trail and carrying a child only a few weeks old." After making improvements and planting the first orchard in Wysox, Mr. Allen sold to Theophilus Moger and moved to Pond Hill, where he died, 1824, in his 70th year. He had married Elizabeth Eiklor, who died, 1845, in her 90th year. Their children were William, Peter, Andrew, Elizabeth (Mrs. Arunah Wattles), Mary (Mrs. Benj. Dresser), John, Phoebe (Mrs. Moses Moody) and David.

Roswell Franklin, a native of Connecticut, who was among the earliest emigrants to Wyoming and prominent in the affairs of that colony, came to Wysox in the fall of 1784 or spring of '85. He was an ardent patriot, served as an ensign at the battle of Wyoming and afterwards as a lieutenant under Col. John Franklin. Having killed an Indian while on a scout, he was marked a victim for savage vengeance. Only a few months had elapsed when the Indians killed one of his sons, carried another into captivity, burned his grain stacks and stole his horses.

On Sunday, April 7, 1782, "still burning with rage and intent on vengeance, the Indians rushed into Lieutenant Franklin's house, took his wife and their four remaining children, set fire to the building, which with the furniture not plundered, was consumed to ashes. Parties went immediately in pursuit." In the engagement which ensued at Lime Hill between the rescuing party and Indians, Mrs. Franklin was shot by one of the savages. Three of the children were recovered but the baby was carried away. When Mr. Franklin moved to Wysox his brother, Jehial, came with him. They held the Connecticut title to several lots in Claverack, embracing all the flats opposite Towanda. Roswell built and occupied a double log house a little below the Nobles place.

In 1889 he removed to Cayuga county, where he settled on lands in dispute between Massachusetts and New York. "After two years of arduous labor, winter approached and found his cellar stored and granaries full, the product of a fruitful soil and unremitting industry. A ray of gladness broke in on his dwelling, and 'Hope and Pleasure' smiled. Governor Clinton sent a band of men early in the winter into the Genesee country to destroy the settlements making there. Every habitation was burned, the improvements laid waste and all the grain consumed by fire. Lieutenant Franklin looked around him a moment on this new scene of desolation and woe in utter despair—seized a rifle and put an end to his existence."

Jehial Franklin located on the Laning farm. He had married "Em," daughter of John Johnson. Their sons, Benjamin, Jonathan Arnold and Solomon, all married, resided in the same neighborhood. The first church organization in Bradford county was formed October 3, 1791, at the house of Capt. Jehial Franklin, and of the original fourteen members, four were Franklins—Jehial, Em, Jonathan Arnold and Abigail. Jehial sold his claim to his son, Solomon, who sold to Job Irish. In 1804 Mr. Franklin and his son removed to Canada.

Asahel (Sale) and **John Robert** (Roberts) were settlers, Connecticut title, in 1785–86. Asahel sold his improvement to Moses Coolbaugh and is said to have moved to the vicinity of Breakneck where he died. John was still in the neighborhood in 1799. Moses Robert, a broom and basket maker, and Gilbert Robert were also among those on the earliest Wysox lists.

William Nelson came as a settler, Connecticut title, 1785–86. He sold to Jesse Allen, who in 1790 conveyed to James Lewis and Aaron Dean, the latter selling his interest in 1791 to John Hinman.

Moses Coolbaugh came from Northampton county, Pa., in 1789, with his family, which he brought up the river in a

Durham boat. He at first occupied the Roswell Franklin house, then purchased the improvement of Asahel Robert, now the Jesse Coolbaugh farm, and moved thereto. He was a worthful pioneer, and served many years as a magistrate and also as a member of the Legislature. His wife was Hannah Shoemaker and their children, William, Samuel, Cornelius, Daniel, Alice (1st Mrs. Nathaniel Moger, 2nd Mrs. Burr Ridgway), Sarah (Mrs. Shepard Pierce) and Eleanor (Mrs. Wm. Allen). William Coolbaugh, who married Susanna Shoemaker, came to Wysox about the same time as his brother, Moses. He removed to Yates county, N. Y.

Ralph Martin, also from Northampton county, who had married Anna Shoemaker, a sister of Mrs. Moses Coolbaugh, accompanied his brother-in-law to Wysox. He settled the Conklin farm, south of Myersburg, which he cleared up. He was a captain of militia and man of considerable importance. His children were Eleanor (Mrs. Robert Ridgway), Peggy (Mrs. Josiah W. Grant), Elizabeth (Mrs. Hiram Mix), Susannah (Mrs. Cross), Daniel, John, and Benjamin.

Settlers in 1790, or shortly before, were Silas Bardwell, Nicholas Brink, Matthias Fencelor, Thomas Gibson, Elisha Hubbard, John Johnson, James Lewis, Adam Mann, Theophilus Moger, John Pepper, Garrett Shoemaker, Henry Tallady, Elijah Townsend and Henry Tuttle. . . . Brink married Elizabeth Moger and removed to other parts. . . . Gibson lived in the Myersburg neighborhood; he removed to Warren; Hubbard was an active member of the church; he died before 1799. . . . Shoemaker owned and occupied a strip of land, running to the river adjacent to Silas Bardwell. . . . Townsend sold to John Hinman in 1792 and removed.

Silas Bardwell, a soldier of the Revolution, settled on a strip of land adjoining that of John Hinman and extending to the river. He had married Lavina Abbott. In 1811 during an epidemic of small pox both he and his wife were stricken and died. They left eight children, six sons and two daughters.

Matthias Fencelor, a German, known as "the hermit," subsisted chiefly by hunting and trapping. He made no clearing, living alone in a little log house above Myersburg. Flax hatchels which he wrought, were packed upon his back and peddled throughout the settlement. His dress was as peculiar, as were his manners, and consisted of buckskin breeches, coming half way between his knees and ankles, buckskin jacket, coarse cap and moccasins. He was found dead in his cabin, winter of 1806, and was buried nearby, an apple tree since having grown over his grave. This strange man had passed 70 summers and of him many interesting tales are recounted.

John Johnson, who was related to the Franklins and Hinmans, settled near them. His wife was Anna Hinman and their children: Hannah (Mrs. Wm. Coolbaugh), Mary Ann (Mrs. Joseph Lent) and Polly Ann (Mrs. Nathaniel Hickok, Jr.) Both Mr. and Mrs. Johnson died in Wysox, the former in 1819.

James Lewis, whose father was killed by the Indians, during the Revolutionary War, and he, a lad, taken into captivity, came from Northumberland county. In 1792 in company with John Hinman he built a grist-mill on the Little Wysox, which was the second one in the county. Mr. Lewis built other mills on Towanda creek, where he afterwards lived and died.

Adam Mann owned the farm now occupied by John C. Piollet, where he died. His daughter, Nancy, sold to Nathaniel Moger.

Theophilus Moger was from Massachusetts. He purchased the farm above York's narrows, including the lands east of Wysox creek in the valley and up the creek as far as Ralph Martin's. Soon after coming he built a large one and one-half story frame house in which he lived until his death in 1811. His children were Nathaniel, William, Elizabeth (Mrs. Nicholas Brink), Polly (Mrs. Cyp Grant) and Sally (Mrs. Peter Johnson).

Henry Tallady settled above Myersburg on the west side of the creek. In 1790 his family consisted of three males and five females. John Tallady lived in the same neighborhood.

Henry Tuttle owned several lots in Claverack under Connecticut title, where the village of Wysox now stands. He married Mary, daughter of Sebastian Strope, whom he deserted, 1809, going to Michigan. Their children were Henry, Margaret, Hannah, Sally, Abigail and John. Ebenezer Tuttle, probably a brother of Henry, came to Wysox soon after the latter.

1791.—This year the comers were Christopher Cowell, John Hinman, Ebenezer Lee and Ebenezer Lee, Jr. . . . Cowell, who had married Rachel, sister of Moses Coolbaugh, removed to Macedonia, 1818. . . . Hinman emigrated from Woodbury, Conn., bringing with him his wife and two sons. He made the journey with a yoke of oxen which the little boys rode. His purchase was a large tract of land on the Little Wysox, where in company with James Lewis he built a grist-mill and added a saw-mill. He continued the improvement of his property until suddenly called by death in 1833. His wife was Hannah Mallory and their children: Lorena, Sally, Eunice, Martha, Jemima, James H., Walker M., John B., Charlotte, Harriet and Abner C. . . . The Lees removed to Warren township.

1792—**Job Irish** came from Columbia county, N. Y. He was a man of considerable talent and became somewhat noted as a pettifogger and Methodist exhorter. He removed to Towanda township and afterwards to Monroe.

1794.—Gideon Baldwin, Jeremiah Brooks, Francis Jones and Patrick Mullen. . . . Baldwin was from Luzerne county and had first settled in Wyalusing; he died in Wysox. . . . Brooks was a noted weaver and dresser of skins. . . . Jones was a distiller.

1795.—**Samuel Shores** came from Sussex county, N. Y., and settled on the Pattison farm. He was a noted hunter and the abundance of game back in the wilderness was the incentive

that induced him to take up land on the hills. The region where he was the first settler is still known as Shores Hill. His wife was Polly Stephens and their children: William, Joshua, Betsy, Sarah, Caleb, Nathaniel, Anthony King and Polly.

1796—**Zachariah Price** moved to Wysox from the Merryall settlement. He owned and occupied the Owens place where he had a distillery. In 1819 he exchanged properties with Stephen Wilson and removed to Susquehanna county.

1797.—**John Bull,** a blacksmith, was from Orange county, N. Y. In 1802 he established himself permanently at Pond Hill, where the original farm is still occupied by his descendants. His wife was Mary Lent and their children: Ebenezer, Elizabeth, Eleanor, Catharine, Hannah, Charity Elmina, William Elliot, Balina and Mary Jane.

1798.—James Drake, Stephen Strickland, Dr. Adonijah Warner and Jeremiah White. . . . Drake, a Revolutionary soldier, was from Orange county, N. Y. . . . Strickland emigrated from the "Land of Steady Habits." He died suddenly, 1800, while returning from a visit East. His descendants have since occupied the farm. . . . Dr. Warner, a native of Massachusetts, was Wysox's first resident physician. His field was a broad one, extending for miles through a great wilderness on both sides of the river south to the county line. . . . White married Jane Strope and removed to Owego.

1800.—**John Lent** and **Amos Mix**. . . . Lent, a Revolutionary soldier, was from Orange county, N. Y. He settled on the west side of the lake at Pond Hill, the farm still being owned and occupied by his descendants. His wife was Barbara Croft and their children: Mary, Tobias, Hannah, Catherine, Elizabeth, Matthias, Sallie and Albert. . . . Mix, who was a native of Connecticut, served in Washington's army and was with it when it crossed the Delaware on Christmas night, 1776. His wife was Amelia Pennoyer and their children: Anna, Sarah, Silas St. John, Julia Ann, George A., Hiram, William P., Amelia, Zebediah, Ichabod A., and Olive.

1801.—Jacob Myer removed from Massachusetts to Bradford county in 1798 and in 1801 established himself at Myersburg where he and his son, William, built a grist-mill and saw-mill. They did an extensive business for the times and a considerable village developed as a result of their enterprise. He was twice married and had children: William, Sarah, Elizabeth, Sophronia, Jacob, Isaac, Alvin T., Stephen, James and Mary.

1803.—Elihu Bishop, Abraham and Jacob Dutcher, John Elliot and Burr Ridgway. . . . Bishop was from Connecticut, and for some years had charge of the Hinman grist-mill. His wife was Mary Sweetlan and their children: Harriet, Joseph M., Mary and Alonzo A. . . . The Dutchers lived above Myersburg. . . . Elliot, a shoemaker, was from Connecticut; he removed to Sheshequin, 1814. . . . Ridgway, a Quaker, came from Philadelphia as manager of Judge Hollenback's store and house of entertainment. He married Alice (Coolbaugh) Moger and afterwards moved to the county-seat and Towanda creek. His brothers, Robert and David, followed him to Wysox. The former purchased what is known as the Bishop place. On the stream flowing through it he built a saw-mill and also put up a tannery, afterwards known as Bishop's tannery. David settled in Rome.

1804.—Jedediah Atwood, Wilbur Bennett and Thomas Bull. . . . Atwood was a Revolutionary soldier. He removed to Illinois where he died at the age of 104 years. . . . Bennett came from Wilkes-Barre and occupied a tract of land known as "Plum Vale," extending from Myersburg to Gillett's bridge. His wife was Margaret Wickizer and their children: Asa, Benjamin and Sarah. . . . Bull settled near his brother John at Pond Hill. He removed to Macedonia and finally to Luzerne county.

1805—George Scott came from Massachusetts to Wysox as a school teacher. He became a man of note and spent his last days in Towanda. He married Lydia, daughter of Henry Strope, and reared a remarkable family, children being

Rowena (Mrs. Burton Kingsbury), David L., George, Wilson, Luther, William, Walter, H. Lawrence, Lydia Ellen (Mrs. Henry J. Madill) and Clinton.

1806—**Cyrus H. Brookins and Shepard Pierce.** . . . Brookins was a blacksmith. . . . Pierce with his brother, Augustus, and sister, Dolly, came from Waverly, N. Y. The former married Sarah Coolbaugh and had children: Eveline B., Sophia L., Chester, Dolly N., Eliza, Amanda, William A., Sarah J., Shepard S., Mary A., Charlotte A., and Hannah M. Augustus kept a store for a time; he died in California. John Dyer who came to the town as a lad in 1799, in 1806, was listed as a voter.

1808.—William Keeler, Joseph M. Piollet, Elijah Tracy, John, Moses and Naphtali Woodburn, brothers. . . . Keeler opened a store at Myersburg, removing to Towanda, 1820. . . . Piollet was a native of France and a soldier under Napoleon. He came to Wysox as agent for the LeRay lands and engaged in the mercantile business with William Keeler. He married Elizabeth Whitney and had children: Victor Emile, Joseph E., Francis Theresa, Emily Victorine and Elizabeth Josephine. . . . Tracy, a native of Connecticut, who had married Anna, daughter of Rev, Thomas Smiley, settled near Gillett's bridge. . . . The Woodburns were from Cherry Valley, N. Y. Naphtali brought with him a small stock of goods which he sold to the settlers. He and his brother, Moses, built a saw-mill on Wysox creek and for several years manufactured lumber. His wife was Rebecca Lewis and their children: Amy, Moses, Whitman, Lewis, William D., Harriet B., Justus H., Daniel P., George W., Naphtali, Mary C., and Rebecca F. John settled in Rome and Moses in Sheshequin.

1810.—**Dr. Seth T. Barstow and Wm. F. Dininger.** The former, who was from Connecticut, purchased the Fencelor place, built a good house, which in commemoration of "the hermit," he named "Fencelor Castle." In addition to the practice of his profession, he opened a store and did an ex-

tensive business for the times. He became a large landowner and operated a saw-mill and distillery. His wife was Clarissa Woodruff and their children: Marguerite St. Leon (noted poetess and writer), Ellen C., Julius R., and Herbert H. Dininger was a Frenchman and somewhat noted as a teacher. He married Elizabeth (Strope) Vanhorn and finally settled in Ohio.

1811.—**Thomas B. and Richard Beebe** were tradesmen. They settled above Myersburg and manufactured saddles, harnesses, shoes, chairs and spinning wheels. John Dalton settled on the Little Wysox in what is known as Dalton Hollow.

1812.—Jacob Bell, Benjamin Dresser, John Holghan, Harry Morgan and Shepard Patrick. . . . Bell built and operated a clothing and fulling factory at Myersburg. . . . Dresser was a distiller, and Holghan a tailor. . . . Morgan, a merchant, became one of the most prominent men in the county. His wife was Harriet Bishop and their children: Edwin Wright, Amanda, Almeda, James Lyman, Sarah Ellen, Mary, Homan Beecher, William H., George H., Eugene D. F. and Bird. . . . Patrick located opposite the brick church. He died in Illinois.

1814.—Rev. M. Miner York, Amos York and Stephen Merithew, blacksmith.

1815.—William Hart, merchant; Stephen F. Moss, clothier; John Lamphere, carpenter.

1816.—Abraham Martin and Elisha Whitney.

The First Church Organization in Bradford county was the "Church of Christ at Wysox on the Susquehanna river in the state of Pennsylvania." It was organized October 3, 1791, at the house of Jehial Franklin. The original members were Isaac Foster, Jonas Smith, Wm. Coolbaugh, Daniel Guthrey, Huldah Hickok and Rufus Foster, all of whom "entered into a solemn covenant with God and with one another by signing their names to a solemn covenant, as in the presence and fear of God." Rev. Jabez Culver was

present and officiated. At the same meeting Jehial Franklin, Em Franklin, John Newell, Jonathan Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Nathan Smith and James Lewis were "received by vote into full communion with the church."

For a quarter of a century after its organization, the church had no fixed place for holding services. Meetings were held at the homes of the settlers, in school houses and barns. In 1815 a wooden church edifice was erected. This building stood on the west side of the road leading to Myersburg about thirty rods north of the brick church. It was a one-story building, being about twenty-four feet wide by forty long. Lengthwise through the center of the church there was an aisle with board seats on either side. The front and lower seats in front of an elevated pulpit were occupied by the children. In the days of the old church there were generally two long sermons every Sunday—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon. It was, indeed, preaching nearly all day, and a luncheon was carried along to be partaken of during the noon hour.

The First School in Wysox was taught at the house of Isaac Strope in 1789, and the first school house built near the residence of the late B. I. Ridgway. Eliphalet Mason taught here in the spring and winter of 1802–03. In speaking of his experiences, he says: "Money was very scarce and I had to take my pay for teaching in wheat. The children of William Means, Towanda, attended my school at Wysox, being required to cross the river on a boat and walk two miles."

An old-timer writing to the **Athens Gleaner,** 1870, says: "I graduated in the winter of 1804–05 in a school house in Wysox. The institution was presided over by an ancient Irishman, who daily carried a bottle of whisky in his pocket. One day he was sitting partially asleep, when some of the larger boys stole the bottle from his pocket, drank the whisky and returned the bottle to its place. The old chap did not discover his loss until he went outside to drink,

as was his custom. That afternoon most of us graduated, receiving our diplomas on our backs. The above is literally true, and such were many of our schools in those days. The settlers being poor, and having enough to do in providing for the physical wants of their families, had little time to devote to those of an intellectual order."

George Scott came to Wysox, 1805, was hired to teach a term of school the same season and continued teaching several terms. Elizabeth Whitney, afterwards Mrs. Joseph M. Piollet, taught a summer term, 1811. John Phillips, Jr., was a schoolmaster here in 1817. After the erection of the church edifice schools were kept there for some time, Hiram Paine taught two or more terms in this building. In the summer of 1824 Miss Harriet Myer taught a select school for young ladies in which were introduced some of the arts and higher branches.

The first highway through Wysox was the old Indian path, which was enlarged for the passage of Sullivan's army. The Sullivan road was improved and used by the early settlers until 1790, when, upon petition to the court of Luzerne county, it was made a public road, extending from Wysox creek to Tioga Point.

Ferries, which provided communication with the west side of the river from Wysox, were early established, being Means's at Towanda, Bowman's at the mouth of Towanda creek and Cole's at Macedonia. The first two were abandoned after the construction of the bridge at Towanda (1835) and the last after the erection of the river bridge (802 ft. long) at Wysox (1901).

"The Great Swamp," when the first settlers came, was all that depressed area directly north and west of the present Wysox village, extending to the foot-hills. It was an impassable and dangerous region, avoided by both man and beast.

"The Wysox Fishery" was one of the most celebrated on the river and was a source of considerable profit to its pro-

moters for many years. According to the deed, 1815, from William and Joel Tuttle to M. Miner York, Moses Warford, Jacob and William Myer, Ralph Martin, Wm. Coolbaugh, Elisha Cole and George Scott the land embraced in the fishery on the Wysox side was contiguous to what was called the "Narrows fishing."

A daring and hazardous feat was performed in the summer of 1804 by Hiram Mix, then seventeen years old. He made a wager with other boys that he could scale the almost perpendicular face of Red Rocks from base to summit, tried and succeeded. No one had ventured this thrilling feat before and there is no record of its ever having been repeated.

The wonder of Wysox ninety years ago was the mammoth ox raised by Dr. Seth T. Barstow of Fencelor Castle. The huge animal was seventy-three inches high, twelve and one-half feet long and weighed 3600 pounds. There was a great desire to see this remarkable beast and it was exhibited in Philadelphia and other cities.

New Baltimore.—In anticipation that the county-seat of the new county would be at Wysox, in 1811, a town plot was surveyed, streets marked and named and the place called "New Baltimore." The people of Wysox were very much disappointed when in 1812 the trustees selected Towanda as the site for the court house. The village of Wysox occupies the site of New Baltimore, whence it had its beginning. The Wysox post-office was established in 1804 with Burr Ridgway, postmaster.

Patriotism.—Wysox was represented in the different conflicts as follows: **Revolutionary War**—Jesse Allen, Stephen O. Allen, Jedediah Atwood, Silas Bardwell, Wilbur Bennet, **Moses Coolbaugh, Isaac Custer, James Drake,** Willard Green, Nathaniel Hickok, John Lent, Ralph Martin, Amos Mix, Asahel Robert, Garret Shoemaker, Stephen Strickland, Sr., Daniel Vargason, Elisha Whitney, Samuel Woodruff; **War of 1812**—Solomon Bardwell, Wm. Buffington, Daniel Drake, **Ebenezer Drake, Reuben Eddy,** John Lamphere, Joseph Lent,

Wm. Rippeth, Amasa Streator, Solomon Tallady and Amos York; **Mexican War.**—Alvin M. Allen, Benjamin Martin, Lieut. Edwin W. Morgan (also in Seminole war) and Victor E. Piollet; **Civil War**—Furnished one hundred and eleven men, of whom eleven were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and eleven of disease; **World War.**—Contributed forty-four soldiers, of whom two were killed in battle and three died of disease.

Distinguished Sons.—Alexander Madill, physician, and his four sons: Henry Jr., lawyer, soldier and legislator; Thomas F., physician and surgeon; William A., physician and soldier; George A., lawyer, judge and financier. Edwin Wright Morgan, soldier, teacher and master of sixteen languages. William Baxter Owen, eminent scholar, teacher and author of text-books. John Dunbar Hewitt, educator and clergyman. Also Marguerite St. Leon (Barstow) Loud, poetess, writer and author.

Public Officials.—State Senator and Surveyor of Customs, Philadelphia, E. Reed Myer; Representatives, Moses Coolbaugh, William Myer, Victor E. Piollet, E. Reed Myer (Speaker, 1877), Louis Piallet; associate Judge, George Scott, Harry Morgan; Prothonotary, Burr Ridgway, George Scott; Register and Recorder, Burr Ridgway, Lyman E. DeWolf; County Commissioners, William Myer, Harry Morgan, Maurice J. Coolbaugh; County Auditors, Moses Coolbaugh, Wm. F. Dininger, Harry Morgan, Joseph M. Piollet, Albert Lent, Jr., Charles H. Allis; County surveyor, Hiram E. Bull; Coroner, J. Valentine Geiger.

Wysox, situated in the southern part of the township, on the line of the North Branch Canal, opened in 1854, and the Lehigh Valley railroad, completed in 1869, is the largest village and business center. It has been an important shipping point, many years. Here the Wysox academy, long a school of merit, was instituted in 1840.

Myersburg, in the central part of the township, two miles from Wysox, once a leading business center, has passed into

a mere hamlet. Here at an early day were a grist- and saw-mill, carding and fulling factory, shops, store and distillery; and at this place the second Masonic lodge, "Union," in the county, was instituted in 1807.

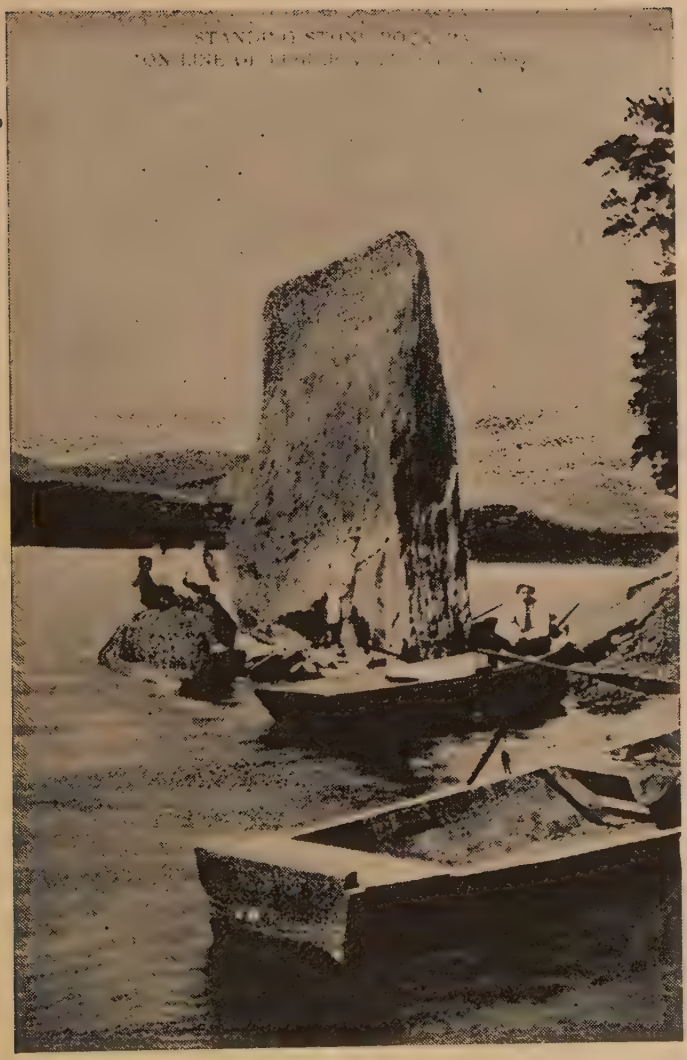
East Towanda, a pleasant village opposite Towanda, is the upgrowth from persons locating there, who wished to enjoy the quiet of a country residence and at the same time avail themselves of the advantage of the county-seat.

Lake Wesauking as now applied includes both the beautiful sheet of water, long known as Allen's lake, and the locality called Pond Hill. During the past twenty-five years the place has grown in popularity as a summer resort. A number of neat cottages have been constructed and a drive-way built around the lake. Boating, bathing and fishing are favorite indulgences.

CHAPTER XXI

Standing Stone

Standing Stone was so called from a very remarkable stone which stands in the river near the right bank. The locality was long known to the Indians as **Achsin-nink,** signifying "where there is a large stone." The original township, twenty-five miles square, was granted, 1774, to David Smith by the Susquehanna Company. It lay on both sides of the river and included the lowlands of Rummerfield, Standing Stone, Frenchtown and Macedonia. A considerable part of this territory had been surveyed on Pennsylvania warrants in 1763. **Geographical.**—Standing Stone, comprising 1-68 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Herrick and Wysox, east by Herrick, southeast by Wyalusing, west by Wysox and Asylum, being separated from the latter by the Susquehanna river. The surface is generally low and level along the river, back of which, it rises gradually to high table-lands. Between the Wysox hills in the north and Frenchtown mountains in the south, the land slopes to the south and is drained by Rummerfield creek in the east and Fitch, or Vought, creek in the west. Tamarack pond is near the center of the township. A primeval forest of pine, black-walnut, hickory, and oak covered the low-lands, and hemlock, pine, beech, birch, maple and other timber, the hills. Among the hills and glens were the haunts of bears, wolves and panthers, and on the ridges, deer in abundance. Brook-trout were plentiful in the creeks, and shad and other fish countless in the river. The township has an area of seventeen square miles and was formed from Herrick, Wyalusing and Wysox in 1841; population 496 in 1920.



STANDING STONE ROCK

History: Indian Domain.—Standing Stone was long the abode of the red man and at a remote period he appears to have had a considerable village on the flats adjacent to the river. The Great Warrior-path down the Susquehanna traversed the township. Over this path Colonel Hartley marched in retiring from his daring raid into the Indian country, 1778. General Sullivan's land forces followed and enlarged the old trail from Wyoming in his expedition against the Indians, 1779. On the flats opposite Standing Stone rock, General Sullivan and the main part of his army encamped on the night of August 8–9. The first white people to have ever beheld the picturesqueness of Standing Stone were the German Palatinates from the Schoharie Valley, who passed down the Susquehanna, driving their horses and cattle along the river bank, in 1723.

The pioneers: Lemuel Fitch, a native of Colchester, Connecticut, in the spring of 1774 with James Wells laid out Standing Stone, and in the same year moved upon the lot he had selected for himself. Here he remained until December, 1777, when he was captured by the Tories and Indians, who plundered his house and carried off everything of value. Mr. Fitch died in captivity. He had married Rebecca Constock. They had no children. Mrs. Fitch afterwards married a Mr. Gromet.

Anthony Rummerfield, a blacksmith by occupation, came from the Mohawk region in or before 1774 and located at the mouth of Rummerfield creek. He made considerable improvement, but left during the Revolutionary troubles. After the war he removed to Catherinestown, N. Y. In 1794 he sold to Matthias Hollenback, "a piece of land near Standing Stone, including the falls of a creek, which flows into the Susquehanna, with improvement and mill-work erected by him."

Henry Birney, a native of Ireland, was an early settler at Plymouth. In 1775 he removed to Standing Stone. Upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, he moved his

family back to Plymouth and himself entered the Continental army. In 1791 he returned with his family and remained until 1812 when he sold his farm to Jonathan Stevens and removed to Scioto, Ohio, where he died at an advanced age. He had married Rachel Shears, who died 1804, aged 57 years. Their children were John, Sarah (Mrs. Peter Loop), Rebecca (Mrs Peter Matthews), Eleanor (Mrs. Myer), Hannah (Mrs. Judge Miller) and Mary (Mrs. John Gordon).

Richard Fitzgerald and **William Huyck** were the first to make Standing Stone their permanent home. The former had been a resident of Schodac, N. Y. While living there he was drafted for the old French war, and for a year was on garrison duty at Ft. Oswego. William Huyck was of German parentage. His mother died when he was an infant, and her sister, Mrs. Robert Fitzgerald, reared and educated him in both English and German. Mr. Huyck came to Standing Stone with his uncle, and of their advent into the county and what followed, he says:

"In the year 1776 our family immigrated from the county of Albany, N. Y., and went on as far as Springfield, at the head of Otsego lake. There we waited until the lake was clear of ice. My uncle Fitzgerald bought a large batteau, and we moved on down the river with considerably difficulty, proceeding to Standing Stone." Here they were successfully engaged in farming until the early part of December, 1777, when a party of "about 20 refugees came to my uncle's house, having the Indian, Hopkins, and his lieutenant, Parshall Terry, with them, plundered the house of an abundance; putting it into a boat of our own, proceeded up the river with their booty, driving off four cows, young cattle, 18 sheep and three good horses. Two other families above us had shared the same fate, and Mr. Fitch, a neighbor, was not only plundered, but himself captured and never returned." To this, Elisha Harding adds that the party took Mr. Fitzgerald as far as Wysox, where they bound him to a flax-brake and declared they would break every bone in his body unless he would hurrah for King George. The honest old Dutchman replied: "I am an old man and can not live long at any rate. I had rather die now, a friend to my country, than live longer and die a Tory." They released him.

Mr. Fitzgerald gathered what effects the enemy had left him, and with his family started in a canoe down the river. Their progress

was slow on account of the cold and the thickly floating ice. When they reached Black-Walnut they found the river frozen over and they could proceed no further. Taking one of the deserted houses, there they remained until spring, when in the month of March, with other Whigs living in the neighborhood, they retired to Wyoming. Two fat hogs, which the plunderers did not discover, and the corn they could not take away, afforded the family subsistence. They remained at Wyoming until the battle, in which Mr. Huyck served in the ranks and escaped, while old Mr. Fitzgerald remained in the fort. After the battle with other fugitives they made their way to Paxton where they remained until October, then returned to Wyoming.

Mr. Huyck continued in the military service and joined the army under General Sullivan. In this expedition Mr. Fitzgerald was one of the guides. After the establishment of peace the family returned to their old plantation at Standing Stone. Here Mr. Fitzgerald died in 1789 and his wife, Nellie, 1814, aged nearly 100 years. They had no children. Mr. Huyck inherited and occupied the homestead. He married Margaret Westbrook. Their children were Ellen (Mrs. David Vought), Blondens (Mrs. David Eiklor), Jane (Mrs. Benjamin Brown), Richard, Abraham, Isaac, John and Anna (Mrs. Nathaniel Moger). Mr. Huyck died, 1849, aged 86 years.

Others Before the Revolution.—Next above Mr. Rummerfield was Simon Spalding (see founder of Sheshequin), who came up from Wyoming in 1775, remained a year, then leased to Conrad Sill, who built a house and barn and made other improvements. Above Mr. Fitch at various places below the York narrows were Charles Angers, John Pensil, Adam Simmons, old Van Alstine and three sons, all of whom had located just before the war and proved to be Tories. They were driven away, going to Canada.

Daniel Holley came to Standing Stone about 1790, settling the Achatias Stevens place. Here he died between 1799 and 1804, his widow surviving him and occupying the place many years. Mrs. Holley was originally Sarah Westbrook. She was at Wyoming at the time of the battle, and on Jacob's plains during the great ice flood, 1784. The children of Daniel and Sarah Holley were Daniel, Richard, James, John, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Dyer), Benjamin and Diana.

Mrs. Ellen (Race) Vaughan, widow of Richard Vaughan,

settled near the mouth of Rummerfield creek in 1792, where she and her eldest son, John, died. Her other children were William, Phoebe (Mrs. William Eddy), Robert, Rhoda (Mrs. Daniel Martin), Anna (Mrs. Daniel Coolbaugh), Polly (Mrs. Walter Seaman), Justus, Richard, and Elias, who settled on Vaughan hill.

Barnabas Clark, said to have been a native of Ireland, came to Standing Stone soon after 1790, settling in the Fitzgerald neighborhood. Here he died previous to 1804. His wife was Polly Manley and their children: Mehitable (Mrs. John Birney), Henry and Eliphalet.

Peter Miller, a Revolutionary soldier, came to Standing Stone as a settler in 1796. He died in 1823. His wife was a Miss Abbott. They had no children.

John Gordon settled in Standing Stone about 1803. He was a son of James Gordon, who was one of the earliest settlers in Frenchtown and established a ferry there before the arrival of the French. John married Mary, daughter of Henry Birney and lived near his father-in-law. He spent his days in clearing and improving his land and conducting a distillery. His children were Ellen (Mrs. Harris Murray), Weltha (Mrs. Chas. Rockwell), Rebecca (Mrs. Albert Newell), George, Jane (Mrs. George Hollenback), Rachel (Mrs. Harry A. Hollenback), Sally (Mrs. John Taylor), Hart, John, Samuel, James, Hiram and Polly.

The Hermit.—The first settlers found ensconced in a little glen up Rummerfield creek, a strange man, who spoke a foreign tongue and whose history could not be learned. He lived alone in a little cabin and subsisted by hunting and fishing. "He wore a marten-skin cap, fox-skin vest and outer clothes smoke-leather dressed." How long he had lived there, what his name, or whence he came always remained a mystery. When a tottering old man, a bounty was provided by the settlers, and at his request, when the end came, he was buried in the glen where he had dwelt and enjoyed nature.

Ezekiel Vergason, said to have been from Connecticut, seems to have been the first hill settler. He located on the Roof place. His wife was Sarah Jones. They had twelve children, all sons. Both he and his wife and sons, Andrew and Jabez, died upon the Roof farm and were buried there.

Henry Vankuren came from Orange county, N. Y., 1808, settling the Fisher place. Here his wife died, 1814, and he subsequently removed from the neighborhood. He had sons, James and John.

Jacob Primer, a colored man, was an early comer. He was an old-time fiddler and a favorite with the young people in furnishing music at their dancing parties.

Benjamin Brown, son of Thomas Brown of Wyalusing, married Jane, daughter of Wm. Huyck, and became a resident of Standing Stone about 1810. Here he died, 1834, aged fifty years. His children were Guy, Preceptor, Lord, Belinda (Mrs. John Terwilliger), Ellen (Mrs. Harry Clark), Collins, Allen, Charles E., Sarah (Mrs. Austin Frost) and John H.

David Eiklor, son of Frederick Eiklor, a Rome pioneer, was also an early resident of the town. He married Blondens Huyck, finally removing to Huron, Ohio.

Jonathan Stevens, a native of Connecticut and patriot of the Revolution, in 1805, located at Wyalusing where he engaged in keeping a store and house of public entertainment until 1812, when he removed to Standing Stone. He was a man of superior abilities and performed many important public duties, being many years a deputy surveyor, Justice-of-the-peace, Representative and twenty-three years an Associate Judge. He married Eleanor Adams and reared a notable family. Their children were Albegence, Asa, Seth, Simon, Lucy (Mrs. Chas. F. Homet), Jonathan, Sarah (Mrs. Richard Huyck) and Eleanor. Judge Stevens died, 1850, aged eighty-six years.

Joel Tuttle, an early comer to Ulster, in 1812, located permanently at Standing Stone at the lower end of the nar-

rows. His wife was Rebecca Pierce and their children: Alfred, Harvey, Alby, Minerva (Mrs. Anson Goff), Harriet (Mrs. John Bennett), Jane (Mrs. Heman Clark), Rebecca (Mrs. Geo. Hopkins), Rachel (Mrs. Chester Kingsley) and Celestia (Mrs. Wesley Vannest).

Other Prominent Families: 1813.—Samuel D. Goff, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut; Cherick Westbrook, patriot of the Revolution. 1816, Cornelius Ennis, Revolutionary soldier from Sussex county, N. J.; George Vanness from Sussex county, N. J., being followed by his brothers, John, Daniel and Isaac Whitfield; Henry Hibbard. 1825, John Terwilliger from Orange county, N. Y. 1826, Henry, Isaac and Samuel Huff, brothers, from Sussex county, N. J. 1827, Henry W. Tracy, merchant. 1828, Jacob Mingle, a Jersey Dutchman. 1829, Ezekiel Griffis from Susquehanna county. 1883, Peter C. Ward, merchant. 1835, Isaac Fulford, a blacksmith from Sussex county N. J.; John Taylor from Wyalusing. After 1840, the Crawns, Roofs and Woods.

First Events.—The first child born in Standing Stone, of which there is any record, was Ellen, daughter of William Huyck, February 3, 1788. The first death that of Robert Fitzgerald, early part of 1789. Evidently the first to bring his bride into the wilderness was William Huyck, who married Margaret Westbrook, after his return from the war. The first to become identified with religious work was Mrs. Nellie Fitzgerald, who was "received into full communion with the Church of Christ at Wysox, July 4, 1795." For a century and a quarter the only means of communication and transportation with the east side of the river was by boats and ferries.

The Standing Stone, which had been a landmark for ages before the advent of white man, stands on the west bank of the Susquehanna river, opposite the Standing Stone flats. From actual measurement, the stone is twenty-one feet wide at the water-line and tapers from four feet to three feet in thickness. Its greatest height above the water-line is twenty-five

feet, sloping on the opposite side to seventeen and one-third feet. The distance across the top is fourteen feet. Estimating that the stone stands ten feet below the water-line its weight would be 168 tons. This rock mass, in perpendicular position, has attracted wide attention as one of the puzzling things in physical science.

Patriotism.—Soldiers in the different wars: **Revolution.**—Henry Birney, Cornelius Ennis, Lemuel Fitch, Robert Fitzgerald, Samuel D. Goff, William Huyck, Peter Miller, Jonathan Stevens, Cherick Westbrook, John Wood. **War of 1812**—John Birney, Eliphalet Clark, Albegence Stevens, William Vaughan. **Civil War.**—Furnished 78 soldiers, of whom six were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and three of disease. **Spanish-American War.**—Sent four soldiers. **World War.**—Contributed eighteen soldiers.

Favorite Sons: Congress, Henry W. Tracy; Representatives, Jonathan Stevens, Henry W. Tracy; Associated Judge, Jonathan Stevens; Sheriff, William Griffis; County Treasurer, William Griffis; County Commissioner, Myron Kingsley; Jury Commissioners, John R. Fulford, Galen L. Vanness; County Auditors, F. S. Whitman, Martin P. Brennan.

Villages.—Standing Stone and Rummerfield are small villages in the southern part of the township along the Susquehanna with stations on the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad. They have long been the centers of trade, and important shipping points since the days of the North Branch Canal, which traversed the township. Flourishing enterprises that once existed at both places had their day and are no more. An iron bridge, 894 feet long, erected by the county in 1908, spans the river at Standing Stone. The Standing Stone post-office was established, 1826, with Jonathan Stevens, postmaster, and a post-office at Rummerfield, 1833, Eli Gibbs, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXII

Asylum Township

Asylum is a Latin word meaning a sanctuary, or place of refuge. During the French Revolution among those who fled to other lands for safety and protection were a number of Frenchmen who in 1793 founded a settlement in Bradford county to which they gave the name "Azilum." When the township was formed it was named Asylum in memory of these French refugees and their settlement.

Geographical.—Asylum, "the picturesque township of graceful bends," contains 1-43 of the area of Bradford county. The Susquehanna river forms its boundary on the north and east (separating it from Wysox, Standing Stone and Wyalusing), Albany and Terry on the south and Towanda and Monroe on the west. Its surface is hilly and undulating except the Macedonia and Frenchtown projections which are beautiful plains. The highest points are the Rob Wood mountain, 2000 feet, on the south and Tip-Top knob, 1400 feet, on the north. Between these elevations the slope is to the north and southeast towards the river, the area being drained by Bennett's creek and Durell creek flowing from the southwest and Ellis and other creeks from the west. Spring lake, a small body of water, is on the line between Asylum and Terry. A primeval forest of gigantic white and yellow pine, hemlock, white oak, ash, beech, birch, maple, basswood, buttonwood and black-walnut covered Asylum. The mountain sections were the habitat of deer, panthers, wolves and bears. Shad in myriads and other fish swarmed the river. The township has an area of twenty-seven square miles and was formed

from Wyalusing in 1814; Albany and Wilmot were taken from Asylum, and in 1842 Durell township formed from Asylum, Monroe and Wysox; in 1859, Terry township came into existence, taking the place of Asylum, when the name of Durell township was changed to Asylum. Population in 1920 was 639.

History Before and During the Revolution.—Asylum, indeed, has been a place of refuge from earliest times. A quarter of a century before the French came, **Peter Shoefelt** (Shufeldt), a Palatine German, who had settled in the Mohawk Valley, in common with hundreds of his people, was driven out on account of the treatment of the New York authorities and danger from the Indians. In the month of May, 1770, Shoefelt and Rudolph Fox brought their families down the Susquehanna. The former stopped at Towanda and Shoefelt at what was afterwards known as Frenchtown, where he remained until after the breaking out of hostilities between this and the mother country, when in 1776 he sold to James Forsyth, removing to the West Branch where he was killed by the Indians in June, 1778.

Samuel Cole arrived about 1775, Amaziah and Samuel Ketchum in 1776 and Henry Anguish, Jacob Bruner, Philip Fox, Michael Showers, Stephen Sarah and Jacob Sipes in or before 1777. Bruner and Sarah were loyalists. All of these families left during the Revolutionary War. Until after the conflict, there was nothing to break the solitude of the Asylum wilderness save the march of Gifford's company of Sullivan's army, which came up on the west side of the river and passed through the town in 1779.

The Pioneers: Amaziah Ketchum and **Samuel Ketchum.** who were from Orange county, N. Y., settled on the flats above the Storrs place. They cleared several acres and built a log house. During the struggle for Independence they returned to Orange county, joined the association of the Sons of Liberty and were in active service through the war. After

the declaration of peace, they came back to Asylum and in 1791 sold their possession to Amos Bennett and removed to another clime.

Samuel Cole and sons were the real founders of the Macedonia settlement. Mr. Cole came from Gageborough, Mass. His claim originally embraced the plains from the river to the mountains. Upon this he remained until the beginning of hostilities, when he retired with his family to Wyoming. He enlisted in Capt. Simon Spalding's company and served some time. His son, Samuel, and son-in-law, Mr. Culbertson, were both slain in the Wyoming battle. After the terrible disaster the family returned East and remained until after the war, then came back and occupied their former possessions. Mr. Cole's claim, however, did not hold under Connecticut title and in 1813, of the land occupied by him, 615 acres were purchased from the state by his son, Elisha. After a few years Mr. Cole removed to the Genesee country where he died. His sons, Solomon and Elisha, remained, Abisha and John removing from the town and out of the state.

Charles Townley was one of the earliest settlers at Frenchtown. He sold his land and improvements to the French and removed to Tompkins county, N. Y. Richard Townley, Robert Cooley, Benjamin Stone, Robert Alexander and Robert Alexander, Jr., are also said to have been settlers at Frenchtown, previous to 1793. At least, they held titles here which were conveyed to the French.

Reuben Wells and a Mr. Shaw were among the early comers to Asylum after the Revolutionary War. It is related that "they located on the Gilbert place, planted a piece of corn, remaining until it was hoed, and then went back to Connecticut for their families. Their bill of fare was a meagre one, fish, being the only article, and that served without salt. They varied this, however, on Sundays by swimming the river and partaking at Mr. Fitzgerald's of what buttermilk and mush they could stow away." Mr. Wells soon joined his brothers

in Wyalusing and subsequently moved to Susquehanna county.

Stephen Durell located at the mouth of Durell Creek about 1789 and built a house and saw-mill there. How long he remained, or whether he died there is unknown.

Amos Bennett was living in Wyoming at the time of the Indian attack in 1778. In 1785 he removed with his family from Orange county, N. Y., to Wyalusing where he lived until 1791, then purchased the Ketchum possession and settled permanently in Asylum. He built a little tub-mill at the falls, below the road, on Bennett's creek. Mr. Bennett died in 1813, aged seventy-eight years. His wife was Anna ——, and their children, Amos, Thomas, John, David, Gideon, Nathan, Benjamin, Susannah (Mrs. Joshua Bailey), Hetty (Mrs. Justus Seeley), Prudence (Mrs. Jacob Strickland), Martha (Mrs. Richard Benjamin) and Hannah (Mrs. Benj. Acla).

Richard Benjamin, who had served in the Revolutionary War, accompanied his father-in-law, Amos Bennett, to Wyalusing and resided there until the fall of 1793, when he and Benjamin Acla, his brother-in-law, went to Bennett creek, built log houses and the following spring moved in with their families. He lived on what is known as the Haight place, where he died in 1815. By his wife, Martha Bennett, he had children: Jonathan, John, David, Sally (Mrs. Ebenezer Drake), Polly (Mrs. Samuel Chilson), Hetty (Mrs. Robert Chilson), Patty (Mrs. Amos Vargason), Joshua, Peter, Jesse and Betsy.

Benjamin Acla came with his father-in-law, Amos Bennett, from Orange county, N. Y., to Wyalusing and followed him to Asylum. He died in 1835, aged 82 years. He and his wife, Hannah, were the parents of eleven children: Betsy, Amos, John, Anna, Leah, Phebe, William, Jonathan, Polly, Benjamin and David.

Anthony Vanderpool, who led a nomadic and romantic life, was a member of the New York Vanderpools, who came from Holland and settled in the Mohawk Valley, west of Albany.

He served a year in the Revolutionary War and subsequently married Elizabeth Johnson, a woman of Oneida blood. This move was so distasteful to the haughty and somewhat aristocratic Dutch family that Anthony was disowned. He became a wanderer and finally, about 1790, drifted into Bradford county. He located on Durell creek, thence moved to the French settlement where he was given employment. After this he lived in different places in Asylum and Monroe, and died in 1839, aged ninety-one years. Mr. Vanderpool is described as a man well built, about six feet tall with all the characteristics of a Dutchman and some of the Indian, resulting from association. He was known as "King Pool" and was a man of no particular faults. His children were William, Anthony, Richard, Mary (1st Mrs. Reuben Vargason, 2nd Mrs. Wilson), Peter, Samuel, Lovina (Mrs. Johnson), Abraham, Henry and Eleanor (1st Mrs. Cornelius Johnson, 2nd Mrs. John Johnson).

Isaac Wheeler, a brother-in-law of Anthony Vanderpool, came with him from Kinderhook to Asylum. He had served five years as a drummer in the Revolutionary War and again as a drummer in the War of 1812. He was a mechanic and had a little shop in which he manufactured spinning wheels, chairs and other furniture. His wife was Eleanor Johnson and their children: Mary (Mrs. Abraham Vanderpool), Kate, Peggy, Margaret, Samuel, Betsy and Richard. In 1822 he moved to Indiana with his family.

Others of the Clan: Richard Wheeler, a brother of Isaac, came to Asylum a few years after him and died in the town. Nicholas Johnson, a brother of Mrs. Isaac Wheeler, came from Kinderhook before 1800, remained many years then removed to Ohio. Richard Johnson, a brother of Nicholas, followed him into the county; he died at Frenchtown. Ambrose Vincent, who had married a sister of Mrs. Isaac Wheeler, joined his relatives in Asylum. In 1823 he was crushed to death by the caving of a well; he had a son William. Henry Cornelius, a soldier of the Revolution, who had married a sister

of Nicholas Johnson, came about 1800. He died on his little farm on the mountain beyond Bowmans. He had a daughter, Mary, who married William Vincent.

Samuel Gilbert, a native of Connecticut, who had served two enlistments in the Revolutionary War, removed from Colchester to the Wyoming Valley, thence about 1792 came to Asylum, locating permanently at Frenchtown. His wife was Mary Dodge and their children: Lydia (Mrs. John Miller), Irene (Mrs. Jabez Chamberlain), Hannah, Eunice (Mrs. Hamilton), Anne, Fanny (Mrs. Chas. Brown), Nancy (Mrs. Peck), Daniel, Samuel and Oliver.

John Miller, son-in-law of Mr. Gilbert, came soon after and settled near him. He and his wife, Lydia, had children: Nancy (Mrs. John Horton, Jr.), Gilbert, Diodate, Lydia (Mrs. Benj. Ingham), Daniel, Orris (Mrs. Geo. Bowman), Samuel and Hiram. By a second marriage with Mrs. Johanna Keeler, there were two children, Alice and Eliza.

Dr. Jabez Chamberlain, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., came from the Wyoming Valley to Frenchtown, soon after 1792, practiced there for a time, then went to New York state but returned after a few years and spent the remainder of his days in Asylum, dying in 1848 in his 82nd year. He married first Jane Wilson and had a son, William; married second Irene, daughter of Samuel Gilbert, their children being Matilda (Mrs. John Laporte), Adah C. (Mrs. Joseph M. Bishop), Gilbert, Jane (Mrs. Benj. Moody), Maria (Mrs. Frank Brown), Oliver D., John F. and Joseph M.

The French Refugees, who had formed a colony, commenced settling in the township in 1793. "Azilum," their home in the wilderness, became a place of importance, full of historic interest, and existed until 1801. The town was laid out with care and consisted of about fifty log houses, the surrounding country being divided into farms. Along the river bank houses were built for the slaves, which had been brought from San Domingo. The place afforded two stores, two inns, two shops, a horse-power grist-mill, a physician and nursery;

also a chapel in which religious services of the Roman Catholic faith, the first in the county, were held. Of the colonists, some were of noble birth, several had been connected with the king's household, a few belonged to the clergy, some were soldiers, while a very few, if any, were of the laboring class. In addition to the main town, another settlement was started at West Terry, improvements begun in South Albany and a road, to connect with the Loyal Sock, opened from the river to present Laddsburg. In 1800 "Azilum" was the most populous village in the county.

Duke Liancourt, a celebrated French traveler, and Talleyrand, the famous French diplomatist, visited Asylum in 1795. Louis Philippe, afterwards the "Citizen King" of France (1830–48), accompanied by his brothers the Duke of Montpensier and the Count Beaujolais, tarried a week there while on their way from Niagara to Philadelphia in 1797. Among the distinguished personages connected with the Asylum colony were Louis M. DeNoailles, Antoine Omer Talon, Aristide Aubert Du-petit Thouars, Charles Felix Bue Boulogne, Louis de Beaulieu, John Keating, Bartholomew Laporte, Anthony Bartholomew Lefevre and Charles Homet; Laporte and Homet were the only Frenchmen who made Asylum their permanent home.

Bartholomew Laporte was a man of affairs in the Asylum colony, being merchant, manager and land steward for Talon. Later he purchased a tract of 400 acres, kept hotel, engaged in merchandising and improved his farm. In 1797 he married Elizabeth, daughter of John Franklin of Asylum, and had one son, John, who became one of the most distinguished men in the county. Mr. Laporte died in 1836, aged seventy-eight years.

Charles Homet, who had been a steward in the household of Louis XVI, fled from France in 1792. On the same vessel with him came Marie Theresa Schillinger, who was related to Marie Antoinette and maid of honor in the royal household, and to whom he was married soon after their arrival in

America. He came to Asylum in 1794, purchased several lots and became a prosperous and successful farmer. The children of Charles and Marie Theresa Homet were Charles Frederick, Francis Xavier, Harriet Theresa (Mrs. Simon Stevens) and Joseph. Mrs. Homet died in 1823 and he afterwards married Cynthia Sickler and had a daughter, Lydia (Mrs. Eleazer T. Fox). Mr. Homet died in 1838, aged sixty-nine years.

John Franklin, one of the few "redemptioners" who found homes in Bradford county, came from England with his family in 1793, and in 1796 settled at Frenchtown. His wife was Susanna Brown and their children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Bartholomew Laporte), Rebecca (Mrs. Edmund Dodge), Sally (Mrs. Nathaniel Terry) and Mary (Mrs. Walter Seman). Mr. Franklin died in 1835, aged eighty-nine years.

Samuel Seeley, who had served six years for American Independence, and married a sister of Richard Benjamin, came to Asylum after his brother-in-law. He died at Durell in 1841, aged ninety-one years.

Sartile Holden, a native of Massachusetts and hero of Bunker Hill, Stillwater and other battles of the Revolution, removed with his family from Vermont to Macedonia in 1802. His wife was Hannah Cook and their children: Beulah Bancroft (Mrs. Chas. Warren), Julius Sawtell, Arthuesa (Mrs. Darius Davis), Hannibal Carthage, Lydia Prescott (Mrs. John W. Sweet) Octavius Augustus, and Gustavius Adolphus. Mr. Holden died in April, 1850, aged one hundred years.

Benjamin Coolbaugh, a brother of Moses Coolbaugh of Wysox, settled at Macedonia soon after 1800 and died there, 1815, in his 48th year. His wife was Jerusha Runyan and their children: William, Absalom, Moses, Johnson R., Lovina (Mrs. McAlpin), Sally Ann (Mrs. David Owen) and Rachel (Mrs. Richard Bennett).

William Coolbaugh, son of Moses, came from Wysox to Macedonia before 1808 and died there, 1856, in his 80th year. His wife was Hannah Johnson and their children: Moses,

Harry, John, Betsy (Mrs. Amos Hulbert), Sally (Mrs. Jonathan Stevens), Polly (Mrs. Lloyd Ackley) and Ellen (Mrs. Joseph Sill).

Jabez Sill, a native of Lyme, Connecticut, was fifteen years old at the time of the Wyoming battle and stood sentry at the fort. He afterwards joined Capt. John Franklin's company and served until the close of the war. He settled at Macedonia in 1816 and died there, 1838, aged seventy-five years. He married first a Miss Haight and had a son, William; married second Mary Osborn and had children: Sedley, Daniel, Jabez, Joseph and Lydia (Mrs. Wm. Cook).

The Chilsons, who were among the early settlers of Asylum, came from Florida, N. Y. Samuel and Albert were the heads of families. Asa Chilson came in 1809, and Samuel (2nd), Jehial and Joel, nephews of the elder Samuel, about 1811. Robert, George, Anson and William Chilson were also brotherers. William came in 1813, Robert in 1814 and Anson soon after.

Moses Warford, a native of Kingwood, N. J., settled at Macedonia about 1810. His wife was Catharine Powers and their children: John Jewell, James, Nelson, Cyrus and Anna (Mrs. Abiel B. Mills).

Christopher Cowell, who had married Rachel, sister of Moses Coolbaugh of Wysox, established himself at Macedonia in 1818. In 1825, at the age of sixty-six years, he lost his life by being drowned in the river. His children were Betsy (Mrs. Benj. Martin), Esther (Mrs. Wm. Horton), Conrad, Polly (Mrs. John Watts), William, John, Phillip and Susan (Mrs. James Kelly).

The Irish formed a considerable settlement in the southern part of the township. Michael Crimmins, Owen Sullivan and James Barrett, all from County Cork, came in 1841 and were followed by others.

Original Matters.—The first marriage of record was that of Dr. Jabez Chamberlain and Irene, daughter of Samuel Gilbert, June 9, 1795. The first religious services were held by

Rev. William Colbert, Methodist, who in December, 1792, preached at Frenchtown and at Samuel Cole's in Macedonia. The first school house, a log one, was built in the Macedonia district about 1798, and the first teacher therein was William McCarty, an Irishman. The first public road through Asylum was that section of the Tunkhannock-Breakneck road, laid out in 1797, on the west side of the river, from the Terrytown ferry to Cole's ferry.

Samuel Chilson was a settler in the western part of the township. One night Mrs. Chilson heard such a commotion and bellowing from the cattle as to convince her that a wild beast was among them and so informed Mr. Chilson. He, evidently, more timid than his wife, replied that the cattle were safe and the animal could not harm them. Mrs. Chilson thought differently and hearing another cry of distress, rushed out of the house and grabbing an axe, hastened to the scene of tumult. A wolf had one of the critters prostrate and was standing over it. The fearless woman swung her axe with force and skill, cleaving the wolf's head. The animal's scalp, the trophy of her valor, was presented and she received a $12 bounty from the county.

In 1815 the wealthiest person in Asylum was Bartholomew Laporte, whose property was valued at $2343; Charles Homet was next, valuation $1782; Mr. Laporte was farmer, merchant and had a saw-mill, another being owned by Samuel and Oliver Gilbert; Jabez Chamberlain was the physician; John Miller, shoemaker; Charles Squires, blacksmith.

Patriotism: Asylum has always imbued a high degree of patriotism. Soldier record: **Revolutionary War.**—Richard Benjamin, Samuel Cole, Sr., Samuel Cole, Jr., Samuel Gilbert, Sartile Holden, Amaziah Ketchum, Samuel Ketchum, Samuel Seeley, Jabez Sill, Anthony Vanderpool and Isaac Wheeler. Of the Frenchmen who came to Asylum, Charles Felix Bue Boulogne had served with Lafayette, Louis de Beaulieu in Pulaski's cavalry legion, and Louis M. de Noailles, distinguished for his bravery, was appointed by General Washington

at the battle of Yorktown to receive on the part of the French, the surrender of Cornwallis and negotiate the terms of capitulation. **War of 1812.**—Benjamin Bennett, David Benjamin, Samuel Cole, Oliver Gilbert, David Vought and Isaac Wheeler. **Civil War.**—Many of her sons earned a high place on the roll of honor, furnished one hundred and twenty-one men and boys, of whom fourteen lost their lives on battle-fields, one died in prison and seven of disease. **Spanish-American War.**—two soldiers. **World War.**—nine soldiers.

Distinguished and Honored Sons.—John Laporte earned the first place in political life, while Wm. R. Storrs, beginning as a poor boy, by industry and skilful management, amassed a fine fortune, and was the town's most popular and esteemed citizen. Favored by national, state and county offices: Congress, John Laporte; Surveyor-General of the State, John Laporte; Representatives, John Laporte (Speaker 1832), Bartholomew Laporte, Col. Enoch J. Ayres; Associate Judge, John Laporte; Sheriff, Ulysses M. Fell; County Treasurer, Frederick D. Kerrick; County Commissioners, Bartholomew Laporte, Simeon Decker, Capt. Geo. W. Kilmer; County Auditors, John Laporte, Joseph M. Bishop, E. Reuben. DeLong; Jury Commissioners, Wm. R. Storrs, Mahlon M. Hicks; County Surveyor, Oliver A. Gilbert. **Centenarians.**—Sartile Holden died in 1850, aged one hundred years, and Richard Vanderpool in 1904, aged one hundred and five years.

Once and Now.—Macedonia, Durell and Frenchtown were once active and important centers with saw-mills, grist-mills, stores and other enterprises. All is changed and only scattered hamlets remain. Ferries, the means of transportation across the river for three-quarters of a century, have been succeeded by iron bridges. The bridge across the river, connecting Macedonia and Wysox, 802 feet long, was constructed in 1901, and the Durell-Standing Stone bridge, 894 feet long, built in 1908.

CHAPTER XXIII

Sheshequin Township

Sheshequin is derived from the Indian term **Tsche-tsche-quan-nink,** signifying "the place of a rattle," the medicine-man's rattle. Tsche-tsche-quan-nink of the Indian embraced the plains and Indian towns in both of what is now Sheshequin and Ulster. For many years to distinguish the white settlement on the west side of the river from that on the east side, the former was given the name of **Old Sheshequin** and the latter **New Sheshequin.** Since the division of Ulster in 1820, the name Sheshequin has been confined to the township on the east side of the river. Sheshequin was originally embraced in the Connecticut townships of Ulster and Claverack.

Geographical.—Sheshequin, comprising 1-32 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Athens and Litchfield, east by Rome, southeast by Wysox, west by Ulster and North Towanda from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river. Its surface ranges from broad, beautiful flats along the river to highlands in the center and east and high hills in the north. The trend is southeast and southwest and is drained by the Little Wysox, Spalding, Deer Lick and Hornbrook creeks flowing south into the Susquehanna, and affluents of Bullard creek in the northeast. A primeval forest of huge pines and oak, intermingled with hemlock, oak, ash, chestnut, beech, birch, maple, and gigantic buttonwoods along the river, covered Sheshequin. The region back from the river was infested with bears, panthers and wolves; deer were plentiful. Shad, innumerable, swarmed the river and brook-trout sported in the smaller streams. The township has an area of 36 square miles and was formed from Ulster and Wysox in 1820; population 878 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Sheshequin was originally the home of the red man. When first known to white men there was an Indian village at Ulster, but none on the east side of the river. However, there were many evidences, proving conclusively that the Sheshequin flats had been the site of important **Andastes** towns and an ancient burying ground. The Great Indian War-path entered Sheshequin near Breakneck, thence followed the course of the river to opposite the Indian village on the Ulster side, where it crossed, then traversed the west bank of the river to Tioga Point. In 1723 a band of German Palatinates from the Schoharie Valley passed down the Susquehanna, the men driving their horses and cattle along the river bank. So far as known these were the first white people to behold the beautiful Sheshequin Valley and tread its soil.

During the Revolution.—In December, 1777, Lieutenant Colonel Dorrance with 111 men came up from Wyoming to capture Tories. A prominent Indian chief, whom the English called Hopkins, was then residing on what is known as the Culver farm. It was reported that he was harboring several officious Tories. The soldiers were directed not to molest the Indians, but hoping to capture some of the troublesome white people, entered Hopkins's house, made him prisoner and commenced their search for Tories. Hopkins, attempting to escape, was shot through the body by Rufus Baldwin, who was placed to guard him. This was **the first blood shed in the valley during the Revolutionary contest.**

Col. Thomas Hartley in his daring raid into the Indian country, 1778, passed through Sheshequin on his way to Wyoming. In his memorable campaign of 1779, General Sullivan and his army, August 9th and 10th, encamped on the Culver farm, moving on the 11th and crossing the river nearly opposite Milan, in his onward march against the Indians.

Settlement.—The first settlement in Sheshequin dates from May 30, 1783, when Gen. Simon Spalding and his little band

arrived from Wyoming. The party consisted of the following and their families: General Spalding, Joseph Kinney, Benjamin Cole, Hugh Fordsman, Sergt. Thomas Baldwin, Capt. Stephen Fuller and his sons, John and Reuben. Spalding, who had been in the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions, was so favorably impressed with Sheshequin that he resolved to make it his future abode. When the settlers came, as General Spalding himself said, "the Indian grass upon the flats was as high as his head as he sat upon his horse." At this time there were a few Indian families resident upon Queen Esther's flats, and one family on the Sheshequin side, but none of any note among them. They proved friendly and the next year mostly moved to the West. Spalding settled in the upper part of the valley on the farm now occupied by M. A. Cranmer.

Gen. Simon Spalding was a native of Plainfield, Conn. In 1761 he married Ruth Shepard and joined the pioneers at Wyoming. He took up Connecticut lands in Standing Stone, 1775, remained there a year then returned to Wyoming. In August, 1776, he enlisted in Captain Ransom's company and in 1778 was given command of the two Independent companies of Wyoming and took part in the Hartley and Sullivan campaigns. He was at Valley Forge with his company, participated in the battles of Germantown and Brandywine and also had command of "Mud Fort" on the Delaware during the siege and severe cannonading by the British. He was the hero of many engagements and remained in the service until January 1, 1783. After the war he was made a general in the militia. He took a prominent part in public affairs and in 1791 and '92 was elected to the state legislature. His death occurred January 24, 1814, at the age of seventy-two years. Mrs. Spalding died, 1806, in her 65th year. Their children were Sarah (Mrs. Joseph Kinney), John, Ruth S. (Mrs. Silas Hutchins), Rebecca (Mrs. Wm. Witter Spalding), Mary (Mrs. Moses Park), Anna (Mrs. Joseph Kingsbury), George and Chester Pierce.

Joseph Kinney was born by Scotch-Irish parentage at Plainfield, Conn. At the age of twenty-one he joined the American army. He was wounded and captured at the battle of Long Island, and for three months suffered the horrors of confinement in the old Jersey prison-ship. After his release he rejoined the army and participated in the battle of Saratoga. In 1778 he emigrated to Wyoming where he engaged in school teaching and married Sarah Spalding. He settled on a farm adjoining his father-in-law in Sheshequin. Mr. Kinney's house was the home of all the itinerants of the gospel in his day. He was chosen one of the first county commissioners. He was a man of decided brain power and the father of a noted family. His death occurred, 1841, in his 86th year and that of his wife, 1840, aged seventy-seven years. Their children were Simon, Ruth (Mrs. Warren Brown), George, Sarah (Mrs. Lockwood Smith), Lucy (Mrs. Thomas Marshall), Guy, Wealthy (Mrs. Guy Tozer), Mina (Mrs. Stephen Smith) and Phebe M.

Stephen Fuller, who had removed from Connecticut to Wyoming, was commissioned a captain in 1775 and took part in the battle of Wyoming. He occupied Connecticut lands near General Spalding in Sheshequin. His wife was Mary Abbott. Their daughter, Abigail, married, first, Capt. James Bidlack, who was slain at Wyoming, second, Col. John Franklin, who settled at Athens. Captain Fuller died, 1813, aged eighty-two years. The sons, John and Reuben, after residing in Sheshequin a score of years removed to other parts. Others of the Spalding colony: Sargeant Baldwin, the noted scout and Indian fighter, removed to Chemung settling on the old battlegrounds; Hugh Fordsman, who had married Judith Slocum, sister of the "lost Frances," left Sheshequin after twenty years as did Benjamin Cole.

Arnold Franklin came from Wyoming to Lower Sheshequin, 1784. He was a son of Jonathan Franklin, who with six brothers, all having large families, had settled in Wyoming. Seven of the Franklins, including Jonathan, were slain in the

Wyoming battle. Young Arnold was also in the engagement but escaped. He was afterwards twice captured by the Indians, the first time held three months and later three years before effecting his escape. After settling in Sheshequin he married Abigail, daughter of Isaac Foster of Sugar creek. Mr. Franklin removed to Palmyra, N. Y., but died in Smithfield, 1839, aged seventy-four years. **John Newell** also came to Lower Sheshequin from the East, 1784–85. In 1799 he and his sons, except Abel, who remained in Sheshequin, removed to the headwaters of Lycoming creek.

The Gores.—Among the families, noted for their heroism and enterprise, settling in the Wyoming Valley, the Gores were the most distinguished. Obadiah Gore and his sons were among the first settlers at Wyoming. He had married Hannah, daughter of Josiah Park. The father, six sons and two sons-in-law took part in the Revolutionary War. Three of the sons, Asa, George and Silas and both sons-in-law, John Murphy and Timothy Pierce, were killed in the Wyoming battle.

Obadiah Gore, Jr., in 1784 removed with his family from Wyoming to Queen Esther's flats and the following year settled permanently in Sheshequin on what is known as the Culver farm. He was a man of remarkable enterprise. Soon after settling in Sheshequin he built the first framed house and opened the first store in the township. He also constructed the first grist-mill and first distillery in the town. He performed many important public duties and was popularly known as "Judge Gore." In 1781 and '82 he was one of the members from Westmoreland to the Connecticut Assembly; in 1788, '89 and '90, a member of the Pennsylvania Legislature; commissioned, 1782, a Justice-of-the-peace and in 1787 chosen one of the first Judges of Luzerne county. Judge Gore married Anna Avery. He died, 1821, aged 77 years and his wife, 1829, in her 85th year. Their children were Avery, Wealthy Ann (Mrs. John Spalding), Hannah

(Mrs. Elisha Durkee), Anna (Mrs. John Shepard) and Sally (Mrs. Isaac Cash).

Samuel Gore, brother of Judge Gore, in May, 1777, joined the company of Capt. Aholiab Buck, was in the battle of Wyoming and had a thrilling escape. Following, he served as a "minute man" in the Valley under Capt. John Franklin and others until the close of the war. He had been an active participant in practically all the struggles in the Wyoming valley, where he remained until his brother moved to Sheshequin whereto he came with him. His life in the wilderness was one of greatest privations and hardships. For many years he was a Justice-of-the-peace, and noted as a wise and just magistrate. His wife was Sarah Brokaw. He died, 1834, aged seventy-three years, and his wife, 1845, in her 81st year. Their children were Samuel Kennedy, Silas, Sally M. (Mrs. Elijah Townsend), Abraham Brokaw, Judith H. (Mrs. Elias Minier) and Nellie V. (Mrs. Hiram Merrill).

Joseph Spalding, who had served his country on both land and sea in the war for Independence and was one of the original proprietors of the Susquehanna Company's township of Ulster, came to Sheshequin in 1785 but removed to Athens, 1791. **Jeremiah Shaw,** a native of Rhode Island, who had served in the Revolutionary War, came to Sheshequin with his family in 1786. His wife was Abigail Campbell and their children: Esther, Jedediah, Hannah, Ebenezer, Jeremiah, Benjamin, Lorin, Abigail, Phoebe and Deborah. Mr. Shaw died, 1815, aged eighty-five years, and his wife, 1811, aged sixty-four years. Two of their children, Ebenezer and Hannah, lived to be centenarians.

William Witter Spalding, from Connecticut in 1788, joined the Sheshequin settlement and the following year married Rebecca, daughter of General Spalding. He was the crowning athlete of the neighborhood and took an active part in public affairs. **Moses Park** came to Sheshequin about 1789, engaged in school teaching and began preaching as a Baptist there and

at Tioga Point, but in 1793 became an expounder of the Universalist doctrine. He married Mary Spalding. In 1801 he settled at East Athens where he died. **Peter Snyder** from Sussex county, N. J., came to Upper Sheshequin, 1789, where in connection with farming he operated a tan-yard, made saddles and harnesses and conducted a shoe-shop. **Obadiah Brown,** also from New Jersey and a Revolutionary soldier, who was a tanner by occupation, located here, 1789. He spent his last days in Columbia township.

Elijah Horton, a native of Peekskill, N. Y., and patriot of the Revolution, in 1791, removed from Northampton county, Pa., to Hornbrook. He had married Jemima Currie and they were the parents of Elizabeth, Richard, Elijah M., Jemima, Fanny, Isaac, Joshua, Esther, Phoebe, Gilbert, Stephen and William. **Benjamin Brink,** a native of New Jersey and soldier of the Revolution, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Elijah Horton, came to Sheshequin with him, 1791; children were Daniel, Jemima, Rachel, Benjamin, Elijah, John, Elizabeth, James and Hester. **Ichabod Blackman,** a native of Connecticut, in 1791, removed from Wilkes-Barre to Lower Sheshequin. He was a shoemaker and frequently made a pair of shoes at night after a hard day's labor in the forest. In 1798 he was drowned while crossing the river in a canoe. His wife was Elizabeth, daughter of Jonathan Franklin, and their children: Franklin, Elisha and David S. **William Ferguson,** who had married Patience, sister of Mrs. Ichabod Blackman, came to Sheshequin with his brother-in-law, 1791; children were William, Benjamin, Stephen, Arnold F. Curtis, Jemima, Elizabeth and Ruth N.

Josiah Marshall, who had married Sibyl Brown, came from the Wyoming Valley to Sheshequin, 1792. His children were Samuel, Thomas, Edward, Josiah B., Elizabeth and Sarah. **Hugh Rippeth,** a native of Ireland, who had married Huldah Franklin, a cousin of Arnold Franklin, settled at Lower Sheshequin about 1792. He had two sons and two daughters. **Joseph Kingsbury** at the age of nineteen left his

home in Connecticut and in the spring of 1793 arrived at Sheshequin where he was at once engaged by General Spalding as surveyor. This service ultimately led to his appointment as an agent for the vast landed estate of Vincent LeRay de Chaumont. Mr. Kingsbury married Anna, daughter of General Spalding and upon the death of the latter became the owner of the old homestead. He filled many positions of trust and responsibility and was colonel of militia. His children were Mary, Almira, Byron, Burton, Ann Eliza, Henry, Joseph, Marion, Helen Mar and Lemuel S.

Timothy Culver, a patriot of the Revolution and carpenter by trade, came to Sheshequin, 1792–93. He married Mary, sister of Benjamin Brink, and had children: James, Charity and Daniel B.; by a former marriage with Rebecca Clark his children were Ruby, Timothy, Rebecca, Amasa, Fanny and Luanna. **Matthew Rogers,** a native of Ireland, who was a soldier in the British army, came to America during the Revolutionary War. Having been captured he espoused the American cause and never returned to his native country. In 1794 he located in Sheshequin, where he died, 1832, aged eighty-seven years. **Lodowick Carner** came to Massachusetts in 1798. He was a very ingenious man and miller for General Spalding.

Chester Tuttle, a native of Connecticut, removed from Ulster to Hornbrook, 1799. **James Shores** came to Hornbrook about 1799. He was a blacksmith and is remembered going about the neighborhood with a kit of tools, as it was called in those days, "whipping the cat." **Samuel Bartlett,** who served as a captain with the Green Mountain boys in the Revolutionary War, located in Upper Sheshequin, 1800. He had married a Miss Meigs, their children being Timothy, Hannah, Statira, Mary and Samuel. **Adrian Post** came with his family from New Jersey about 1801. His son-in-law, **Nathaniel Fuller,** accompanied him. Fuller enlisted in the War of 1812 and was killed in an engagement with the enemy. **Jesse Smith,** originally from Connecticut, removed from North

Towanda, 1802, settling at the Wysox line. **Zebulon Butler** came from Wilkes-Barre in 1803 and opened a store at Upper Sheshequin, but sold and removed, 1809. **Ebenezer Segar** from Vermont became a settler in 1805. He married Mrs. Sibyl Marshall, widow of Josiah.

John Christian Forbes, a German, who was kidnapped in his youth by the British, settled in Sheshequin, 1806. **William Presher,** the pioneer miller, arrived, 1807. **Capt. Jabez Fish,** who was in the battle of Wyoming, came, 1809. Others came in the following order: 1808, Henry Hiney; 1809, Peter Barnard; 1812, Thaddeus Hemenway, Samuel Hoyt, Isaac I. Low; 1813, Freeman Gillett, Earl Mastin and John Lyons; 1814, John Elliott; 1815, Dr. Zadoc Gillett; 1817, Henry Cleveland; 1818, Matthew Wright, Moses Woodburn, Renslaer J. Jenks and George Vibbert; 1819, John Chandler, Andrew Delpuech and Warren Gillett; 1820, George Gooding, Capt. James Smith and Jonathan Thompson.

First Events.—The first white child born in Sheshequin was reputed to have been Vine, son of Thomas Baldwin, summer of 1783. The first of which there is positive record, was Simon, son of Joseph Kinney, August 26, 1784. The first marriage was that of John Spalding and Wealthy Ann, daughter of Obadiah Gore, October 1, 1783. The first death, of which there is any record, was Eunice, wife of Joseph Spalding, December 6, 1790, aged thirty-seven years.

The first school, of which there is any record, was taught by Moses Park about 1789–90 in Upper Sheshequin, where a school house was erected in 1793. The Duke Liancourt, who passed through "Old Sheshequin" in 1795, says: "There are two schools in the neighboring country (Sheshequin), which are kept by women who teach needlework and reading. To learn to read is, therefore, the only instruction which boys can obtain here. These schools are maintained solely by a fee of five shillings paid by each scholar." In 1797 Dr. Adonijah Warner, who had located in Athens, came to Sheshequin

and "engaged to teach school with the privilege of visiting his patients when called upon."

The first to join in religious activities were John Newell, Arnold Franklin, Abigail Franklin, Sally Gore, Rachel Brink and Polly Newell, who were members of the original class of the first church in the county, Congregational, organized at Wysox, October 3, 1791. In 1791 the Baptists began holding meetings alternately on both sides of the river, occasionally assembling at the house of Judge Gore. Rev. Moses Park was their only supply. In 1793 he became a proclaimer of Universal salvation and most of the Baptists followed him. However, Rev. Noah Murray was the first to preach Universalism in Sheshequin. The first Methodist preaching was by Rev. Wm. Colbert in 1792.

Reminiscences.—Once Eliphalet Gustin and Benjamin Brink pursued a bear and succeeded in running him into the river. They followed in a log-canoe, and overtaking Bruin dealt him a lusty blow across the head with an oaken oar. The animal disappeared and they supposed they had sent him to the bottom of the river. Suddenly, both hunters found themselves in the water and Bruin in charge of an upturned craft. The bear now had the advantage, as the water was deep and his pursuers could only save themselves by clinging to the ends of the canoe. After some effort the canoe was floated to a point where bottom could be touched. Gustin held the canoe with its valuable cargo, while Brink attempted to discharge his gun. The powder had been dampened, so Bruin could not be dispatched in that manner. Our hero then charged the enemy with clubbed musket and persevered until he had put an end to his bearship. When the battle was over, Brink found he had a gun without a stock and with a badly bent barrel.

The first winter after Samuel Gore settled in Sheshequin he was compelled to go to the Delaware river to winter his oxen, no means of doing so being nearer. His money to carry

him a distance of 150 miles was an English crown. The paths were impassable, nearly, but on the fourth day he arrived at Wyoming, where he rested and prepared feed for his cattle for the balance of the journey by twisting hay into large ropes and fastening them around their bodies and necks. He packed his wallet with Indian johnny-cake and slung it upon his arm, and entered the Dismal Swamp. The snow was two feet deep and the weather severe. On the second day he had a creek to cross, so deep that footmen could not pass without wading. Mounting one of his oxen, he attempted to ride across, but the anchor-ice hit his legs, his steed played him false and left its rider to make his way out as best he could. He was now four miles from any house, his clothes were frozen and he alone in the depths of the forest and night approaching. That he should have escaped death seems miraculous. Afterwards in relating his terrible plight, he said he considered his chances for life more hopeless than when pursued by the yelling savages at Wyoming.

Patriotism.—In the long list of patriots and heroic achievements, Sheshequin stands at the head. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Christopher Avery, Samuel Bartlett, Benjamin Brink, Timothy Culver, Jabez Fish, Arnold Franklin, Stephen Fuller, Obadiah Gore, Samuel Gore, Thaddeus Hemenway, Elijah Horton, Joseph Kinney, Jared Norton, Jeremiah Shaw, John Spalding, Simon Spalding, Samuel Shores, John C. Vancise, Moses Woodburn, Matthew Wright; **War of 1812.**—Sullivan Chaffee, Henry Deats, Nathaniel Fuller, Warren Gillett, David Hawkins, Kelsus Heath, David Horton, Thomas Johnson, Joseph Lent, Jonathan Thompson, George Vibbert; **Mexican War.**—David S. Blackman, Stephen Follan: **Civil War.**—Furnished 215 soldiers, of whom twenty-five were killed in battle, four died in rebel prisons and twenty of disease, while thirty more were maimed for life; **World War.**—Eleven soldiers.

Distinguished Sons.—Harry L. Horton and Orrin D.

Kinney achieved great success in the field of finance and became millionaires. George Kinney and three of his sons, all of whom were clever writers, were chosen State Representatives; the father, G. Wayne and O. H. Perry from Pennsylvania, latter also from New York and Somers from Texas. Julia H. Kinney, the poetess, was a daughter of George. Orlo J. Hamlin and Byron Delano Hamlin, sons of Dr. Asa Hamlin, who were lawyers and members of the legislature from McKean county, Pa., were born in Sheshequin as was Albert Tuttle who served several terms as a member of the Minnesota legislature. Orrin D. Kinney was also a member of the Minnesota Assembly. **Centenarians**—Mrs. Elizabeth Myers, Ebenezer Shaw, George Murphy.

Public Officials.—Representatives, Obadiah Gore, Simon Kinney, George Kinney, O. H. Kinney, G. Wayne Kinney, Lafayette J. Culver; Prothonotary, Geo. W. Blackman; County Treasurer, E. Percival Shaw; County Commissioners, Joseph Kinney, Daniel Brink, Horace Horton, Miles E. Horton; County Auditor, Samuel Bartlett.

Business Centers.—The first center of business activity was Judge Gore's then followed Sheshequin and Hornbrook. For many years the last two did an extensive business and were places of considerable importance, but since the construction of the river bridge, 1889, practically all Sheshequin trade has been absorbed by Ulster. The Sheshequin post-office was established, 1804, with Avery Gore postmaster. Mail was brought by footmen once in two weeks from Wilkes-Barre. In the early '30's the Hornbrook post-office was established with Dr. Wm. S. Way postmaster.

CHAPTER XXIV

Tuscarora Township

Tuscarora was so named in memory of the Tuscarora Indians, a tribe once inhabiting that locality.

Geographical.—Tuscarora, the southeast corner township, comprising 1-40 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Pike, east by Susquehanna county, south by Wyoming county, west by Wyalusing and southwest by Wilmot from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river. Its surface is generally hilly and quite broken. Highest in the north, the slope is to the south, the whole area being drained by Tuscarora creek and its tributaries—the Little Tuscarora, Pond creek and Stephens creek. A primeval forest of white pine, hemlock, chestnut, oak, beech, hickory, elm, black-walnut and other species covered Tuscarora. Deer, bears, panthers, wolves and wildcats swarmed the wilderness. Turkeys and other wild fowl were abundant, brook-trout plentiful in the creeks and shad in the river. The township has an area of twenty-nine square miles and was organized from Wyalusing as "Spring Hill" in 1829 and changed to Tuscarora in 1830; population 823 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—The Tuscarora Indians, a tribe of the Six Nations, for a time occupied the valley of Tuscarora creek and had their village near its confluence with the Susquehanna. The Great Warrior-Path from Tioga to Shamokin traversed the township. Along this path on the afternoon of September 29, 1778, on what is known as Indian Hill a furious engagement took place, in which Colonel Hartley won a decisive victory over the Indians in the most desperate battle

between white men and Indians ever fought within the confines of Bradford county. The Indians fled in consternation leaving ten of their dead upon the ground besides other bodies carried away; Hartley's loss was four killed and ten wounded. General Sullivan with his army passed over this ground in August, 1779.

The Pioneers: **Joseph Wharton,** the first settler in Tuscarora township, who had secured a patent from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania for a tract of land, lying near the county line, came on and occupied the same in 1775. He erected a log-house and built a road to the river. He had an improvised samp-mill, made by felling a large white pine and hollowing out the stump for a mortar, using a heavy Indian pestle for grinding corn. At this time there was no water-mill nearer than the Wyoming Valley. Wharton cleared and fenced about sixty acres and set out an orchard. After occupying his land thirty-three years, in 1808, he sold it to Elihu Hall and Elihu Hall, Jr., and moved to other parts.

Reuben Shumway, a patriot of the Revolution, came from Steuben county, N. Y., in 1801, first stopping at Wyalusing and settling permanently on Spring Hill, 1805. He was one of the trusted soldiers who stood guard over Major André. On another occasion when it was deemed necessary that he should perform picket duty at a place where several soldiers preceding him had been shot, he said to the officer in charge: "You will hear my gun before morning." That night an Indian covered with a hog-skin, cautiously approached the sentry, a gun cracked and a dead Indian was found the next morning. The old hero was a thorough pioneer and spent his closing days on lands which are still owned and occupied by his descendants. He married Miss Mariam Town, who died, 1819, being the first person buried in the cemetery on Spring Hill. Their children were Esther, Sylvenus, Darius, Luther, Cyrus, Alva, Reuben and Sally.

Oliver Sisson from Connecticut came to Tuscarora creek about 1805, settling at the foot of Sisson hill. He died, 1809,

and his widow soon after sold to Elisha and Julius Cogswell. **Benjamin Hurlbut,** a miller by occupation, came from Elizabeth, N. J., to Wyalusing creek, 1803, where he was employed in the Gordon mill. In 1806 he took up a farm on Spring Hill where he died, 1813. His children were Esther (Mrs. Sylvenus Shumway), Eliza (Mrs. Brace), Charles, John, Rebecca (Mrs. Wm. Clink) and Joanna (Mrs. Cook). **The Halls** who purchased of Wharton occupied the farm till 1815 when they sold to Jacob Gray. They were carpenters and gave little attention to the improvement of their land. The first plank house on the Spring Hill road was built by them.

Edward Cogswell, a native of Connecticut, who had married Bertha Beeman, came to Bradford county, 1799, to pursue his vocation of miller. About 1809 he purchased a farm in Tuscarora near the present village of Silvara where he lived until his death. His children were Julius, Elisha, Orilla, Cynthia, Amanda, Eunice, Amos and Sally. "Elisha was an ardent lover of the chase and his faithful rifle furnished provender for his family when food was so scarce that they otherwise would have suffered. It is an historical fact that he purchased a yoke of oxen in payment for which he was to give a ton of venison, which was killed with his old flintlock rifle by the time agreed upon."

Stephen Beeman, brother-in-law of Edward Cogswell, came to Tuscarora about the same time as the latter. He cleared and improved a farm on which he died, 1860, survived by his wife, Jane, and several children. **John Maxfield** located in the township about 1812 and died, 1813, leaving a widow, Hannah, and children: George, Serril, Joseph and Polly. **John Clink** came with his brother, William, 1814. When **Jacob Gray** arrived in 1815 he found the following settlers: Stephen Beeman, Edward Cogswell, Elisha Cogswell, and Thomas Marley on Tuscarora creek; Harry Ackley, James Black, Stephen Bowen, Jacob Hoff and Reuben Shumway on Spring Hill; William Clink and Daniel Johnson on South Spring Hill. In 1816 Jeremiah Lewis, Daniel Merritt, Eman-

uel Silvara, Moses Rowley and Chester Wells came into the Tuscarora forest to hew out homes.

Jacob Hoff came from Germany to America about the time hostilities commenced between the mother country and the colonies. He joined the American army and participated in the battles of Long Island, White Plains and Brandywine. Soon after 1800 he came to Bradford county and about 1812 located on Spring Hill, where he died, 1832, aged eighty-one years. **Emanuel Silvara,** a native of Portugal, when a lad secreted himself on a vessel bound for the United States and was discovered a short distance from port. On landing in America, 1805, the captain sold him for three years to pay for his passage. In 1816 he came from New Haven, Conn., to Tuscarora. Although to a great extent ignorant of our language and destitute of all advantages of education, he accumulated a fine property. He married after settling in Tuscarora and had children: Benjamin, Jackson, Emily, John, Lewis, Ebenezer and Theodore. The village which sprang up around him was called Silvaraville in his honor.

Other Early Comers were Miles Coburn, 1817; Alsaph Richard, 1818; Abial Keeney, Ferris Bennett and Samuel Starks, 1819. From this time the township filled up rapidly and had at its organization seventy-two resident taxables.

First Events.—The first road was built by Joseph Wharton from his place to the river in 1790. Previous to that time travelers followed the Indian paths or the river-beach. The first white child born within Tuscarora was Marinda, daughter of Julius Cogswell, 1811. The first marriage in the township was that of John Morley and Orilla, daughter of Edward Cogswell, by Rev. John Hazard, 1816. The first settler called by death, Oliver Sisson, 1809. The first regular religious services were held by Rev. John Hazard, Methodist, at the Sisson house in 1813.

The first saw-mill was built about 1820 by Ludd Gaylord on the creek at Silvaraville and a little later a grist-mill was erected at the same place. The first officers of the new town-

ship, 1830, were Chester Wells, Justice-of-the-peace, Henry Ackley, constable, and Miles Coburn, assessor. The first assessment gave one grist-mill and four saw-mills. The first vote cast for President, 1832, was General Jackson 27, Henry Clay 17. The first post-office, Spring Hill, was established in 1836 with Harry Ackley, postmaster.

Reminiscences.—Life in the wilds of Tuscarora as described by a pioneer: "Bears climbed into pens and took out hogs, fattening for the table of the good wife, without so much as a 'by your leave.' Wolves made havoc in the sheep-pens unless protected by high board fences. They were trapped and hunted with a will, but it was twenty years before they were exterminated. Bruin surrendered more easily and quickly. He was not so sharp as his gaunt brother, the wolf, and fell into pitfalls and snares with little provocation, and was soon driven from the township. He never could resist the seductive influence of a piece of fresh pork. Herds of deer frequently cropped the green wheat in the fall, or gorged themselves with the ripened buckwheat, destroying as much as they ate, and they soon passed away. Wild turkeys in large flocks found delicious feeding too on the buckwheat beginning to take their full share of the crop as soon as the grain began to ripen and continuing to harvest the same until the crop was gathered in. Small boys were frequently sent to frighten the persistent thieves away."

Elisha Cogswell was a successful and fearless hunter and pioneer. One night his sheep were attacked by a pack of wolves. Hearing the commotion he sprang from his bed and without dressing armed himself with a fence stake, hastened to the sheep-fold, gave battle and drove the hungry and ferocious pack away. One season he caught seven bears and five wolves. Another time he discovered two cubs; one was shot. With the first cry of pain, the dam sprang from a clump of bushes to its side. Hastily smelling the wound and divining the cause, she rushed with headlong fury on the aggressor, who, meanwhile, was hastily reloading his

gun, and when she had nearly reached him, a bullet stopped her.

Patriotism.—Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Jacob Hoff, Reuben Shumway, Samuel Starks; **War of 1812.**—Stephen Beeman, Elisha Cogswell, James Hogeboom, Darius Shumway; **Civil War.**—Furnished 120 soldiers, of whom nine were killed in battle, five died in rebel prisons and eight of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers; **World War.**—twenty-three soldiers, two of whom were killed in battle.

Public Officials.—Levi Wells, State Dairy and Food Commissioner and agent of the United States Department of Agriculture; Representative, Archibald B. Sumner; Associate Judge, Harry Ackley; County Superintendent of Schools, Austin A. Keeney; County Auditors, Harry Ackley, Chester Wells, Cornelius H. Donovan.

Silvara in the eastern part of the township at the forks of the creeks is the only hamlet. At one time it was a place of considerable activity with flourishing enterprises. A post-office was established here, 1868, with Daniel L. Crawford, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXV

Wilmot Township

Wilmot was so named in honor of David Wilmot, who was in the height of his fame as Congressman, when the township was created. Wilmot comprises a considerable portion of the original township of Springfield, one of the seventeen townships, in which, by the Compromise Act, the Connecticut title to lands was held to be valid.

Geographical.—Wilmot, comprising 1-25 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Wyalusing and Tuscarora, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river, east by Wyoming county, south by Sullivan county and west by Albany and Terry. Except the flats along the river and Sugar Run creek in the north, the surface of the township is hilly and broken. A high ridge, south of the center, forms the watershed between streams flowing northward into Sugar Run creek and those coursing southward into Sullivan county; the former include Panther lick, Pond run and Rock Cabin run, and the latter Wolf run and others. A primeval forest of white pine and hemlock, intermingled with white oak, beech, birch, ash, maple, chestnut, basswood, poplar, buttonwood, some butternut, black-walnut and other trees covered Wilmot. It was the domain of bears, wolves, panthers and wildcats; deer were plentiful; trout abounded in the creeks and shad in the river. The township has an area of forty-seven square miles and was formed from Asylum in 1849; population 991 in 1920.

History: Indian Occupancy and Advent of White Man.—Indians roamed over Wilmot in quest of game and from time to time had encampments near the mouth of Sugar Run creek, where the Wyalusing path from the West Branch crossed the

river to the Indian village of M'chwihilusing. The first white man to locate within the boundaries of Wilmot was **Edward Hicks** from Dutchess county, N. Y., who "squatted" upon lands at the mouth of Sugar Run creek in 1775. He lived there about a year and in 1777 was arrested with other Tories by the militia and taken to Wyoming.

Prince Bryant owned and occupied the Hicks place from 1776 until 1777, when he sold to Benjamin Eaton who lived on it till 1778; Calvin Eaton lived near him. Like other settlers, they repaired to Wyoming to escape the Indian invasion in 1778. Philip Painter, Leonard Lott and **William Crooks** were also in Wilmot in 1777. Crooks, who had moved down the river, June 12, 1778, was fired upon by the Indians and killed, being **the first white man slain** in the Susquehanna Valley during the Revolutionary War. There was no further occupancy in Wilmot until after the war. In 1787 Benjamin Eaton sold his land to Isaac Benjamin, who in 1789 conveyed it to Jonas Ingham, by whom it was transferred to his son, Joseph.

The Pioneers.—Thomas Keeney, a native of Litchfield county, Conn., who first located at Walwalopec, came to Wilmot home-seeking in 1784, and lived alone the first season in a brush cabin. The next year he brought his family, and in 1788 was arrested as one of the abductors of Timothy Pickering, taken to Wilkes-Barre and kept in confinement all summer. In September, 1788, his daughter, Mercy, was united in marriage with Richard Keeney, a distant relative. She like her mother was a woman of great resolution. On one occasion a party of men had driven a panther up a tree at Rocky Forest, and Mercy, although only sixteen years of age, volunteered to stand under the tree and keep the panther up, while the men ran home to get their rifles with which the animal was killed. In 1812 Mr. Keeney sold to John Gamble and removed to Chemung, N. Y.

Richard Keeney and **Joshua Keeney,** brothers and single young men, came from Connecticut to Wilmot in the spring

of 1788. A few months after arriving, Richard married Mercy Keeney. Joshua returned to Connecticut in 1790 and married Miss Phebe Sturdevant, whom with his aged parents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Keeney, and brother, Thomas, he brought to the new settlement. The old people both died on the Gamble place, Mrs. Keeney, July 7, 1804, and her husband in October following. Joshua located in Wyoming county, Richard and Thomas remained in Wilmot some years.

James Quick, a Dutchman, who had served with the Northampton Rangers against the Indians and Tories during the Revolutionary War, came from the Minisink country to Quick's Bend in 1790. He was the first permanent settler there, although Philip Painter had been on the ground and made some improvements before the war. Mr. Quick died on his farm in 1847, aged ninety-four years. His wife was Hannah Pelton and their children: John M., Cornelius, Paul, Eunice (Mrs. Erastus Catlin), Polly (Mrs. Edward Winslow), Hannah (Mrs. Isaac Sutton), James, Samuel, Thomas and Jane (Mrs. John Bates).

Christopher Schoonover, also a Dutchman, and from the same neighborhood as Mr. Quick, came to the Bend, 1790, locating along the river. He remained a few years then sold to Cornelius Quick and moved to Litchfield.

Silas F. Andrews was the first settler on the Sugar Run creek above the Ingham farm, coming thereto from Connecticut about 1792. He built a small grist-mill with one run of stone and a saw-mill with an up-and-down saw. Both though small concerns, were very serviceable to the early settlers. He married Patty, daughter of Isaac Hancock of Wyalusing. About 1800 he sold to William Brindle and moved away.

Joseph Ingham, a Quaker, came from Bucks county, Pa., in 1795 and settled at the mouth of Sugar Run creek. He was a millwright by trade and built a saw-mill for himself in 1801 and a grist-mill a few years later. The Homet mills at Frenchtown and others on the Wyalusing creek were con-

structed by him. He had a carpenter shop and in winters made chests, bedsteads, fanning-mills and coffins. For a time he kept a small store. He married, first, Pamelia Ellicott and had sons, Thomas, Joseph, Josiah C., Alpheus, Benjamin P. and John E.; married, second, Laura (Whitcomb) Vose and had sons, Samuel D. and Edwin. Mr. Ingham died, 1829, in his 57th year.

Joseph Preston came to Southern Bradford, 1795–96, locating finally, 1810, on the Andrews place, where he died, 1827, aged sixty-five years. His children were John, Joseph, George H., Edrick, Polly, Belinda, Samantha, Angeline, Elizabeth and Sally. Three of the sisters married three Dodge brothers. **Timothy Beeman** in the month of March, 1799, moved with his family from Litchfield, Conn., to Wilmot, being twenty days on the road. He came with two teams, a yoke of oxen and sled and a span of horses and sleigh. He located on Sugar Hill, then an unbroken wilderness. Being a carpenter, in 1801, he built and occupied a framed house. Both he and his wife died on the place, the former in 1830, aged seventy-six years. They had sons, Seymour, Judson and Alfred, and three daughters.

Ephraim Marsh located in Wilmot about 1799. His father, Simeon Marsh, brother, Eliphalet, and other members of the family followed him. The Marshes were noted hunters and marksmen. After some years they moved to other parts. **William Brindle,** a Dutchman, came from near Harrisburg and purchased the Andrews property, 1800. He operated the mills about four years then moved to the West Branch. **James Anderson,** a native of county Monaghan, Ireland, settled in Wilmot, 1802, living first on Sugar Hill and afterwards in Quick's Bend. "On Sabbath mornings he would take his family in a canoe, push it up the river to Browntown and then walk to Wyalusing the place of meeting." He was noted for his great physical powers. In 1818 he sold to Allen Wilson and moved to Ohio.

John McCoy was an early comer but absconded in the spring of 1803. **James Ellsworth** lived for a time on the Andrews property and engaged in lumbering and shingle-making. He had a Durham boat used in running the river. **John Sharts** was an early settler in Quick's Bend. He married Polly Preston and had children: Betsy, Sally, Ellen, Lorinda, Mary, John P., Mrs. Thomas McCafferty and Mrs. Ezra Keeney, Mrs. David Thurston, Mrs. Sutton and Joseph. **John Gamble, Jr.,** accompanied James Anderson to Wilmot, 1802. In 1811, his father, John Gamble, came from Ireland with the balance of the family. The latter died on his farm in Wilmot, 1830, aged eighty-two years. His wife was Elizabeth Kennedy and their children: Nancy, John, James, William, Joseph and George.

John Morrow was a native of County Monaghan, Ireland. He married Nancy Gamble and some years after his sons and father-in-law had immigrated to Wilmot, he and his wife came also. Their children were John, William, James, Hamilton, Robert, Betsey and Margaret. Mr. Morrow died, 1837, aged sixty-seven years and his wife, 1860, in her 83rd year. Other settlers were John Bates, 1815; Allen Wilson and Edward Winslow, 1818; Ignatius Wilson, 1822, and Ebenezer Horton.

First Events.—The first child born in Wilmot, of which there is any record, was Hannah, daughter of James Quick, in 1792. The first marriage was that of Richard Keeney Mercy, daughter of Thomas Keeney, September, 1788. First recorded deaths, Mrs. Mark Keeney, July 7, 1804, and her husband, October, 1804. The first school in Wilmot was taught by Simeon Rockwell about 1799 and the next by Nathan Beeman a year or two later. The old school house, built of hewn logs and having an immense fire-place, stood on the Detrick place in the Bend. The first grist-mill and saw-mill were built by Silas F. Andrews, and the first framed house by Timothy Beeman. Trade was mostly done by boats passing up and

down the river. A man named Wallace from Northumberland county was the principal merchant. Joseph Ingham was the first to keep a small stock of goods. The first vote for President, 1852, was Gen. Pierce 62, Gen. Scott 49.

Reminiscences.—"In early days the settlers lived mostly by hunting and fishing. Wolves could be heard at all hours of the night and were frequently seen in daytime. Sheep were herded every night in pens near the house, built wolf-proof. It was a common occurrence for bears to carry off pigs from the door-steps in broad daylight. Deer could be seen, often as many as eighteen in a drove. They were quite destructive to the wheat as they had an ugly habit of walking through the fields and biting off the wheat-heads. Mrs. Anderson was skilful with the rifle and killed deer and other game.

"John Morrow, father of Judge Morrow, after settling on his farm, wishing a favor from a neighbor, started across a swamp as the nearest route. In the midst of the swamp he discovered in a nest beside a log some cub bears. Out of curiosity and without thinking what might be the consequence, he picked up one of the little fellows which immediately squealed like a pig when being butchered. The piercing cry of distress was heard by the mother, not far away, and she came running in furious mood with mouth wide open to defend her young and avenge their wrongs. Mr. Morrow having no weapon for attack or defense, hurriedly climbed a small tree out of reach of the infuriated beast. The tree was too small for her to follow, but she manifested her rage by gnawing the bark of the tree up which she had driven her enemy, and then took her cubs and went away. Of course Mr. Morrow was in no hurry to come down until Bruin was out of sight."

Patriotism.—Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Daniel Howie, James Quick; **War of 1812**—Leonard L. Barton, Ephraim Marsh, John Quick; **Civil War.**—Furnished one hundred and twenty-eight soldiers, of whom eight were killed in battle,

three died in rebel prisons and eight of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Four soldiers; **World War.**—Forty-four soldiers, four killed in battle.

Distinguished and Honored Sons.—Thomas J. Ingham, prothonotary, register and recorder, Representative and President Judge of the Sullivan-Wyoming district. Paul D. Morrow, district attorney and President Judge of Bradford county. Joseph Washington Ingham, writer, author and historian; died 1917, aged ninety-four years. Alpheus Ingham, lawyer, prothonotary, register and recorder, and county treasurer. George T. Ingham, register and recorder. John S. Quick, county auditor.

Sugar Run is the only village and had its inception from the establishment of the milling enterprises of Joseph Ingham. The Sugar Run postoffice, the first in the township, was established in 1839 with Nathaniel N. Gamble, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXVI

Terry Township

Terry was so named in memory of Jonathan Terry, its first permanent settler. A part of the area of Terry was within the old Connecticut town of Springfield. The Indians called that section adjacent to the river (Terrytown) **Chung-gote-heising.**

Geographical.—Terry, comprising 1-37 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded northwest by Asylum, northeast by Wyalusing, from which it is separated by the Susquehanna river, southeast by Wilmot and west by Albany. Environed by mountains on the north, south and west, the surface of the township is high and hilly, except the flats along the river. The slope or trend is to the southeast and is drained by Sugar Run creek and other small streams flowing into the Susquehanna. A dense, primeval forest of white pine, hemlock, yellow pine, oak, ash, beech, chestnut, maple and other timber covered Terry; white pine was specially abundant and the finest in the county. Deer and ferocious beasts, panthers, bears and wolves, had their runways and lairs in this wild region. Shad and other fish swarmed the river. The township has an area of thirty-one square miles and was organized in 1859 by taking the place of Asylum, and changing Durell to Asylum; population 855 in 1920.

Before the Revolution.—Benjamin Budd of Southampton, Long Island, who had moved to Orange county, N. Y., "having tired of contending with rigorous climate and ungrateful soil, entered with enthusiasm into the new project of the Connecticut people for a colony on the Susquehanna river." Accordingly, he removed early with his wife, six sons and two

daughters to Wyoming. Having purchased lots in Springfield, he erected a house and settled with his family at Terrytown in 1774. Budd's three sons, John, Joseph, and Asa, took part with the Whigs, while he, though a non-combatant and pacificator, became obnoxious on account of suspected Tory sympathies and was obliged to retire to Wyoming. On the approach of the enemy, Mr. Budd and his family took refuge in the stockade. After the battle they started for Shamokin but finding lack of accommodations, pushed on to Northumberland. Here Mr. Budd and two of his sons died of smallpox. His wife, Rachel, and other members of the family were finally escorted to Orange county. None of the Budds ever returned to Terrytown.

The Pioneers.—Jonathan Terry was born in Connecticut, June 13, 1758. The greater part of his early life was spent in the Wyoming Valley, where he gave his heart and hand to the cause of Liberty. In 1786 he removed to Wyalusing, and the next year (1787) built a house at Terrytown and moved into it, thus becoming the founder of the village and the first permanent settler in what is now Terry township. He purchased a tract of 600 acres, which he occupied during his life. He was a typical pioneer, and noted for his genial nature and social qualities of a high order. For many years he was a Justice-of-the-peace and possessed the happy faculty of persuading litigants to settle their difficulties amicably. In 1806 he constructed his mansion in the wilds, which is yet standing, in an excellent state of preservation. Here the weary traveler found shelter and entertainment in early times, and here was the election place, when citizens came through the wilderness from what is now Overton, Albany, Asylum, Wilmot and Terry to vote. On Mr. Terry's farm were erected the first grist-mill, saw-mill, tannery and distillery in the town. He also owned and operated the first ferry. Mr. Terry married Abigail, daughter of Uriah Terry. Their children were Jonathan, Abigail (Mrs. Edmund Dodge), William, Nathaniel, Mary (Mrs. Eben Horton), Uriah, Nathan,

Ebenezer, Hiram, George and Deborah (1st Mrs. Gilbert Chamberlain, 2nd Mrs. Thomas Ingham). Mr. Terry died, 1833, aged seventy-five, and his wife, 1849, aged ninety-two years.

A few years after Mr. Terry had settled in Terrytown he was joined by his father, Parshall Terry, father-in-law, Uriah Terry, brothers, Joshua, Nathaniel and Nathan, and sisters, with their husbands—Deliverance, wife of Israel Parshall, Deborah, wife of Major John Horton, Remittance, wife of Libbeus Garner—and Lydia, unmarried. The three brothers and Mr. Parshall and family soon left, going to Palmyra, N. Y.; Garner and family removed to Canada.

Parshall Terry was born in 1734 near New London, Conn. He and his brother, Nathaniel, were among the 117 Connecticut settlers, who came to Wyoming in 1763. Wyoming suffered from the Indian troubles, and on the 15th of October of that year, Nathaniel was shot and killed by an Indian. Parshall, soon after, made his way back to Connecticut, which journey was repeated twenty times. He was also in Wyoming in 1773 and was made one of the directors for the town of Kingston. He with his family, including Jonathan Terry and wife and Uriah Terry and family, were inmates of famed Forty Fort, the night after the battle at Wyoming. He afterwards with other fugitives made his way over the mountains to the Delaware river. Leaving his family at Stroudsburg, he went East to obtain assistance to remove his family to a place of safety. Here his wife died. On his return, he took his children to Sugar Loaf, near Newburg, N. Y., where he remained until after the close of the war, then returned to Wyoming, afterwards removing to Terrytown. He was a tailor by occupation, and could make a coat in a day and often did it for a dollar. About the year 1794, he built a small grist-mill on the Major Terry place, the first in the town. He died, 1811, in his seventy-seventh year. His children were Parshall, Jonathan, Joshua, Nathaniel, Nathan, Deliverance, Deborah, Remittance and Lydia. The only discreditable member of his notable family was Parshall, who joined the

Tories and Indians in their raids upon the settlers; he went to Canada and died there.

Uriah Terry, a cousin of Parshall, was born on Long Island in 1728. He married Abigail Case and removed to Wyoming. After the Revolutionary War he returned there and subsequently joined his son-in-law at Terrytown. He was the school-master, moralist, theologian and also the poet laureate of Terrytown, Wyalusing and all that section of country. He died, 1804, aged seventy-six years.

John Horton was born in 1763 at Goshen, N. Y. In 1787 he removed to the Wyoming Valley, where he remained until 1792, when he moved into the wilderness at Terrytown. He was decidedly enterprising and the leading spirit in the community. He filled many local offices, was elected the first coroner of Bradford county, was major of militia and popularly known as "Major Horton." In 1805 he built the first framed barn in Terry and in 1806 the first framed dwelling house. By his wife Deborah Terry he had children: Ebenezer, Anna, Lydia (Mrs. John P. Stalford), John, Eunice (Mrs. Thomas Ingham), Sally (Mrs. John Morrow), Betsey (Mrs. Francis Bailett), Francis, George F., Edmund and Harry M. Major Horton died April 28, 1848, and at his funeral "a larger concourse of people were gathered than had ever before been witnessed in that part of the country on a funeral occasion." Mrs. Horton died, 1844, aged seventy-eight years.

Oliver Dodge was born September 2, 1745, at Colchester, Conn. He was a Revolutionary soldier and of a family of patriots, being one of five of that name who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill. In 1785 he emigrated from Connecticut to Wyalusing where he remained until 1788 when he removed to Terrytown, settling on a 600-acre tract, known for more than a century as the Dodge farm. He was a man of prominence and activity in the early history of the county. From his rank in the militia he was generally known as "Major Dodge." He died July 31, 1802. His first wife was

Sarah Williams by whom he had two children, his second wife was Abigail Harris and their children: Hannah (Mrs. Humphrey Brown), Oliver Williams, Alpheus, Edmund, Sarah (Mrs. Pinkerton), Abigail (Mrs. Alexander d'Autremont), Lyndis, Jonathan, Daniel and Alfred. "In the management of her husband's estate, Mrs. Dodge exhibited great prudence and foresight, the business of which frequently compelled her to go to Wilkes-Barre, a distance of sixty-five miles, always on horseback and frequently alone. In 1806, while making one of these trips it became very dark. In passing a school house, she found the teacher and children crying, thinking the world was coming to an end. She pacified them by explaining that the darkness was only an eclipse of the sun and would soon pass away."

Samuel Wells, a shoemaker by occupation, came from Rhode Island about 1800. He took up land but lost his claim. He had a family of nine children, one of whom, Daniel, was the father of seven sons and six daughters.

West Terry.—A settlement was begun (1794) by the French in West Terry where two spacious houses were erected for the reception of the king and queen of France, a large bakery constructed and other improvements under way, when news reached Asylum of the death of the king, which put an end to further preparations. Charles Homet, Sr., lived here nearly two years then settled at Frenchtown. Isaac Schoonover settled at this point about 1815.

Hill Settlers.—One of the first hill settlers was Nathaniel Viall, who came from New York state about 1813. The section occupied by him and his sons, Charles and Francis, is still known as Viall Hill. In 1837, Jonathan Harrison from Connecticut, located near New Era. He built and occupied a shingle-house, the only one in the county.

First Events.—The first child born in Terry was Uriah, son of Jonathan Terry, October 24, 1789. The first marriage, Humphrey Brown of Wyalusing and Hannah, daughter of Oliver Dodge, in 1791. The first person called by death, Ma-

jor Oliver Dodge, January 31, 1802, in his fifty-seventh year. The first means of communication with the east side of the river was by boats and a ferry that was established by Jonathan Terry previous to 1797. The French road through West Terry, and the river road, being a section of the Tunkhannock-Breakneck road (1797) were the first public highways. The first vote for President, 1860, was Lincoln 109, Douglas 53.

When Terry was first settled and for several years afterwards, the nearest grist-mill was at Wilkes-Barre, and oftentimes like the aborigines, the people were obliged to have recourse to the pestle and samp-mortar. There were no wagons nor wagon-roads. The river was the only highway of travel, and when frozen over, it formed a splendid road, and a sleigh-ride from Terrytown to Wilkes-Barre and back on the ice was a luxury of no uncommon occurrence. When not frozen, the river was navigated by canoes. Generally the neighbors would club together and make up a grist of fifty or sixty bushels, and two men start to mill with it in a canoe, making the trip in from six to ten days.

Patriotism.—The following was Terry's representation in the different wars: **Revolution.**—Oliver Dodge, John Horton, Jonathan Terry; **War of 1812.**—Nathaniel Viall; **Civil War.**—Furnished one hundred and forty-six soldiers, of whom eighteen were killed in battle, two died in rebel prisons and ten of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers; **World War.**—Forty-three soldiers.

Favorite Sons.—Representative, Uriah Terry; member Constitutional Convention (1873), Dr. George F. Horton; Sheriff, William T. Horton; County Treasurer, John Horton; County Auditors, George F. Horton and Jonathan Buttles, Geo. H. Terry; Coroner, John Horton.

Villages.—Terrytown and New Era have been the business centers and at one time each contained a number of enterprises. The Terrytown post-office was established in 1826 with George Terry, postmaster; New Era post-office, 1857, John Huffman, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXVII

Monroe Township

Monroe was so named in honor of President James Monroe, during whose administration the township was organized.

Geographical.—Monroe, comprising 1-32 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Towanda, east by Asylum, southeast by Albany, southwest by Overton and west by Barclay and Franklin. The surface is broken and mountainous in the southern and southwestern part, which is traversed by a spur of the Allegheny system, known as the Towanda mountains, rising to an altitude of 1900 feet. The general slope of the township is from southwest to northeast and is drained by Towanda creek, the Schrader, South Branch and minor streams, Kent run, Fowler run, West branch and Millstone run. On both sides of the South Branch the mountains are steep but gradually descend toward its mouth, and the valley widens into broad flats, as along the lower Schrader and Towanda creek. The eastern section of the township is a rolling table-land. A forest of choicest pine with a thrifty intermingling of hemlock, beech, birch, maple, ash, oak, cherry, basswood and chestnut, originally covered the hills and valleys of Monroe. Such was the favorite habitat of multitudes of wild animals, elk, deer, bears, panthers, wolves and wildcats. Wild turkeys were plentiful and brook-trout swarmed in the streams. The township has an area of thirty-six square miles and was formed from Towanda in 1821; population 999 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Trails of the red man to the West Branch traversed Monroe. Within her borders on both the South Branch and Towanda creek he had his encampments,

fished, and with bow, arrow and spear, hunted and killed the bear, deer and elk. This section, from the time the Indian roamed over the mountains in quest of game and fished in the valley streams, and for fifty years after the advent of the pioneers, was the scene of great activity and many events of a most exciting nature. The mountains were infested with ferocious wild beasts and Monroe developed hunters of the skill and bravery of a Boone and a Putnam.

The Pioneers.—The Platner family came from the Wyoming Valley in 1779 and occupied the flats east of Monroeton village, many years. Mrs. Platner had formerly been the wife of Elisha Wilcox, who was captured by the Indians, detained a prisoner and compelled to be in the battle of Wyoming, soon after which he died. She afterwards married Henry, or John, Platner and removed to Monroe, bringing her children Stephen and Nancy Wilcox with her; she had another daughter, Amy Platner, who married an Ogden; Nancy married Stephen Strickland; Stephen settled in Franklin township and afterwards removed West. Mrs. Platner in her youth was an associate of Indians, shot the mark and ran foot races with them. She died in Franklin at the age of one hundred and nine years.

John Neeley of Northumberland county purchased a tract of land at Powell and in 1787 came on and made the necessary preparations for the removal of his family. Undertaking to swim a horse across the river at the mouth of Towanda Creek he was drowned. His widow, who married Reese Stevens, came up and occupied the farm.

Stephen Strickland came from Connecticut about 1787 and occupied the Cole place. He married Nancy Wilcox and removed to Wysox in 1798.

Samuel Cranmer, in the spring of 1789, started from New Jersey on horseback, unaccompanied, "to seek a home in the rich and unsettled country of the West." He was required to follow the foot-paths across the Mountains, reaching the country by way of Wilkes-Barre. Drifting into what is now Mon-

roe he found the Platner family. Proceeding up the creek he examined the broad flats between Masontown and Monroe village and concluded to settle thereon. Accordingly, he returned to Platner's, made arrangements for his board and at once began clearing away the thorn trees and other timbers that grew along the creek. Having burned his fallow and planted corn, he returned to New Jersey. In the fall he came back and harvested his corn, and the following spring moved in his family. He built a log-house with a cob-roof and puncheon floor. Here Mr. Cranmer and his family lived with only the Platners for their neighbors. At the mouth of the creek were the Foxes, Bowmans and Meanses, who made up the entire circle of acquaintances in the wilderness. Mr. Cranmer died, 1845, aged seventy-nine years. His first wife was Hannah Miller and their children: Josiah, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Brown), Jedediah, John, Mary, Noadiah and Samuel; married second Sarah Hubbel and had children: Ashbel L. and Enoch H.

John Cranmer and **Stephen Cranmer,** brothers of Samuel, and their father, **Noadiah Cranmer,** a Revolutionary soldier, followed from New Jersey in 1791; John was a brigade wagon-master in the war for Independence. The father, his wife, three sons and their wives all died in Monroe. **John** by his wife, Katura, had children: Sally (Mrs. John E. Kent), Daniel, Calvin, Luther, Beckie (Mrs. Dalton), Catharine (Mrs. Harvey Havens) and Neoma (1st Mrs. Mark Lyon, 2nd Mrs. Frederick Schrader). **Stephen** and his wife Nancy had three sons: Abraham, Dyer and Stephen.

Uzziel Carter, a warm friend and former neighbor of Samuel Cranmer in New Jersey, joined the latter in Monroe in 1790. For seven years they labored together in common, struggling for livelihood in the wilderness. "Mr. Carter, a thick-set heavy man, a regular pioneer, hardy and healthy, had a large family of sons and daughters that were full of frontier enterprise and fun." In 1817 he sold and removed West.

George Head came from Dutchess county, N. Y., to Monroe, 1793–94. He had children: Alexander, Benjamin, George, John, Samuel and Catharine, wife of Henry Salisbury, Sr. Mr. Head died about 1800; John and Benjamin lived at Greenwood some years, where the latter was killed by lightning; George married Jane Campbell and lived on Sugar creek.

Nathaniel Edsall and **Peter Edsall** came from New Jersey, 1795, locating on Towanda creek above Samuel Cranmer. Nathaniel remained a score of years, then removed to other parts. Peter deserted his family and went to Canada.

Henry Salisbury, a native of Massachusetts, settled at Kinderhook, N. Y. While residing there his children attended the same school with Martin Van Buren, afterwards President of the United States. Mr. Salisbury served as sheriff of Columbia county. In company with his brothers-in-law, Alexander and Benjamin Head, he made a trip to the new country of the West, purchased 1000 acres of land, put up a double log-house, then returned to Kinderhook and in 1797 started West with his family, as he expressed it, "to better the condition of his children." His purchase included the land known as the Cole farm, and his house stood near the Cole watering trough. He died, 1821, aged over eighty years. His children were George, Abigail (Mrs. John Brown), Rhoda (Mrs. Enos Marshall), Elizabeth (Mrs. Job Irish), Catharine (Mrs. Luther Hinman), Amy (Mrs. Elisha Cole), Nancy (Mrs. Elisha Wythe) and Henry.

John Schrader, a Hessian soldier, who was captured and afterwards espoused the American cause and joined Washington's army, settled at Powell in 1797. His children were John, Harmon, Katie, Betsy, Polly, Frederick and Samuel.

William Daugherty, an Irishman, came from Northumberland, first locating at the mouth of Towanda creek. About 1800 he established himself at Greenwood and opened a house of entertainment. His inn was a log building and was widely known as "Dorety's Tavern." He also built a saw-mill on the Schrader and did a prosperous business.

Gordon Fowler and sons, Jonathan, Rogers, Russell and Austin, came from Tolland, Conn., in 1800. They were the first settlers on the South Branch, although when they arrived, a family by the name of Wheeler was living in a little log-house farther up the creek. The Fowlers built a grist-mill and saw-mill, opened a hostelry and operated a distillery. The place of their settlement is still known as Fowlertown.

Abner C. Rockwell, a native of Connecticut and friend of the Fowlers, also, came to Monroe in 1800. He occupied a log-house at the east end of the Monroeton bridge and gave attention to the improvement of his land. Taking an active interest in public matters he was chosen the first sheriff of Bradford county in 1812. He built a log addition to his house, which during his term of office, was used as a prison for criminals and was long known as the "old log jail."

Timothy Alden, who had been in previously, purchased land and built a log-house, in December, 1800, moved with his family on sleighs from Massachusetts. He located between Rockwell and the Fowlers. "Wolves and bears were thick all around, and Mr. Alden kept everything, which wild beasts could carry off at night, in pens. One night a bear came and took a pig out of a pen six feet high. The wolves would howl all night, and the family, that had left a pleasant home, were horribly lonesome and homesick enough." Mr. Alden pursued his trade of blacksmith in connection with clearing and improving his farm. In 1827 he built the stone house yet standing on the place where he lived and died.

John Northrup and **James Northrup,** brothers, located in Monroe in or before 1800. They were subsequently joined by their brother, Bijah, and father, Nathan Northrup, a native of Connecticut, who in 1792 moved with his family from the Wyoming Valley to Athens. "Mother Northrup," after the death of her husband, when ninety-eight years old, married Alexander Howden. "When past ninety years, she would spin eighty knots of yarn a day, and when a century old she

would take the floor and dance an old-fashioned step with the agility of a girl in her teens. After becoming a centenarian she journeyed on foot and alone from her son's residence in Athens to her children in Monroe, a distance of twenty-two miles." She died, 1837, in Monroe, aged 105 years. Nathan, son of John, and William, son of James, were two of the most noted and successful hunters in the county.

Reed Brockaway, a gentleman of some literary ability, who was interested in Connecticut lands, located within Monroeton village in 1800. In 1804 he sold his improvements, containing a log-house, to Eliphalet Mason.

John D. Saunders from Maryland settled the Ridgway place on the South Branch, 1802. He made a considerable improvement, put up a saw-mill and engaged in lumbering. In 1822 he sold to Burr Ridgway and removed West.

Eleazer Sweet, a native of Rhode Island, noted for his muscular powers, came to Monroe about 1802. **Absalom Carr** and **Edsall Carr** came from New Jersey to Monroe about 1803. Absalom, who was a noted hunter, while on an expedition, 1812 discovered coal on the Barclay mountain. **Jacob Wagner** settled on the Weston place in or before 1804. He was one of the contractors in building the old turnpike.

Eliphalet Mason, an all-around genius from Connecticut, located in Monroe, 1804. He was a cooper, teacher, singing and writing master, manufacturer, farmer, merchant, distiller, brick-maker, Captain of militia, Justice-of-the-peace, County Auditor and Commissioner, Register and Recorder, surveyor and land-agent.

James Lewis, who built the first grist-mill in Wysox and a double saw-mill at Hale's, located at the mouth of Schrader creek in 1806. In his youth he was taken by the Indians and held in captivity three years. **Amos V. Mathews** located on Millstone run before 1808. He built a house and furnished accommodations for raftsmen and the traveling public. He also had a blacksmith shop and made traps, bells and sharpened tools for the settlers.

John B. Hinman, who had previously settled in Wysox, came about 1808, and was one of Monroe's prominent and enterprising citizens. **John E. Kent,** a blacksmith and noted story-teller, located near the mouth of the creek, which bears his name, in or before 1809. **Elisha Cole,** the pioneer preacher, came from Macedonia, 1810, and occupied the Salisbury place, which became the rendezvous of all the Methodists. For years his house was the tabernacle in which divine services, weekly and quarterly, were conducted. As a fitting memorial he is lovingly remembered as the "Father of Methodism."

Gurdon Hewitt and sons, Calvin, Dudley, Gurdon and Wheaton, came to Monroe as lumbermen, 1812, and some years operated a saw-mill at Masontown. **Jared Woodruff** arrived from Massachusetts in 1812 and his brother, Uriah, soon after; **Charles Brown** also came in from Wyalusing, 1812. All settled on the east side of the creek below Monroeton. **George Irvine** came from Northumberland county in 1813 and settled in East Monroe. He was the first settler between Fowlertown and Benjamin's in Asylum, a distance of six miles. His brother, **Welch Irvine,** came the next year and settled near him. **Amasa Kellogg** emigrated from Columbia county, N. Y., in 1813.

Other Settlers: 1816, George Arnout and son, Jacob, and Selah Arnout, later. 1818, Simeon Bristol, a noted character, and Solomon Keeler. 1820, Judson Blackman, Frederick Fisher and Ebenezer Mason. 1821, Thomas Lewis, Daniel Lyon, Truxton Lyon and Chester Mason. 1822, Dr. Benoni Mandeville, Libeus Marcy and Burr Ridgway. 1824, Henry B. Myer. 1825, Jeremiah Blackman. 1826, John and William Black. 1827, Joseph Ingham. 1830, Clark Cummings, Joseph Griggs and Dr. Joseph E. Ingham.

First Events.—The first means of ingress and egress of the Monroe pioneers was by following the Indian trail along Towanda creek, then the public road from Towanda flats to Franklin, built in 1796. The Genesee road across the moun-

tains connecting the North and West Branch, was opened in 1802 and the Berwick and Tioga Turnpike in 1819. Prior to the establishment of mills in Monroe, two or three neighbors would join and go in boats to Wilkes-Barre to have their grain ground. Rogers Fowler built the first grist-mill about 1803.

The first adults to die were Stephen Cranmer and his wife, Nancy. The latter died January 24, 1792, in her 30th year, and the former, January 29, 1792, in his 36th year. The first wedding, of which there is any record, was that of Daniel Miller and Hannah, daughter of Gordon Fowler, February 19, 1802; the next, John Fox and Mary, daughter of Gordon Fowler, October 21, 1802; Eliphalet Mason and Roxy, daughter of Gordon Fowler, October 22, 1804.

The first school, 1801, was taught by Miss Mary Fowler in a little log building below Mr. Rockwell's in a hickory grove. Eliphalet Mason taught in the summer of 1804, also the winters of 1806–07 and 1813–14. The summer term of 1814 was taught by Miss Sally Rockwell in her brother's corn-house. Monroe's first Justices-of-the-peace were Charles Brown and Eliphalet Mason; the first constable, Ira C. Fowler. The first election was held at the house of Abner C. Rockwell, October 9, 1821, fifty-one persons voting; at the first Presidential election, November, 1824, twenty-nine votes were cast and all for General Jackson.

For nearly fifty years after the settlement of Monroe the principal industry was lumbering. About the year 1800 a saw-mill was erected on the South Branch and another at the mouth of the Schrader. Mills multiplied rapidly. In 1835, fourteen saw-mills were operating in Monroe. The Monroe post-office, subsequently changed to Monroeton, was established October 29, 1882, with Abner C. Rockwell postmaster. Prior to that date the people went to Towanda for their mail.

Reminiscences.—One morning while Josiah Cranmer was in search of his cows, his dog treed a young panther. The animal wishing to change his position or fall upon the dog, made one mighty spring and landed upon the ground. The dog seized

him and a struggle for life ensued. At this juncture Mr. Cranmer came up with a club and ended the contest in favor of his watchful companion.

Among the pioneer women who were stout hearted and brave, Mrs. Sophia Fowler, wife of Russell Fowler, proved herself a heroine on more occasions than one. The following is related: "One day to the great amazement of Aunt Sophia her door was suddenly burst open and a hunter appeared, exhausted and terribly frightened. Inquiring as to the trouble, he made known in his excited way that a bear of prodigious size was close upon his heel. Losing no time to look up cowardly hunters, Bruin made for the pig-pen and was soon embracing a young shoat. Hearing the pig squeal Aunt Sophia grabbed a fire-brand and put to the rescue, but despite the burns which she inflicted, the bear killed the pig and carried it off, the hunter remaining in the house in the meantime. One day while the men were busily engaged about the mill-yard skidding logs, a panther came, took Aunt Sophia's calf out of the pen and carried it to the shade of a large oak tree standing in the yard, where after a hearty meal of fresh veal, he left the carcass and returned to the mountains undetected. The pen from which the calf was taken stood not more than five rods from where the men were working."

One August afternoon, when "old Monroe was young," William and Nathan Northrup, celebrated hunters, were watching a deer lick when the latter, seeing a large buck advance, fired at it. The animal dropped and he supposed it dead. But as he was about to use his hunting knife, the animal galvanized into life and sprang to its feet. William grabbed the animal by the horns but had no sooner done so than the animal's antlers caught his tough doe-skin pants and almost completely undressed him. However, he hung on and was carried several rods at a rapid rate before the frightened animal could dislodge him and make its escape. William frequently clinched a deer and generally got his game. On two occasions he entered bears' dens and shot Bruin by the glare

of his own eyes. More than once, like Nathan, he was chased by a bear and only escaped by taking to his heels. In all of his encounters and adventures he escaped uninjured. Nathan's best record was seven deer in a day, five of which were shot without moving out of his tracks, and on another, five elk, all being killed without changing his position.

Patriotism.—Named for a true patriot, Monroe has ever fostered and maintained the "spirit of '76" and loyalty to country. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—John Cranmer, Noadiah Cranmer, George Head, Sr., Benjamin Lewis, John Schrader; **War of 1812.**—Eliphalet Mason, David Carter, Aaron Carter, Amasa Kellogg, John D. Saunders, Absalom Carr, John Head, Frederick Schrader, John Bender, Henry Salisbury, James Kipp, Thomas Lewis, Daniel Lyon, Conrad Mingos, Josiah Haines, William Hart, Jeremiah Hollon; **Mexican War.**—George Bull, John Naglee; **Civil War.**—The Monroes furnished one hundred and eighty-four soldiers, of whom nineteen were killed in battle, two died in rebel prisons and twelve of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers; **World War.**—Fifty-five soldiers, of whom two died.

Public Officials.—Senator, Gordon F. Mason; Representative, Franklin F. Lomax; Associate Judge, George Tracy; Sheriffs, Abner C. Rockwell, Dallas J. Sweet; County Treasurer, Ezra C. Kellogg; Register and Recorder, Eliphalet Mason; County Commissioners, Eliphalet Mason, Ashbel L. Cranmer, George H. Bull, Daniel Decker, Ezra C. Kellogg; County Auditors, Eliphalet Mason, Ulysses M. Pratt, E. Eugene Chubbuck; Jury Commissioners, Harvey Cummings, Charles Scott; Coroner, Henry S. Salisbury; County Surveyor, Eliphalet Mason.

Monroeton.—From earliest times Monroeton, or "The Corners," as originally called, has been the center or rallying point of the people. A village formed and was a place of such importance as to be a candidate for the county-seat in 1812. The opening of the turnpike and lumbering interests contributed greatly to the growth and prosperity of the town.

Making pine shingles became an important industry, and the settlers brought them in with their teams for miles around, receiving goods in exchange. The banks of the creeks at Monroeton were literally lined with lumber and shingles, and the town, indeed, at one time, really enjoyed a more flattering trade than Towanda. Rafts and arks were made up at Monroeton and at the mouth of the creek, and floated down the Susquehanna in the spring. In 1855 the village was incorporated as Monroe borough. Its population was 244 in 1860 and 405 in 1920.

Powell, originally Greenwood, two miles from Monroeton on the Barclay railroad at the junction of the Schrader with Towanda creek, is nearly as populous as Monroeton. Its life is the large tannery which was established there in 1867.

CHAPTER XXVIII

Litchfield Township

Litchfield derives its name from the old Connecticut township of Litchfield, which included in its limits the present township, also in remembrance of the former home of some of the pioneers, being from Litchfield, Connecticut.

Geographical.—Litchfield, comprising 1-36 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York State, east by Windham, south by Rome and Sheshequin and west by Athens. Except along the northwest corner, bordering the Susquehanna, the surface is elevated and hilly, deeply cut by numerous small streams, most of which have their sources in the central and south-central parts of the township. The Little Wappasening flows northeast, Park creek northwest. Bullard creek south and Satterlee creek west. The township was originally heavily timbered with a forest of hemlock, white pine, beech, maple, other hardwood and some basswood. This region was infested with bears, panthers and wolves. Deer were numerous and the streams full of brook-trout. The township has an area of thirty-two square miles and was formed from Athens in 1821; population 591 in 1920.

The Pioneers.—Thomas Park, the first permanent settler of Litchfield, was born in Connecticut, a son of Josiah Park. The family were early settlers at Wyoming and among the most distressed by the persecutions of the Pennamites. Thomas was an active patriot. He joined Captain Spalding's company and was in Sullivan's campaign against the Indians. In 1788 with his wife, four children and aged father, he moved up the Susquehanna and settled upon its eastern bank, his house standing on the State line. His privations and hard-

ships were many and severe. At first he was required to go to Wilkes-Barre for supplies. Often the family were without bread and at times dependent wholly upon fish and wild greens. Mr. Park died in 1819, aged seventy years. His wife was Abigail Nesbit and their children: Daniel, Mary (Mrs. John Moore), Elizabeth (Mrs. Elijah Wolcott), Susannah (Mrs. John R. Wolcott), Samuel, James, Thomas, Joseph and Amos P.

William Drown came into the wilderness with Mr. Park and assisted him in making improvements. He perished in a snow-storm, winter of 1803–04. **Christopher Schoonover,** a Dutchman was the next comer. He made some improvements but removed to Ohio before 1803.

Eleazer Merrill, Jr., and his brother, **Solomon,** came from Connecticut to Litchfield in the spring of 1803 and began improvements on the land which they had purchased under Connecticut title. After having erected log-houses, chopped and burned fallows and sown grain, they returned East for their families with whom they arrived at their sylvan homes in November. In 1806, their parents, **Mr. and Mrs. Eleazer Merrill,** came and resided with them. **Eleazer, Jr.,** died, 1855, aged eighty-three years. His wife was Nancy Booth and their children: Hiram, Nancy (Mrs. Chauncey Park), Elisha B., Milo, Thomas B. and Ira. Solomon died, 1844, aged seventy-four years. His wife was Abigail Stoddard and their children: Alma (Mrs. James Burns), Betsy (Mrs. Benjamin Wolcott), Cyrus, George, Anna (Mrs. Elijah Munn) Abigail (Mrs. Joseph P. Munn) and Theodosia (Mrs. Robert J. Mastin).

Silas Wolcott, a native of New Hampshire, who had served in the Revolutionary War and was one of Washington's bodyguard, came to Litchfield in 1806. He was a great hunter; "the chase being a passion with him, he was induced to this section by the abundance of deer." He died, 1834, aged seventy-nine years. He had married Margaret Rowen, their children being Elijah, Mary (Mrs. Thomas Munn), Dorcas

(Mrs. Joseph Pew), Silas, Benjamin, Margaret (1st Mrs. Samuel Park, 2nd Mrs. Thomas Park), Loviah (1st. Mrs. John Perrigo, 2nd Mrs. Asa Caufman) and John.

Other Settlers.—1806—Ruloff Campbell, Samuel Campbell and John Moore, the last being the first settler in South Litchfield. 1808—George Hadlock, Benoni Hulett, Josiah White. In or before 1812—Thomas Munn and Benjamin Ball; other early comers were Alsop Baldwin, Daniel Bush, James Brown, John Cotton, Joseph Green, Peter Turner and Wm. Loomis. 1816—Zenas Cleveland and Nathaniel Hotchkiss. 1816–17—Absalom Adams, Joseph Nichols and Russell Marsh settled at the Center and Paul Apgar, a blacksmith, east of the Center.

1824.—Here, as appear from the assessment rolls: Isaac Bishop, Nathaniel Brown, James Burns, Isaac Beach, Jacob Campbell, Charles Comstock, Orson Carmer, Hathaway Daley, Jonathan Hunt, James Lowrey, Benjamin Lambert, Cornelius Myers, Martin Myers, John Marks, Daniel McKinney, Henry McKinney, Samuel McKinney, Fleming Northrup, Wm. Remick, Levi Shipman, Benj. Stackhouse, Frederick Steward, Wm. Steward, Richard Struble, James Swartwood, Richard Tapping, Hartwell Thurston, Hubbard Thurston, Samuel Vanderson, John Wright, Alpheus Watkins and Wm. Watkins, Jr.

First Events.—The first child born in Litchfield was James, son of Thomas Park in 1793. The first bride was Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Park, united in marriage with Elijah Wolcott in 1802. The first school in the township was taught by Thomas Park in his own dwelling. The first school house was built in 1814 and the first teacher therein Miss Helosia Flower. The first religious meetings, Baptists, Universalists and Methodists, were held at the house of Thomas Park. Rev. Noah Murray and Rev. Moses Park were of the earliest preachers.

The first grist-mill in the township was built by Daniel Bush on Satterlee creek. Samuel Campbell erected the first saw-mill on Park creek. Another authority says the first saw-

mill was built by Thomas and Daniel Park. The first constable was John Boyce, 1822, and the first Justice-of-the-peace, Charles Comstock, 1823. Litchfield's first vote for President was in 1824; all the votes cast, thirteen, were for General Jackson. David McKinney, for more than forty years, was a noted raftsman and pilot on the Susquehanna. Mrs. Elizabeth Loomis, the only daughter of the fourteen children of Thomas and Mary (Wolcott) Munn, died, 1902, in Minnesota, aged ninety-six years. She was the last of the family.

Reminiscence.—One of the courageous pioneer women was Mary (Park) Moore of South Litchfield. One night an old bear had the impudence to visit Mr. Moore's hog-pen, taking therefrom a pig which he was fattening. Though it was a dark night and Mr. Moore away from home his wife was equal to the emergency. Seizing a couple of pine torches she started in pursuit with her dogs. The bear was soon overtaken, the struggling pig preventing him from getting over the ground very rapidly. Mrs. Moore and her dogs were so close upon the bear's heels that he had no opportunity to stop to kill the pig; for the brave woman, with torches ablaze, and swinging them to and fro, calling loudly her dogs to "catch him, seize him," seemed to inspire them with the notion that much depended upon their best effort. So spirited was the attack upon the bear that he dropped the pig to defend his heels. The pig not being badly hurt, scampered to his pen, while the bear, seemingly unwilling to cope with such a formidable array, made a break for the forest.

A Child Lost!—Mrs. Elizabeth Wolcott narrated the following, concerning the little son of her daughter, Mrs. Hiram Merrill: "Early in the struggle of Mr. and Mrs. Merrill for a home, occurred one of those incidents which in pioneer life is always most startling and stirs to the very depths the heart-felt sympathies of all who may read or hear, the announcement, 'a child is lost!' Yet, this was the heart-rending experience of my daughter and her husband. Little Chester,

their second son, one bright morning wandered into the forest with no other covering than his little night shirt, unnoticed by any one, and for an hour or more unmissed. Having realized what had happened Mrs. Merrill flew into the woods wildly calling the little fellow's name. Her husband and brother, William, though working at some distance, heard her despairing cries and came in haste to the rescue. They instituted a search as thorough as their limited number would admit but of no avail. The child was hopelessly lost in a dense forest where wild and vicious beasts of prey had their haunts. William went for aid while Mrs. Merrill and her husband were searching the woods in every direction in quest of their darling or some sign or trail which they could follow. The people responded generously at the call for help. More than 200 men came but not until the third day were their efforts rewarded. They found the little fellow alive and well, but almost wild with fear and his little body one solid mass of mosquito bites. Such a shout as reverberated through the forest! Signal guns were fired and a courier despatched post haste to carry the glad tidings to the nearly distracted mother who had not been able to eat or sleep in her anxiety.''

Patriotism.—Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Thomas Park, Silas Wolcott; **War of 1812.**—Josiah White, Zenas Cleveland; **Civil War.**—Furnished one hundred and twenty nine soldiers, of whom three were killed in battle, two died in rebel prisons and five of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Six soldiers; **World War.**—Nine soldiers.

Public Officials.—Sheriffs, Andrew J. Layton, Charles E. Drake; Register and Recorder, Adelbert D. Munn; County Commissioners, Daniel Park, Daniel B. Cotton; County Auditor, Charles Comstock.

Litchfield, long known as ''Litchfield Center,'' at the cross-roads, is the only hamlet and center of trade. The Litchfield post-office was established in 1825 with Daniel Bush, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXIX

The Burlingtons

Burlington Township

Burlington was so named in memory of the early home of a number of the pioneers, within the original township, who came from Burlington, Vermont. It includes most of the Susquehanna Company's township of Juddsburg by which name the whole Sugar creek valley was commonly called by the first settlers.

Geographical.—Burlington, the "central township," comprising 1-45 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Smithfield, northeast by Ulster, east by North Towanda, south by Franklin and west by West Burlington. The surface of the township is generally hilly and broken with flats along Sugar creek, which flows northeasterly through the north-central part of the township—and with its tributary branches, the Tomjack and Brown creek from the north and Pond and Alley run from the south, drains nearly the whole area. The highest ridge or point, 1325 feet, is a little west of Mountain Lake—a beautiful sheet of water, covering sixty acres, in the west-central part of the township. Streams having their sources south of this ridge flow into Towanda creek. Majestic pines intermingled with hemlock covered the greater part of Burlington. Maple, white oak and other hardwood were more abundant on the north side of Sugar creek. Deer and bears roamed over the hills; the streams were full of brook-trout. The township has an area of twenty-six square miles and was formed from Wysox in 1802; population 536 in 1920.

History.—Centuries before white men came to Burlington it

was the home of the American Indian. His thoroughfare, the Sheshequin Path, traversed the valley on the north side of Sugar creek and was connected with the Towanda Path by cross-trails, entering it at the county farm and near Luther's Mills. He had his lodges on the creek flats and there grew maize, fished and hunted. His burial grounds were on the identical site of the county house. In 1737 Conrad Weiser, while on a mission to the Six Nations, accompanied by a German companion, Stoffel Stump, and an Indian guide, came over the Sheshequin Path, the former being the first white men to have ever visited Burlington.

Tomjack, a Mingo and Christian Indian, with his family occupied a cabin on the south side of Sugar creek at Burlington, when the first settlers arrived in that valley. He welcomed the white people to his home, shared his provisions and in every way proved their friend. Tomjack was born at Logan's Gap near the Juniata. When the white people began to settle there, he emigrated to the Susquehanna, just above Forty Fort. There he married Betty Montour, a three-quarters blood squaw. He was emphatically a "peace-man." When it was proposed by the Indians and Tories to massacre the white settlers in the Wyoming Valley, Tomjack refused to join in the war, and moved up the river, finally locating on Sugar creek. Here he remained until 1794, when he removed to the Allegheny river, where he died in 1809. He was the last red man to inhabit Bradford county. Of his children, **White Fawn** was educated and became a noted teacher and missionary among her race.

The Pioneers.—The first Burlington pioneers came to what is now West Burlington in 1790. The East Burlington settlement was formed a year later by James Campbell and sons.

James Campbell, who had been a soldier in the Revolutionary War, in 1791, removed with his family from Massachusetts to his Connecticut claim in the wilderness on Sugar creek. His family consisted of his wife, sons, John, James, David, Cephas, William, and daughters, Eleanor, Rachel,

Cynthia, Jane, Betsey and Sally. John, James and David like their father had served in the war for American freedom. Except John and James, who removed to Indiana, the brothers spent their days in Burlington. The father died in 1813 in his seventy-fifth year and the mother in 1840 in her ninety-seventh year.

Derrick Miller came, also, as a Connecticut settler in 1791, locating near the Campbells. In 1804, Derrick, David and Jacob Miller were on the Burlington assessment rolls; in 1813, Daniel, Derrick and Isaac Miller. There were several intermarriages between the Campbells and Millers.

James Braffit and **Gamaliel Jaqua,** single young men, came from Connecticut in 1792. Braffit began improvements on the Morley farm and erected thereon in 1804 the first framed house in the township. He married Rebecca Gore, whose father, Silas Gore, was slain at the battle of Wyoming. Mr. Braffit died and his widow married Joseph Bloom and occupied the farm. Jaqua married Eleanor, daughter of James Campbell, but did not tarry many years in the town.

Henry Lawrence came to Sugar creek in 1797 and David White in 1798, both removing after a few years.

George Bloom, a native of Prussia, who as a young man was compelled to serve in the Hessian army, was brought to America during the Revolutionary War. After being captured by the Americans he espoused their cause and never returned to the fatherland. He married Mary Ater of Maryland and in 1798 found his way to Burlington where he purchased land and settled permanently. His children were George, Elisha, Joseph, David, John, Polly, Lanie and Catharine.

David Ross, who was of Irish ancestry, came from southern Pennsylvania to Ulster in 1792, thence in 1798 to Burlington, where he cleared and improved a large farm. He spent his last days in Granville. Amos Cook was also a comer in 1798, removing after a few years.

John T. Clark, who was eight years old and in Wilkes-

Barre fort at the time of the Wyoming battle, came from Ulster in 1798, locating at first within the present Burlington borough. He married Cynthia, daughter of James Campbell and reared a family of twelve children: Billings, James, Cephas, Benjamin, Sally, Betsey, Ursulla, Celestia, Polly, Jane, Cynthia, and Melissa. His last residence was near Luther's Mills where he died.

Levi Soper came from Connecticut with his family in 1800, stopping a year at Ulster then locating permanently on Sugar creek near Burlington village. Here, he and his son, David, cleared and improved a farm where the father died. Two other sons, Roger and Levi, settled in Columbia.

William Nichols, a native of Rhode Island, whose father was a colonel in the Continental army, came to Burlington Center with his family in 1801. His children were Charlotte, Elizabeth, James, Earl, Harriet, Mary, Jonathan, William M., Benjamin and Emily. He died in 1861, aged ninety-seven years and his wife in 1847, aged seventy-four years.

Dr. Joseph Westcoat, a Revolutionary soldier, located at Burlington about 1801 and practiced there until 1811 when he moved to Ulster.

Alexander Lane, a native of North Castle, N. Y., joined the American army under Colonel Livingston and was in the Montgomery expedition and at the surrender of Burgoyne. After the war he settled in Ulster county, N. Y. He married Abigail Mills and in 1797–98 removed to Ulster, this county, and in 1801 to Burlington, settling at Luther's Mills where he had purchased 1800 acres of land. He paid for his land twice then lost it, holding only a small part of the original tract by a third purchase. The old hero was noted for his great strength and wonderful power of endurance. His children were William, Zephaniah, Alexander, Daniel, Sally, Hannah, Ruth, Betsy, Maria, Emily, Charlotte, Elvira and Anna. Mr. Lane died in 1844, aged eighty-three, and his wife, in 1857, aged eighty-five years.

Eliphalet Gustin, a journeying shoemaker, born in Vermont, who had married Jemima, daughter of Elijah Horton, came from Stroudsburg to Sheshequin in 1792. He made the journey up the river, with his wife, two children and a few household goods, in a canoe. In 1803 he settled permanently in Burlington township. His children were Timothy H., John, Rosilla, Eliphalet and Mary A.

Other Early Comers to the settlement were: 1802, Amos Abbott; 1803, Elijah and Chester Prouty and Benjamin Reynolds, a shoemaker and Revolutionary soldier; 1809, Jeremiah Travis at Luther's Mills; 1812, Jesse Marvin, a sash and chair maker and George Head, Jr.; 1816, Enoch Luther, and somewhat later, David Rundell and William Knapp. James Wilcox came as a lad in 1806 and spent his life, reaching almost a century, in Burlington.

Charles R. Scouten was the pioneer of Mountain Lake, where he settled in 1833, when there was only one family between him and Towanda and none on the other side nearer than Burlington. For forty years he carried on lumbering in connection with farming. He inherited an ardent fondness for hunting and trapping, which he pursued with profit and success until he was seventy-five years old. His father, Jacob Scouten, a veteran of the Revolution and War of 1812, lived with him.

Interesting Matters.—Burlington was in territory claimed both by the Susquehanna Company and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Nearly all the pioneers had purchased and settled on Connecticut claims in the township of Juddsburg. The Pennsylvania land-holder was Charles Carroll of Carrollton, whose agent was Dr. Robert H. Rose. The title of the latter prevailed and the settlers were compelled to pay for their land the second time.

The first public road up Sugar creek, passing through the Burlingtons, from the river to Troy, was built in 1798–99. Within Burlington this road, nearly twenty years later, was absorbed by the state road, the thoroughfare, eastward and

westward, across the country. About 1820 the Berwick Turnpike, crossing the former at Burlington Center, was constructed and gave an outlet, north and south. Where the roads crossed was long known as "Burlington Corners." It became the center of activities and a place of considerable importance.

About the year 1800 a log school house was erected on the Joseph Morley place, three-fourths of a mile east of Burlington Center. Nancy Wilcox was the teacher here in 1815. Her contract was for "four months, from the first of May to the first of September, to teach Reading and Spelling, board herself, and to receive one dollar per week, payable in good merchantable grain or store goods." Emanuel Guyer, a resident of Burlington, was elected the first county superintendent of schools in 1854, and served three years.

In 1813 the wealthiest citizen in the present Burlington township was Cephas Campbell, whose valuation was $600; George Bloom owned a grist-mill; John McKean was a Judge, and Wm. Clark and Walter S. Minthorn carpenters.

Patriotism.—The founders of Burlington fought for Liberty and she has always maintained an ardent patriotic spirit. Her record: **Revolutionary War.**—James Campbell and sons, David, James and John, Alexander Lane and Jacob Scouten; **War of 1812.**—William Clark, Timothy H. Gustin, Zepheniah Lane, Enoch Luther, Walter S. Minthorn, Jacob Scouten and Thomas Smith; **Civil War.**—The Burlingtons had a large and brave soldiery, numbering two hundred and sixty-seven men and boys; of these fifteen lost their lives on battlefields, twenty-five died of disease while twenty-seven more were maimed for life; **World War.**—Sixteen of her sons, of whom one was killed in battle and two died of disease.

Public Officials.—The following were chosen to state and county offices from Burlington township: Representatives, Addison McKean, Cullen F. Nichols; Associate Judges, John McKean, John F. Long; Prothonotary, Addison McKean; County Treasurers, Luman Putman, Jr., W. Frank Waters;

County Commissioner, Josephus Campbell; County Superintendent, Emanuel Guyer; County Auditors, Cullen F. Nichols, Jeremiah Travis, Jr., Isaac D. Soper, Job Morley, Charles Jennings, Harry L. Dodge, Clark D. Heath; Jury Commissioner, George S. Haight.

Burlington Borough.—The village originally known as "Burlington Corners" was incorporated as a borough in 1854. For many years it was the center of activities in the Sugar creek valley with stores, churches, schools, shops and other enterprises. With the changing conditions, the village long since passed its zenith, containing in 1920 a population of only one hundred and two.

West Burlington Township

Geographical.—West Burlington, comprising 1-50 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Smithfield and Springfield, east by Burlington, south by Franklin and Granville and west by Troy. Its surface is generally hilly and broken with flats along Sugar creek, which flows eastwardly through the south-central part of the township and with its tributaries drains nearly the whole area. Mill creek is the principal stream from the north. The divide in the southeast separates the waters flowing north into Sugar creek and those coursing south into Towanda creek. A heavy primeval forest of white pine, hemlock, white oak, ash, beech, birch, maple, hickory, basswood, cucumber and other varieties covered West Burlington. Deer, bears and other wild animals roamed over the hills, and brook-trout abounded in the streams. The township has an area of twenty-three square miles and was formed from the west part of Burlington township in 1855; population 590 in 1920.

History: the Pioneers.—In May, 1790, Abraham DeWitt, Isaac DeWitt and James McKean, Jr., left Chemung county, N. Y., to explore the Sugar creek valley. They built a raft and floated down the rivers to the mouth of Sugar creek,

thence proceeded through the wilderness to the cabin of Tomjack, a Christian Indian, remaining in the valley. With him they made their headquarters while exploring the surrounding country. Future homesteads were selected, Isaac DeWitt's choice being that known as the O. P. Ballard farm, Abraham DeWitt's as the Pratt and Blackwell farms and James McKean's as the county farm. On McKean's claim, near the present county house, they built a log hut, cleared a patch and raised a crop of corn, returning to Chemung in the fall. During the winter of 1790–91, the settlers of Ulster, Sheshequin and others from Chemung cut a road from the river over the hill to "the chosen land of promise." This was the first road into Burlington.

In the spring of 1791, five families, including the pioneers of the previous summer, left Johnny-Cake Hollow, Chemung, for their home in the wilds. The women and children were placed on horses, and with proper escort, came by land, while the men with the goods and provisions floated down on a raft. The cavalcade arrived first, and leaving its freight, the women and children returned to the river to meet the float, which owing to unexpected difficulties was nearly a week behind. About May 1st all arrived safely at their destination. The heads of families were Abraham and Isaac DeWitt, James McKean, Sr., William Dobbins and Jonas Yoras, a half-blood Indian. On the evening of the arrival of the men, Mrs. McKean and Mrs. Dobbins proposed and held a prayer-meeting and thanksgiving for the safety of the colony.

James McKean, a Scotchman, born in Cecil county, Maryland, married Jane Scott and removed to Huntingdon, Pa. During the Revolutionary War he served as a member of the Cumberland county militia. In 1789 he removed to Chemung, N. Y., thence to Burlington in 1791. Here he died in 1797, aged fifty-two years. His wife, who was a very devout Christian and the "mother of Methodism in the Sugar creek valley," followed him to the grave in 1813. They reared a very remarkable family, children being Allen, William, James, Re-

becca, Andrew, John, Robert, Samuel, Benjamin and Jane.

The Dewitts were of Dutch extraction. Abraham and Isaac, after a few years' residence, removed from Burlington. William DeWitt came in 1793 and remained about twelve years. Jacob and Paul DeWitt followed in 1795, the former departing after a year and the latter remaining permanently. Paul DeWitt belonged to Colonel Hartley's regiment and served against the Indians on the West Branch during the Revolutionary War. He married Elizabeth Sly and died in 1840, aged seventy-seven years. Their children were Mary, George, James, Isaac, Betsey, Hannah, Susannah, Julia, Minerva, Morgan, Lyman and Lutilda.

William Dobbins, an Irishman, who had lived on the Juniata and served in the war for Independence, came from Chemung with the first colony to Burlington. He had married Mary A. McLean, a very devout woman. Both spent their remaining days on Sugar creek, the former dying, 1821, aged seventy-six and the latter, 1804, aged fifty-five years. Their children were Robert, Daniel, John, William, Eleanor, Susanna, Sally, Betsy and Polly.

Jonas Yoras, the "half-blood" of the original colony, remained some years, then removed to other parts.

James Ward, a Revolutionary soldier, came as a Connecticut settler in 1791. He was a man of much activity and enterprise. In 1816 he sold his interests and removed from the county.

Robert McDowell, evidently from Chemung, joined the settlement in 1792. He died in 1795, his being the first grave in the old cemetery. His widow, Susan, afterwards occupied his estate.

The Swains.—Isaac Swain came from Connecticut in 1792, and a little later Bethuel Swain settled in East Burlington next to James Braffit; the latter sold to John McKean in 1815 and removed, Isaac and family remained permanently.

The Ballards.—Stephen Ballard came from Massachusetts in 1792, selected a home and the next year brought in his

family. About 1812 he sold his improvements and removed to Ohio. John and Nathaniel Ballard, twins, came with their cousin, Stephen, to West Burlington in 1793. They selected homesteads then returned for their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Ballard, whom they brought to the settlement in 1794. Both John and Nathaniel married daughters of William Dobbins and were prominent and worthful citizens.

Moses Calkins, who as a mere youth had served his country in the struggle for Independence, came to Sugar creek in 1793, selected lands, made some improvements and prepared a home for his family, which he brought from Duanesburg, N. Y., the next year. He was a blacksmith and farmer as well as local doctor and tooth extractor. In religion he was an ardent Baptist, the first to locate on Sugar creek, and was widely known as "Deacon Calkins." His wife was Thankful Stevens and their children: Zera, Joel, James, John, Moses, Oliver, Lucy, Abby, Thankful and Amanda.

John Gamage, a young man of pluck and industry, came from Massachusetts in 1795. He married Elizabeth, daughter of Stephen Ballard, and had children, Wilson, Horatio and Martha.

Ebenezer Kendall, a single young man, with a knapsack, containing all his worldly possessions, upon his back, came on foot and alone from Connecticut to Sugar creek in 1795. He located on the Thomas Blackwell farm. Before the year 1812 he opened a house of public entertainment, being the only inn on the creek above Rutty's. "Kendall's Hotel" became a noted stopping place and the rallying point of the settlers. He married Jane, daughter of William Dobbins. After many years, Mr. Kendall sold and removed to the shores of Lake Erie.

Jehiel Ferris, a shoemaker from Delaware county, N. Y., joined the settlement in 1795. He married (1799) for his second wife Mrs. Timothy Beach of Unadilla, N. Y., who brought two of her sons, Jesse and Timothy Beach, to Burlington with her.

Ezra Goddard came from Connecticut with his family in 1796. He had an adequate amount of ready cash and brought with him a quantity of such goods as were needed in a new country. He and his sons, Luther and Ezra, cleared away a heavy forest, and soon erected a saw-mill and grist-mill near the site since known as Rockwell's mills. Mr. Goddard came to his death May 13, 1813, by a fall in his mill; Ezra was killed July 16, 1813, by the fall of a tree, and Luther was crushed to death, 1814, by the falling of the grist-mill chimney.

Ortho, a negro slave, came from Connecticut with his former owner, Ezra Goddard. He was a turner by trade and proved a valuable acquisition to the colony, providing the settlers with dishes, including platters, trenchers, bowls and mortars, which were made from butternut wood.

The Pratts were a somewhat numerous and prominent family from Massachusetts. The first to come to Sugar creek were Ephraim and William Pratt in 1798. A little later Beriah and John arrived. In 1812 the assessable Pratts in Burlington were Beriah, Calvin, Ephraim, Elias, Gilbert, Jedediah and William. In 1829 William sold to Gilbert and removed from the place. Beriah, a Revolutionary soldier, was provided a home by John Gamage and lived next to him.

Ephraim, also a soldier in the war for Independence, in the '30's sold to Isaac Swain and emigrated to Ohio. John Pratt, brother of Ephraim, who had married Betsy Hagar, a noted heroine of the Revolution, came in 1816.

Ephraim Blakesley became a settler in 1798. He built a saw-mill and in April, 1808, as he was endeavoring to place the first saw-log on the carriage he fell and was crushed to death. His widow married a Mr. Prouty and for her third husband Jehial Ferris.

Thomas Ballard, a native of Massachusetts, moved with his family from Greene county, N. Y., joining his cousins, the Ballards, in 1800–01. He was a noted hunter. The trials and privations of the family were many and severe but were met

with true pioneer courage, and years of unremitting toil were rewarded by peace and plenty. He married Catharine Provin, died at ninety-five and his wife at eighty years. Their Children were Orrin P., Ira P., Polly, John V., Samantha, James A. P. and Eliza.

Other Early Comers.—1803, Gustavius Ellsworth, James McDowell; 1804, Tilley Leonard; 1807, Lawson Hemenway; 1812, Nathaniel Phelps; 1815, Elisha P. Henson.

School and Church.—In 1794 a building was erected of rough logs and used for church purposes. It was burned in 1799 and in 1800 replaced by a structure of hewed logs and was used for both school and religious purposes until 1822 when it was supplanted by a framed building. The latter, long the only church in Burlington, is still standing in its quaint arrangement and is the oldest church edifice in the county. From the inception of the settlement West Burlington became the rendezvous of religious interests. The pioneers and good mothers in Israel were Mrs. James McKean, Mrs. Dobbins, Mrs. Campbell, Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Joseph Ballard, Mrs. Stephen Ballard and Mrs. Ferris. In 1806 Lorenzo Dow, the celebrated and eccentric preacher, visited the neighborhood and preached to the people.

Interesting Facts.—The first marriage in Burlington was that of Nathaniel Ballard and Miss Susanna, daughter of William Dobbins, January 27, 1799, by Rev. David Jayne.

The first merchandise was brought to Burlington by Ezra Goddard in 1796, but there was no general stock until Samuel McKean opened his store in 1812. He did a thriving business for many years. Money was scarce, and most people paid for goods in grain, deer-skins, furs, maple sugar, flaxseed rags and whiskey.

A mail route was opened between Towanda and Burlington in 1811. Samuel McKean was appointed postmaster. A Mr. Needham carried the mail on horseback, once a week, distributing to the people along the route, giving notice of his approach by blasts upon a tin horn which he carried by his

side. A general mail route was established from Towanda through Burlington and the western part of the county in 1816.

In the fall of 1814 a disease called the "cold plague" made its appearance among the people, the premonitory symptoms being an intense ague, the shaking continuing ten or twelve hours. Scarcely one-twentieth of those attacked recovered; men were seemingly more susceptible than women and all under fifteen years exempt from attack.

In 1813 the richest man in the township was Samuel McKean, merchant, whose valuation was $908; the next in riches was Ebenezer Kendall, taverner, valuation $739. One grist-mill, one saw-mill and two distilleries were in operation. John Dobbins was Justice-of-the-peace.

While digging a cellar on the farm of Samuel McKean in 1823, a vault was found containing two skeletons, one of them being eight feet two inches in length. The teeth were still sound, but the bones were soft and easily broken. There were two of these sepulchers in the cellar, over one of which a pine tree was growing, three feet in diameter. On the same farm an oak tree was cut down, in which marks had been made by edge tools four hundred years previously, as shown by the rings of the wood. The tree was over four feet in diameter and the incisions four inches from the heart.

The County Farm, one of the finest and most fertile in the county, is situated on the Towanda-Troy road one mile west of Burlington village. It comprises the old McKean farm, purchased by the County Commissioners after the adoption of "the poor house" by vote of the people in 1879, and subsequent additions, making a total range of 288 acres, of which, 200 are under cultivation. The neat and commodious home for the poor was built in 1880 and the first inmates received April 18, 1881.

Patriotism.—In her devotion to country West Burlington was ever one of the foremost. Her record: **Revolutionary War.**—James McKean, Sr., William Dobbins, Moses Calkins,

Paul DeWitt, Ephraim Pratt, Beriah Pratt, Samuel Lamphere, James Ward and Betsy (Hagar) Pratt. The last named assisted the Americans by working in a blacksmith shop, fixing and mending guns and cannons, making cartridges, caring for and nursing wounded soldiers. She died in Granville in 1843, aged eighty-eight years; **War of 1812.**—The Lake Erie fleet was due to the sagacity and skill of Capt. Daniel Dobbins, a son of William Dobbins. He not only constructed, equipped and manned the fleet but commanded one of the boats in the battle. James McKean was also in this war, **Florida and Mexican Wars.**—Thomas J. McKean, son of Robert, after graduating from West Point, served in the Florida war against the Indians, the Mexican War and in the Civil War as a Brigadier-general; **Civil War.**—record see Burlington; **World War.**—Contributed eight of her sons.

Distinguished Sons.—Samuel McKean was the most noted man in the political history of the county. He was first chosen County Commissioner, then served successively four terms as state Representative, six years as Congressman, state Senator, Secretary of Commonwealth, six years as United States Senator and Major-General of militia. He was president of the electoral college that cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson in 1832. His death occurred, 1841, in his fifty-fifth year. John McKean, a brother, was associate Judge of the county twenty-eight years and a local Methodist preacher. Andrew McKean, another brother, was a noted Methodist preacher for forty years. His son, James B. McKean, served as a colonel in the Union army, was Territorial Representative in Congress from Utah and Justice of the Supreme Court of that territory. Artas A. Goddard went West, read law and was chosen Attorney-General of Kansas. Others favored by county office: Allen McKean, Prothonotary and County Auditor; Alfred C. Blackwell, Register and Recorder and County treasurer; Joseph Foulke, Jury Commissioner.

CHAPTER XXX

Pike Township

Pike was so named in memory of Gen. Zebulon M. Pike, a noted explorer, who was killed by the explosion of a magazine in the War of 1812. The first settlers of Pike bought their lands under Connecticut title and consequently were compelled to re-purchase of the Pennsylvania claimants.

Geographical.—Pike, comprising 1-26 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Warren, east by Susquehanna county, south by Tuscarora and west by Herrick and Orwell. Its surface ranges from high and hilly (apex 1575 feet) in the north, table-land (1450 feet) in the center, to low and level flats along Wyalusing creek in the southern part of the township. The general slope is to the south with the northeast corner trending southeastward and the northwest corner southwestward. Nearly the whole area is drained by Cold creek, Ross creek, and Rockwell creek with its tributary, Mill creek, which flows south into the Wyalusing creek. Pike was covered with a primitive forest of hemlock, maple, beech, birch, ash, basswood, some pine and other timber. It was the habitat of deer, bears, wolves, panthers and other wild animals. The streams were full of brook-trout. The township has an area of forty-four square miles and was formed from Orwell and Rush in 1813; population 930 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—There were two Indian paths traversing Pike, the Minisink, north, leading from Tioga to the Delaware, and the Wyalusing, south, up Wyalusing creek, being the thoroughfare from **Muncy-town** to **Zeninge** near Binghamton. The Connecticut land speculators cleared out

this latter trail so as to make a tolerable bridle-path up to "The Forks." Along the paths the proprietors surveyed lots and opened the township to settlers in 1788.

The Pioneers.—James Rockwell, a native of East Windsor, Conn., came to Wyalusing creek, locating below Stevensville in 1790, being the first permanent settler within Pike township. He had the first brick-yard and was the first grower of tobacco in Eastern Bradford. His children were William, Nathan and several daughters.

. **Seth P. Rockwell,** brother of James, followed him to Pike in 1791, settling on Rockwell creek. He came alone, chopping a road to his domain which he called Newtown. For several years his nearest neighbor was Nathan Abbott on Wyalusing creek. In 1796 Mr. Rockwell married and the following summer brought his wife into the wilderness. He erected a pioneer grist-mill with spring-pole, pestle and mortar to crack corn for his own use and the accommodation of his neighbors. Surrounded as he was he had many thrilling experiences with wild beasts. His children were David, Joab, Eleazer, Annis, Dorcas, Huldah, Ruth and Julia.

Nathan Abbott came to Pike, 1792, settling near Seth P. Rockwell. He died, 1804. **Eleazer Russell,** a native of Connecticut, emigrated from Ballston, N. Y., in 1792. He moved with a yoke of oxen and a pair of steers, on sleds in the month of March. While making improvements, some years later, he was killed by the fall of a tree. **Abraham Taylor** and **Ephraim Fairchild,** both Revolutionary soldiers from Connecticut, came as settlers, 1792–93. **Dimon Bostwick,** a surveyor, arrived from Connecticut, 1792, selected a homestead, then joined a company of surveyors. In 1796 he returned East, married Lois Olmstead and with an ox-team brought his young wife into the wilderness. **Benajah Bostwick,** his brother, joined him a few years later. He married Mary Olmstead, sister of Dimon's wife.

John Keeler, a Revolutionary soldier, his son, **Elisha,** and son-in-law, **John Bradshaw,** from Connecticut, and **Samuel**

Luckey from New Jersey came in 1793. Elisha Keeler in addition to making improvements, began merchandising, 1804, and in 1807 engaged in wool-carding, having one of the first machines in the county. **Nathan Stevens** and **Aden Stevens,** brothers, came from Connecticut, locating at Stevensville in the spring of 1794. In the fall of 1795 Nathan brought his wife and three children. Three months passed without flour in the house, corn-meal made in the mortar, being the only article of food. Aden remained single until 1796 when he married Anise Warner, a sister of Nathan's wife. He was one of the most prominent men in the county. **Samuel Stevens,** another brother, with a half brother, **Jonathan.** somewhat later, joined their kindred in Pike.

Thomas Tillotson settled near the county line, 1795. **Joseph Pierce,** who had married a daughter of Samuel Luckey, came to Pike, 1796. **Joseph Bosworth** and his sons, who formed the most important settlement in Pike, were typical and enterprising Connecticut "Yankees." **Salmon** was the first of the family to arrive. In 1796 he struck the first blows above Stevensville by clearing a piece of land, building a log-house and blacksmith shop. He then pursued his trade of blacksmith, and after two years returned to Connecticut and married Sally Olmstead whom he brought to his sylvan home. **Josiah** followed his brother in 1797, **Orange** came in 1801, and **Joseph,** the father, and other sons, **Alba, Ambrose, John** and **Reed,** in 1806.

Andrew Canfield came from Connecticut, 1797, lived two years with his brother-in-law, Thomas Tillotson, then moved into Susquehanna county. **William Johnson,** two of whose brothers had settled in Orwell, located in Pike, 1798. For two years he carried his provisions in upon his back from Sheshequin. He was a shoemaker, and tanned the leather which he used. **David Olmstead,** a Revolutionary soldier, having three married daughters in Pike, came with the balance of the family from Connecticut, 1799. **John, Bela, Isaac** and **Richard Ford,** brothers and natives of Schoharie county,

N. Y., emigrated to Wyalusing, 1798, and two years later commenced their settlement in Pike, since known as "Ford Street." Isaac, a bachelor, was a Revolutionary soldier.

Isaac Hancock, a noted character who was one of the first settlers of Wyalusing, moved to Pike about 1800. His sons-in-law, Ezekiel Brown and Jesse Ross, had preceded him as also Joseph Ross. **William Buck,** a native of Connecticut, settled at LeRaysville and **Amos Northrup,** a soldier of the Revolution, in the township, 1801. About this time **Elijah** and **Reuben Coleman,** brothers, came in from Wyalusing. Elijah was the pioneer chimney builder, and Ruben, the man who cleared the most land in the township. **Judah Benjamin,** a shoemaker and soldier of the Revolution, followed others from Wyalusing to Pike. **The Brinks** were one of the most numerous families, settling in the township. Benjamin, James and Thomas Brink, brothers and soldiers of the Revolution, originally from Walapack, N. J., and other members of the family began moving here in 1805.

Other Settlers.—1802, Gould Seymour, Isaac Seymour, Stephen Evitts, Jesse and Samuel Edsell. The Seymours, brothers and natives of Connecticut, moved from Vestal, N. Y. Evitts lost his life at a training in Orwell, 1827. The Edsells were from Orange county, N. Y. 1803, Edmund Stone came but in 1809 removed to Susquehanna county. 1806, Dr. Reuben Baker, Samuel Dyer and Simeon Taylor. 1807, Reuben Atwood from Connecticut. 1810, Josiah Benham from Connecticut located at LeRaysville. 1811, Libbeus Smith from Connecticut. In or before 1812, Samuel Beecher, Zina Beeman, Benajah Bennett, Julius Cogswell, Ralph Gregory, Rufus Goodell, Joseph Utter and Loomis Wells. 1813, Consider Wood from Dutchess county, N. Y. 1815, Samuel Warner from Connecticut. 1817, Cornwall Brush, Elisha DeWolf, William Marsh. 1818, Wm. S. Hutchinson. 1823, David Codding. 1824, Giles DeWolf.

Welsh people formed an important settlement, occupying

North Pike, South Warren and West Middletown, Susquehanna county, commencing with the arrival of Joseph Jenkins and Edward Jones in 1824. Up to 1835 fifty Welsh families had settled there.

First Events.—The first birth and death in the township, of which there is any record, were Mary, daughter of Elisha Keeler, born November 25, 1793, and John Keeler, father of Elisha, died September 17, 1795. There is no record of the first wedding within the township and there probably was none until after Isaac Hancock was commissioned the first Justice-of-the-peace in 1801. Several single young men came into the wilderness, prepared homes, then returned East, married and brought their brides into the forest to share their privations and hardships.

The first school was taught about 1798 by Polly Canfield in an old saw-mill, southeastern part of the township. There was a big rock near by and when the days were pleasant the children prevailed on the teacher to keep school on the rock over which they made a bower of limbs and brush. Huldah Fairchild was also an early teacher in the same neighborhood. The first school house was built in 1806 or '07, where the Congregational church now stands. It was constructed of logs and covered with ash bark. The windows were greased paper and the floor basswood slabs. Patty Sill from Connecticut taught the first school in this building, having five or six pupils. Miss Zeruah Northrup was the next teacher.

Ephraim Fairchild built a primitive saw-mill and grist-mill, the latter being supplied with a bolt which was operated by the hands of the customers. Salmon Bosworth manufactured axes and scythes for the pioneers in his blacksmith shop. Josiah Bosworth, whose location was three miles south of LeRaysville on the road between Towanda and Montrose, opened his log-house as a hostelry, which became a noted stopping place and was known as the "Half-way House." The first settlers found their way into Pike by following the

old Indian trail up Wyalusing creek. The first thoroughfare, east and west, was the old state road which crossed the township.

The LeRaysville Phalanx was an industrial association, founded upon the principles of Charles Fourier, in 1844. The leading spirits in the enterprise were Dr. Lemuel C. Belding, Leonard Pratt and Gould Seymour, the trustees. About 600 acres of land were purchased and buildings arranged for "the Community" in which everything was in common, the men working in the fields and the women in the house. To promote the enterprise Dr. Belding established a paper known as the North American Phalanx. The scheme proved impracticable and went to pieces in eighteen months.

Reminiscence.—John Ingham was an early settler above Camptown and Joseph Ingham in South Pike. Mrs. John Ingham narrated the following: "Her little daughter when five or six years old went to visit at Joseph Ingham's, the whole distance nearly being through heavy timber. She stayed until it was nearly dark. On her return she met what she supposed was her father's dog, which was about the size and color of a wolf. She spoke to the animal but it passed her and went into the woods and immediately she heard the howl of a wolf, which was answered by a number in different directions. Joseph Ingham heard them and fearing the little girl had not reached home, sprang upon his horse and rode at full speed after her; but the little one was too well posted in woodcraft not to comprehend the significance of that signal and had run home as fast as her little feet would carry her. She arrived there about the same time that Mr. Ingham did, safe, but sadly frightened."

Patriotism.—Pike has a long and notable honor roll for patriotic achievement. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Jonathan Beecher, Judah Benjamin, Nathan Bostwick, Benjamin Brink, James Brink, Thomas Brink, Ephraim Fairchild, Isaac Ford, Stephen Gregory, Elisha Keeler, John Keeler, Amos Northrup, David Olmstead, Abraham Taylor and Consider

Wood. Gregory served in the command of David Wooster and saw that general shot from his horse in the engagement near Danbury, Conn. Wood served three years and participated in the series of engagements resulting in the capture of Burgoyne. Ford enlisted at sixteen and served three years. John Keeler served three years and was made a prisoner at the fall of Ft. Washington. His son, Elisha, served at the close of the war. **War of 1812.**—Josiah Bosworth, Wm. Bradshaw, James Brink, Thomas Brink, Wilson Canfield, Elijah Coleman, Edmund Fairchild, Jesse Hancock, Chas. W. Keeler, Benjamin Pierce and Josiah Wood. **Civil War.**—Pike including LeRaysville borough furnished one hundred and eighty-three soldiers, of whom nine were killed in battle, five died of disease while twenty-one more were maimed for life. **World War.**—The two districts contributed thirty soldiers.

Notable Sons: John G. Marvin, a Pike boy, went to California in the early '50's and was chosen the state's first Superintendent of Public Instruction and afterwards a District Judge. Wilson C. Edsell, born in Pike, located in Michigan in 1853, became prominent in public affairs and was three times elected to the state senate. Evan W. Evans, a native of Pike, graduated from Yale college and became a noted teacher in mathematics and one of the highest authorities on the Celtic language and literature. James H. Codding, lawyer, Congressman and eminent in Masonic work, was born in Pike. Geo. W. Buck, financier and member of the Minnesota Legislature, was a LeRaysville boy as was F. E. Gartside who was also chosen to the Minnesota Legislature.

Public Officials from Pike.—Representatives, Joseph H. Marsh, Perley H. Buck, Asa Nichols; Sheriff, John A. Codding; County Commissioners, Salmon Bosworth, Gould Seymour, Irad Stevens, Augustus S. Smith, Perley H. Buck, John Baldwin, Edward M. Pitcher, Langdon H. Marsh; County Auditors, Samuel Stevens, Jr., Lewis B. Pierce, Geo. W. Brink, Joseph H. Marsh, S. Wilson Buck, Harry A. Bosworth; Jury Commissioner, S. Wilson Buck. The first township

officers were Jesse Ross, Justice-of-the-peace; Asa Olmstead, constable; Aden Stevens, assessor; Nathan Stevens and Jesse Hancock, supervisors.

LeRaysville, by virtue of its central location, that section at the "cross-roads," was early selected as the best point for business and enterprise. A post-office was established here in 1827 with Josiah Benham, postmaster. Stores, shops and manufacturing concerns multiplied and the place became a thriving village. In 1863 it was incorporated as LeRaysville borough. It had a population of 284 in 1870 and 253 in 1920. LeRaysville has an elevation of 1450 feet and is the highest town in the county.

Stevensville, a hamlet in the southern part of the township, for years was the milling center and a trading point. The Stevensville post-office was established in 1837 with Cyrus Stevens, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXXI

Smithfield Township

Smithfield is the name of the township that was granted by the Susquehanna Company in 1795 to David Smith and it is presumed was so called (Smith's field) for him. Smith never lived in the town, but the name has ever clung to the locality, sometimes embracing a much larger territory than now. The Bingham estate and Charles Carroll held the Pennsylvania title to most of the lands within Smithfield. Many of the pioneers had settled on Connecticut claims and were eventually compelled to re-purchase of the Pennsylvania holders.

Geographical.—Smithfield, comprising 1-28 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Athens and Ridgebury, east by Ulster, south by Burlington and West Burlington and west by Springfield. Its surface is a high table-land, somewhat broken by streams which cross it. Most elevated in the north-central part, it is drained northeast by Buck creek, southeast by Brown creek and its tributaries, west and south by Tomjack creek and confluents. Smithfield was covered originally with a dense forest of hemlock, pine, beech, birch, maple, oak, ash and other timber. It was the habitat of deer and ferocious wolves, bears and panthers. Brook-trout were plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of forty-two square miles and was formed from Ulster in 1809; population 1239 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—**Isaiah Grover,** a soldier of the Revolutionary War, found his way into Smithfield, 1792, bringing his family. He held a Connecticut claim, built a cabin and began improvements, the first in the township.

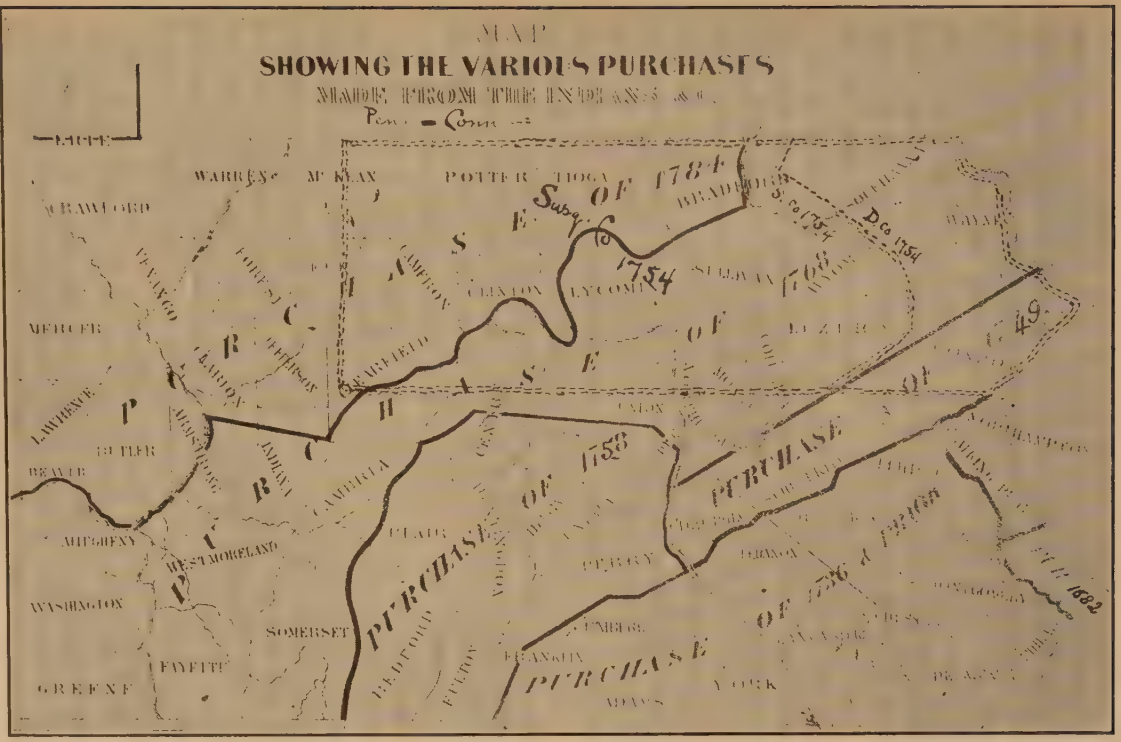
His location in the wilderness was many miles from the nearest neighbor. It is related that when surveyors came to run out the lands, "the Grover children alarmed at their strange faces scattered like a brood of young partridges when disturbed." Grover sold his claim to Reuben Mitchell and moved to Canton township.

Reuben Mitchell, a native of Rhode Island, who had married Elizabeth Smith, came with his family to Smithfield, 1794, purchasing the claim of Mr. Grover. Here he and his family were alone in the wilderness four years before other settlers arrived. His privations were many and severe, but he struggled on, cleared and improved a fine farm. He erected the first framed house in the township. His boys were great trappers. They caught many bears and frequently a panther. It is related that on a certain run they set their traps for Bruin and caught a bear each night, seven in succession. Mr. Mitchell was the father of twelve children: Urania, Reuben, Hannah, Welcome, Edward, Anson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Hadlock), Samantha (Mrs. Ezra Califf), Erastus, Jonathan, Asenath and George Washington, the last named, born February 3, 1799, was the first white child to see the light in Smithfield; Urania was married March 20, 1798, to William Buck of Ulster; Erastus died in childhood, November 4, 1799; thus in this family were the first birth, the first marriage and the first death in Smithfield.

1798.—Improvements were commenced this year by Foster, Baldwin, Waterman, Wheeler and a colored man called "Cæsar." They soon discontinued operations and removed to other parts.

1799.—The comers were Oliver Hays, David Crouch, Elias Needham, James Satterlee and Samuel Satterlee. Hays removed West in 1820, and Crouch and Needham, after a number of years in an unsuccessful effort to establish homes, left the town.

James Satterlee, who enlisted at the age of thirteen years to fight for American Independence, was a native of Stoning-


MAP
SHOWING THE VARIOUS PURCHASES
MADE FROM THE INDIANS &c.
Pen. = Conn.
LITTLE
WARREN
McKEAN
POTTER
TIOGA
BRADFORD
CRAWFORD
MERCER
LAWRENCE
BUTLER
BEAVER
ALLEGHENY
WASHINGTON
GREENE
FAYETTE
WESTMORELAND
SOMERSET
CAMBRIA
CLARION
JEFFERSON
VENANGO
FOREST
CAMERON
CLINTON
LYCOMING
SULLIVAN
LUZERNE
CLAIR
PERRY
FRANKLIN
YORK
ADAMS
PURCHASE OF 1784
Subsq. Co 1754
S. Co 1754
D. Co 1754
PURCHASE OF 1768
PURCHASE OF 1758
PURCHASE OF 1736 & PRIOR
PURCHASE OF 1749
PURCHASE OF 1682

ton, Conn. After the war he settled in Otsego county, N. Y., whence he removed to Smithfield. He, his family and effects were in the first wagon that passed from Athens to East Smithfield and were two days making the journey, having to camp out one night, the distance being about ten miles. "Two of the Satterlee children, a boy and girl, were in the woods, some months after their arrival, picking berries, accompanied by a pet shoat, which was also engaged in the same agreeable business of berry picking. Hearing an outcry from the pig, the children looked around and saw their pet in the arms of a bear, which was leisurely walking off on his hind legs with the squealing shoat." Mr. Satterlee died about 1830, aged sixty-six years. He had children: William, Polly (Mrs. Darius Bullock) and Sarah (Mrs. Abiram Pierce).

Samuel Satterlee was a native of Connecticut. He settled three miles northwest of Smithfield center. Taking an active part in political affairs, he was elected to the State Legislature in 1810 and '11. He served in the War of 1812 and was at Fort Erie when it was besieged by the British. From his connection with the old militia he was popularly known as "Colonel Satterlee." His death occurred, 1840, at the age of sixty-nine years. He had no children. His wife, Eunice, died, 1869, aged ninety-two years. She was a daughter of John Pierce and was born in Plainfield, Conn. Her father moved to the Wyoming Valley where he was killed in the battle of July 3, 1778. Her mother on learning of the dreadful disaster took little Eunice, then seventeen months old, and fled through the wilderness, reaching her friends in the East after many days of suffering and hardship. Mrs. Satterlee was regarded as the last survivor of that horrible event at Wyoming.

1800.—**Jabez Gerould,** a patriot of the Revolution, came with his family from Connecticut. His trials in the wilderness were short. He was taken suddenly ill and died June 12, 1802, at the age of fifty-three years. He was the first man buried in the settlement. His wife was Demaris Bennet and

their children: Jerusha, James, Susannah (Mrs. Dutee Rice), Ephraim B., George, Ziba, Jabez L., Abel J. and Theodore.

Phineas Pierce came with his family from Poultney, Vermont, also in 1800. He built the first saw-mill in the township about 1806. He was twice married, first to Ruth Gaines by whom he had eleven children, second to Ruth Beebe and had three children. His son, Abiram, was prominent in the affairs of the new settlement and another son, Phineas, lost his life in the War of 1812.

1801.—**Solomon Morse,** Samuel Kellogg and Nathan Fellows with some of their children, February 11, 1801, were duly organized as a Congregational church at Poultney, Vermont. They immediately started for the "far west," arriving at Smithfield the same month, where they purchased homes under Connecticut title. Mr. Morse settled at Smithfield center where in 1808 he built the first grist-mill in the town. His daughter, Jemima Almira, baptized May 16, 1801, was the first person upon whom this holy ordinance was administered at Smithfield. Mr. Morse was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He had sons, Solomon and Benoni, and two daughters. His last years were spent with his son in Troy township where both he and his wife died.

Samuel Kellogg, who fought for American Independence, was a mechanic by occupation. He was intimately acquainted with General Washington and attended his inauguration as President in 1789. After settling in Smithfield Mr. Kellogg was given employment by Josiah Crocker in his fulling-mill at Milltown. He would leave his family Monday morning and return Saturday evening, bringing with him a week's supply of cornmeal upon his back. He died, 1839, in his eighty-fourth year. By his wife Sarah Rogers he had children: Clarissa (Mrs. Samuel Bassett), Susanna (Mrs. Butson), Anna (Mrs. Phineas Pierce, Jr.), Cynthia (Mrs. Orramel Tracey), Timothy C., Alvira (Mrs. Asahel Tracy) and Leverett.

Nathan Fellows remained in Smithfield only a couple of

years then removed to Sugar creek, leaving the county before 1812.

Michael Bird was a native of Roxbury, Mass. In his boyhood he was apprenticed to a barber and gave seven years' time and work to learn that trade, which then required special skill and gave the artist high social rank as well as good compensation. Becoming proficient in the art, he was often called to the house of John Adams and other prominent families to dress the hair of both men and women and to braid their queues for balls and receptions. He often dressed the hair of John Q. Adams. In 1790 he married Betsy Lewis and afterwards moved to Rutland, Vermont. While residing here he purchased 160 acres of land in Smithfield under Connecticut title. In 1800 he visited his purchase, built a log house and made some improvements. He returned to Vermont and in March, 1801, with his wife and four children came to his home in the wilds. "To obtain food for his family Mr. Bird would walk to Milltown and work until he had earned a bag of cornmeal then brought it home upon his shoulders. Assisted by his wife and older children he often spent his evenings making brooms which he took to Tioga Point and exchanged for food and necessaries." In time he cleared his farm and died, 1851, in his eighty-third year, in peace and plenty. His children were Fanny (Mrs. Solomon Morse), John, Eliza Abigail (Mrs. Ziba Gerould), Harry Lewis and Laurel (Mrs. Daniel Andrus).

1802.—**Dutee Rice** was from the same locality as the Gerould family and followed them to Smithfield. He was by trade a shoemaker, a vocation he plied in the surrounding country. He married Susannah Gerould and had children: Jerusha Ann (Mrs. Grandison Watkins), Susan Mariah (Mrs. Lyman Matoon), Hiram, Mehitable B. (Mrs. Montilion Seely), James G., John J., Jacob P., Caleb B., Betsy and Orrin B.

1803—**Alvin Stocking** joined the settlement. He died in the fall of 1817. For want of proper facilities, a bier was constructed and the remains carried a distance of four miles

and inhumed at East Smithfield. He left children: Alvin, Sally J., Larry A. and John.

1804—**Joshua Eames** settled and commenced the improvement of a large farm. In 1814 he enlisted in the war and died on the Niagara frontier, leaving a wife and twelve children: Rufus, Esther, Warren, Electa, Lucy, Abigail, Lois, Lyman, Luther, Orrin, Lydia and Robert Rose.

Constant Williams from Williamstown, Mass. Came also in 1804. In 1817 he sold his improvements and removed West.

1805.—**Nehemiah Tracy,** a patriot of the Revolution, emigrated with his family from East Haddam, Connecticut, arriving at his new home in the wilderness July 20. He first occupied a log cabin without floor and windows, but in a few months built a framed dwelling. "Mr. Tracy is remembered for his energetic manner and perseverance in all his undertakings. He was a man of high sense of honor and integrity, and honest in the fullest sense of the term by nature and practice." His wife was Lucy Olmstead and their children: James Olmstead, Orramel, Arobel, Buckley, James Gorham, Benjamin C., Elijah Selden and Sally Lord. Mr. Tracy died, 1815, aged sixty-two years, and his wife, 1847, aged eighty-one years.

1806.—**John Bassett** became a settler, although he had been in the county since 1799. After his death, the farm was sold, the family removing to Illinois.

1807.—Noah Ford, Elias Needham, Zephaniah Eames, and Abner W. Ormsby. **Ford** and **Needham** were from Cooperstown, N. Y. After nine years they sold and moved away. Eames and Ormsby came from Becket, Massachusetts. The former sold and removed, 1818. Ormsby was a noted hunter as was his son, Levi D. He cleared and improved a farm upon which he died at an advanced age.

1808.—**Asahel Dutton** located in the western part of the town.

1809.—**Samuel Wood** was born, 1761, at Westminster, Massachusetts. In his youth he went to Vermont to live. At

the age of sixteen he enlisted in a company of "Minute Men" and was assigned to duty in the division of General Stark. In 1870 he was enrolled in General Arnold's department at West Point. On the 23rd of September while on a reconnoissance with a squad of twelve men under command of a mounted sergeant they came upon a party of three "cow boys." These men had in their custody a prisoner, whom they had arrested, traveling on horseback and in citizen's clothes, under the name of John Anderson and protected by a pass from General Arnold. They had suspicions that he was a spy. The sergeant taking one of his stirrup straps, buckled it around the captive's wrist, handed the other end to young Wood and detailed him a personal guard in conducting the prisoner to Colonel Jameson's headquarters. Here the prisoner was tried by a court-martial and condemned as a spy. Ten days later he was hanged under his real name and title of Major John André, adjutant-general of the British Army. Mr. Wood was three times called into active service. In 1786 he married Anna Califf and settled at Halifax, Vermont. His wife died, 1804, and he subsequently married Huldah Cole. In 1809 he purchased 360 acres of land in Smithfield and moved from Vermont with his family. He passed through successfully the struggles incident to pioneer life and died, 1828, honored by all who knew him. He was the father of twenty-one children.

David Titus and **Ebenezer Pease** came also in 1809. Titus was from Becket, Massachusetts. He died, 1812, leaving a wife and children: Ebenezer, Isaac, Lucy, Polly, Jesse, Joseph and Rowena (Mrs. Wm. McKean). His widow, Miranda, married a Mr. Randall. Pease was from Milford, New York. He was a Revolutionary soldier, and tanner and harness-maker by occupation. "The old hero was wont to relate his thrilling war stories, hair-breadth escapes, trials and sufferings. Once he was captured by the Indians and was made to run the gauntlet. As he ran with the Indians on either side of him, he was severely beaten. Sometimes he was

knocked down or fell exhausted when the drubbing would cease until he arose to his feet again. The Indians were going to scalp him, but fortunately he had a 'double-scalp,' which the savages discovered and in superstitious fear of being haunted by the white man's spirit desisted.'' He died in the '40's, aged over eighty years. His children were Jesse, Stephen, Laura and Rhoda.

1810.—**Asahel Scott,** a native of Ashford, Connecticut, came from Halifax, Vermont, settling three miles northeast of the center. His wife was Elizabeth Peck and their children: Asahel, Ansel, Aaron C., Benjamin P., Linda (Mrs. Wm. I. Williams), Elmina (Mrs. Davis Pierce), Celia (Mrs. Joseph Perkins) and Eliza (Mrs. Daniel Harkness). Mr. Scott died, 1823, in his fifty-sixth year, and his wife, 1847, in her seventy-fifth year.

William Scott, not related to Asahel, was a Revolutionary soldier and a native of Dutchess county, New York. He came to Smithfield, 1810, and died, 1838, upon the farm where he settled, aged eighty-nine years. His wife, Mary Stancliff, died, 1839, aged eighty-eight years. They had ten children of whom the following are remembered: James, William, John, Thomas, Sally (Mrs. Eli Bose) and Celinda (Mrs. Jesse Pease).

1811.—Jared Phelps, Jabez Fletcher, Asa Hackett, Isaiah Kingsley, Sloan Kingsley and Seth Ward were the comers this year. **Phelps,** a native of Windsor, Connecticut, was a soldier of the Revolution five years and served as a fife-major under the immediate command of General Washington. He married Rowena Fuller, located at Becket, Massachusetts, and from there removed with his family to Smithfield. They traveled with two yoke of oxen and a common cart, settling where the village of East Smithfield now is. Major Phelps died, 1827, aged sixty-seven years. His children were John, Jared, Rowena (Mrs. George Thomas), Ralph, Mary, Sarah, Augustus, Wealthy (Mrs. Gordon Wilcox), William and Henry. **Fletcher** was a native of East Haddam, Massa-

chusetts, and had been a sailor. He made numerous improvements which he sold to the settlers. His wife was Naomi Pettibone by whom he had children: David, Jacob, Stephen, John, James, Sylvia (Mrs. Uriah Williams), Almira (Mrs. Abram Kniffin), and Charlotte (Mrs. Abram Eastman). **The Kingsleys** were brothers from Becket, Massachusetts. Isaiah married Arthusia Fuller and had children: Isaiah Adna, Esther (Mrs. John W. Miller), Orrin P., Abigail (Mrs. Merritt Wood), Sally (Mrs. Henry B. Brigham) and Annie. Sloan died, 1821, survived by his wife, Almira I., and children: Harmon, Harriet, and Rhoda (Mrs. David Ross). **Ward** was an Englishman. After eight years he removed to Ridgebury and finally to Tioga county, Pa.

1812.—Dr. Darius Bullock, Reuben Beals and sons, Caleb, David, Jesse and Joseph, William Compton, John L. Pierce, Enos Smith, William Smith and Jesse Sumner. **Dr. Bullock,** who became the most noted of all the pioneers, came from Vermont on horseback and his whole estate on arriving in the new country, consisted of a horse, saddle-bag, pill-bag, four or five dollars' worth of medicine and $2.50 in cash. **Compton** was a native of Providence and a ship carpenter by trade. **Sumner** moved from Halifax, Vermont, with his wife and effects on a sled drawn by two yoke of oxen. When within a day's journey of their destination Mr. Sumner was stricken with fever and died. **Pierce** was a half-brother of Mrs. Samuel Satterlee.

1813.—**Ezra** and **Stephen Califf,** brothers, came from Vermont, and the next year their father, Stephen, and the balance of the family; also in 1813, Asa Farnsworth, David Allen, Austin and Chauncey Kellogg, brothers. **Farnsworth** was from Vermont; both he and his wife died June 17, 1824, leaving six children. **The Kelloggs** were from New York State. In January, 1820, a sad and frightful accident occurred by which Mrs. Austin Kellogg and her infant lost their lives, being burned to death or suffocated. Mrs. Kellogg had been hatcheling flax from which the lint had filled the room with

fine particles. It was supposed a coal of fire fell from the fire-place, when it immediately blazed into flame, filling the room.

1814.—David Forrest, Wm. Farnsworth, Benjamin Hale, Tartius Rose, Timothy Brigham, Judson Fairman, Stephen Wilcox, Abner Thomas and Nelson Thomas. **Forrest,** a Revolutionary soldier, was from Vermont. His wife was Abigail Morse and their children: David, Experience, Oliver, Daniel, Esther, Darius, Abigail, Susanna, Azubah, Asa, Ira and Solomon. **Farnsworth,** a Vermonter, brought his family with an ox-team. He married Polly, daughter of John Carnegie, and had several children of whom William P. was the last survivor. **Hale** was from Rhode Island. He married Keziah Rounds and reared a notable family. Their children were John E., Benjamin, Mason, Ruth (Mrs. Hezekiah M. Peck), Lydia (Mrs. Nelson Thomas), and Allen. **Brigham** was a native of Massachusetts and a singing-school teacher. His mother was an own sister of Brigham Young, the Mormon high priest, although the Brighams never espoused the Mormon faith. Mr. Brigham was twice married and the father of eleven children. **Wilcox,** a soldier of the War of 1812, came from Halifax, Vermont. He cleared and improved the farm afterwards occupied by his son, E. U. Wilcox.

1815.—Joseph Ames, David Durfey and Frederick Perkins: **Ames** was from Rhode Island. He had a family of eight children. Both he and his wife died on the farm afterwards occupied by his son, S. W. Ames. **Perkins** came with his family from Connecticut. He was a son of Luke Perkins and his wife, Matilda, a daughter of John Steadman. Both Luke Perkins and John Steadman were slain by the British in the massacre of Fort Griswold. Mr. Perkins died, 1838, and his wife, 1877, aged ninety-four years. Their children were Charles F., Joseph, Luke and Hope.

1816.—Conrad Hartman, Jonathan Hall, Abraham Jones, Luman Kellogg and Abner Rathbone. **Hartman** was a Hessian and very worthy man. He served under Colonel Rahl

and was taken prisoner at Trenton. When his comrades returned to Germany he concealed himself in a chimney and remained there until the shipping left the harbor. He married in this country and had a son and daughter. The son enlisted in the American Army and was killed on the Niagara frontier, War of 1812. His daughter, Almira, married Calvin Cranmer at whose home Hartman died, 1828. **Jones** was from Halifax, Vermont. He was a surveyor and sub-agent for the Bingham lands. He died in the township at the age of ninety-four years. **Rathbone** was a mulatto and quite a forceful Methodist preacher. He went West and purchased a property near DesMoines, Iowa, which became very valuable.

1817.—**Hezekiah Peck** came from Rhode Island. His children were Sally (Mrs. Waldron), William, Hezekiah M. and Peleg. **Hezekiah Crowell** from Connecticut settled next the Springfield line. He had three sons and three daughters.

1818.—David Allen, Jr., Nehemiah M. Beach, Rufus Hosley, Eleazer King, and Rev. Pentecost Sweet. **Allen** was from Vermont; his father, David Allen, and the following brothers and sisters subsequently came to Smithfield: Joel, Jonathan, Ruth (Mrs. Stephen Califf) and Eunice (Mrs. Jonathan Hall). **Beach** brought his family from New Haven, Connecticut, making the trip with two ox-teams and a horse. He died at the age of ninety and his wife, Laura, at ninety-six. Their children were Stephen, Charles S., Lewis M., Truman M., Fanny Maria (Bush), Harriet Lucretia (Mrs. Chas. S. Brigham) and Laura Ann (Peckham). **Hosley,** a native of Massachusetts, came from Vermont. He died in Springfield at the age of seventy-six. **Sweet,** a drum major in the War of 1812, was from Rhode Island. He died at the age of eighty-four, leaving five children.

1819.—**Cromwell Child,** a Revolutionary soldier, with his wife, one son, Edward A. and three daughters, Margaret (Mrs. Geo. Tompkinson), Priscilla (Mrs. Salisbury) and Mrs. Wood,

came from Rhode Island. He died, 1838, aged eighty-one years.

The first church organization, see sketch Solomon Morse. In 1802, Rev. James Wood, under the Congregational Missionary Society, preached the first sermon and administered the first communion to the Smithfield church in a log building, standing at the foot of Mitchell hill. The communion-table was a large slab, split from a log, and supported by legs. The wine used was the unfermented juice of wild grapes tempered with water and maple sugar. The Congregational Society erected the first church edifice, 1811, in Smithfield. Nehemiah Tracy was a large contributor and sold his only cow to close the debt.

Primitive Schools.—The first, and for many years the only school house in the town, was built in 1806. It was a log building, half a mile east of the "Center," and accommodated the whole settlement. Ephraim Gerould taught the first school in it. Schools were maintained for a few weeks or months each year. In 1818 the first framed school house was built at the "Center." One of the pupils of Smithfield's primitive schools says: "We attended school in the log school house in which one end was taken up with the huge fire-place. Spelling was the main study with some attention to writing, geography and grammar. Maple bark or log-wood, boiled in water, furnished ink and a goose quill, sharpened by the 'Master,' supplied us with a pen. The teachers boarded round, generally taking their dinners with them. These consisted of bread and milk or bread and maple sugar. Sometimes it was bread and jerked venison, or a piece of pork, roasted in the school fire-place. Money was very scarce and teachers were generally required to receive their pay in grain, maple sugar, flax, geese or other things, which they would take to Tioga Point and exchange for articles of comfort and some money. School was kept 5½ days a week." Another says: "We attended school in the log school house, but at

first in a log barn. To sit on the dunce-block was a common punishment."

First Events.—The first settlers found their way into Smithfield by following along Buck creek and by cutting a road through the forest from the river. The first improved road was the Berwick Turnpike, constructed across Smithfield in 1819. First birth, marriage and death, see Mitchell family. Smithfield's first Justice-of-the-peace was Samuel Wood, commissioned, 1813; the first constable, James Gerould, 1814; the first post-office, East Smithfield, established, 1825 with James Gerould, post-master; the first store, opened, 1833, by Lyman Durfy, and soon after, same year, another by E. Selden Tracy; In 1821 a literary society, led by Dr. Darius Bullock, was organized with five members. The assessment for 1813 contains the following: Darius Bullock, doctor; John Bassett, tavern keeper; Asahel Dutton, cooper; Samuel Kellogg, carpenter; Reuben Mitchell, wealthiest citizen, valuation $1000; Nehemiah Tracy, owner of a saw-mill.

Patriotism.—The achievements of Smithfield soldiers in all the wars were crowned with glory. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Cromwell Child, David Forrest, Arnold Franklin, Jabez Gerould, Samuel Kellogg, Ebenezer Pease, Jared Phelps, Ezra Rathbone, James Satterlee, William Scott, Nehemiah Tracy and Samuel Wood. **War of 1812.**—Luther Adams, John Carnegie, Christopher Child, Laben Cooper, Seeley Dibble, Joshua Eames, Asher Huntington, Simeon McCarty, Lemuel Orton, Jared Phelps, Jr., James Phillips, Phineas Pierce, Jr., Nathan Rose, Samuel Satterlee, Pentecost Sweet, George Tompkinson and Stephen Wilcox. **Child** not only served through the war but was in the navy forty years. **Cooper** saw service on the Canadian frontier and New York, was in many engagements and wounded at Chippewa and Lundy's Lane. **Orton** was in the bloodiest part of the battle of Lake Erie and when it ended there were only five men left, besides himself on the vessel, who had not been killed or wounded. **Tompkinson** served on the frigate President un-

der Commodore Rogers. **Civil War.**—Smithfield furnished two hundred and thirty two soldiers, more than any other township in the county. Of these sixteen were killed in battle, five died in rebel prisons and twenty-five of disease, while twenty-nine more were maimed for life. **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers. **World War.**—Fifty-one soldiers.

Distinguished Personages.—Smithfield has been productive of many distinguished personages. First among those of early days was Darius Bullock, who practiced medicine, taught school, was lawyer and filled many responsible public positions, ending with President Judge of the county. In California, James Ellery Hale became a Representative, State Senator, Reporter of the Supreme Court and District Judge. John Bascom, eminent in educational affairs, was made president of the Wisconsin State University. Harlan P. Bird began at the foot of the ladder and became a millionaire and State Senator in Wisconsin. Rev. Charles Chapin Tracy was many years a missionary at Marsovian, Turkey, and the founder of Anatolia college. Clayton Hale and Joseph M. Califf after serving in the Civil War entered the regular army and rose to high rank. Benjamin M. Peck served as captain in the Civil War and was Prothonotary and President Judge. Mrs. Nancy L. Bird was a pioneer temperance worker and seventeen years president of the Bradford county W. C. T. U. Mrs. Fanny (Andrus) Bailey was a beloved and inspiring teacher twenty-two terms and forty years a Chautauqua Camp Meeting worker.

Public Officials.—Representatives, Samuel Satterlee, Darius Bullock, John L. Webb, Wm. E. Barton, James H. Webb, Lorin W. Forrest, A. Scott Newman; President Judge, Darius Bullock; Prothonotary, Darius Bullock; Register and Recorder, James H. Webb; County Treasurer, John E. Hale, Joseph G. Waldron; County Commissioners, Darius Bullock, M. F. Ransom, George N. Bird; County Auditors, John E. Hale, Christopher Child, Earl V. Nichols; Jury Commissioner, Jerry Collins; County Surveyor, Thomas A. Seward.

East Smithfield, the only village in the township, is centrally located and has long been the center of business and enterprise. The town derives its name from the fact that before Springfield and Columbia were taken off, the village was in the eastern part of the township. With these changes it leaves the town west of the center.

CHAPTER XXXII

Wells Township

Wells was so named in honor of Gen. Henry Welles, a resident of Athens at the time of the formation of the township.

Geographical.—Wells, the northwest corner township, comprising 1-34 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York State, east by South Creek, south by Columbia and west by Tioga county. It is a rolling tableland, highest in the central part, which forms the watershed between South creek and Seeley creek. The eastern half of the area is drained by tributaries of South creek and the western half of Seeley creek and its branches. Wells was covered with a heavy primeval forest of beech, maple, hemlock, pine, oak and other timber. Deer were abundant and bears, wolves and panthers, occasional. The streams were rich in brook-trout. The township has an area of 34 square miles and was formed from Athens in 1813; population 686 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—John Smith, a Congregational minister of Dighton, Mass., who had purchased Connecticut-title lands in what is now Wells township, came thereto with his family in 1792, being the first settler in the township. He was a man of learning and the first Christian minister in Western Bradford. "The word of the Lord was precious in those days," and the settlers journeyed long distances to hear him. After a few years he removed to Kentucky. He was followed into the wilderness by **two Reeder families** who built cabins on the present site of Mosherville.

Lemuel Gaylord was a son of Lieut. Aaron Gaylord who

was killed in the battle of Wyoming. He married Sylvia, daughter of Rev. Noah Murray and early moved to the Tioga district. In 1800 he located in Wells near the State line. He sold part of his land, 1813, to Aaron Gaylord and the balance, 1814, to Solomon L. Smith. Mrs. Gaylord taught the children of the neighborhood, free of charge, at her own house.

Solomon Judson, a soldier of the Revolution, and his son, Ithamar, with their families in 1803 removed from Greenville, N. Y., to Wells and located on grounds vacated by the Reeders. They were enterprising and thrifty pioneers. Ithamar opened his house for the entertainment of strangers and religious worship. The patriot father died, 1836, aged eighty-six years. By his wife, Naomi, he had children: Ithamar, Altha (Mrs. Josiah Hotchkiss), Betsy (Mrs. Calhoun), Abigail (Mrs. Warren), Irene (Mrs. Root), Sally (Mrs. Wm. Seeley), William, Samuel, Isaac, Mary (Mrs. Joseph Capron) and Jane (Mrs. James I. Osgood).

John Osgood came with his family from Tulley, N. Y., to the central part of Wells, 1804. Here he lived and struggled as an earnest pioneer until his death, 1844, in his 83rd year. His children were John, Sarah, William, Elizabeth, Levi, Mary, Thomas, Caroline, Shubael, Merrill and Esther.

Samuel Edsall emigrated, 1805, from Sussex county, N. J., to Wells, settling in the southern part of the town. He cleared and improved a large farm and was a prominent and useful citizen. Many families followed Mr. Edsall from Sussex to the extent that in 1850 one-half of the inhabitants was from New Jersey and the adjoining county of Orange, N. Y. The children of Samuel and Sarah Edsall were Parmelia (Mrs. Benj. Seely), Jesse, Barton, Richard, Seely, Charles, Hila (Mrs. Nathan Alvord, Jr.), Elmira (Mrs. Solomon Bovier), James M. and Andrew J.

Shubael Rowlee, who had served in the Revolutionary War, came from New Jersey to Wells, 1807. He died, 1839, leaving a widow, Elizabeth, and children: Shubael, James W., Peter, George, Jonathan, Ananias, Elizabeth and Patty.

George Hyde joined the Wells settlement, 1808. He took an active interest in public affairs and was chosen to local and county offices. In the '20's he removed from the county. **Zephaniah Knapp** came from Orange county, N. Y., about 1810. He passed through many severe hardships in the struggle to establish a home in the wilderness. Often he was pursued by wolves when returning home after nightfall with a grist from Southport. He was noted for his industry, honesty and upright life. He died, 1859, aged seventy-eight years. By his wife, Amy, he had children: Charles, Peter R., David G., Ananias W., Sheldon Z., Clarissa, Abner and James W.

Samuel Ingals and **William S. Ingals**, brothers, located in Wells, 1817. Their father, James Ingals, joined them, 1822. They were a prominent, enterprising and worthful family. The children of James Ingals were Abigail, Rosannah, Samuel, Sabra, Jeremiah, Adelia, Olive and William S. **David Griswold** came to Wells, 1818. He was prominent in the affairs of the new settlement and several years a Justice-of-the-peace **John Reed** became a resident, 1819, and **Ralph Bovier** in 1820. In 1823 the arrivals were **James Gordon** from Orange county, N. Y., with his wife and children: Samuel, Joseph, Sara, Elizabeth, Mary Ann and Rachel; **Israel Seely** and family, James, Lettie, Eunice, Strong and Lewis, from Southport; **James Seely**, a nephew of Israel, from Columbia, having traded improvements with his cousin, Bartlett Seely; **Thomas Warner** from Schuyler county, N. Y., with his wife and children: Truman B., Hiram, James, Jeris, Ruth, Horace and Joseph; **Curtis H. Leonard** from Tompkins county, N. Y., with his family, Dollie, Newell, Lorenzo, Valorious, John and Electa.

Peter P. French came with his wife and children: James S., Seabury G., George W., Mary A., William H., Charlotte and Lyman from Washington county, N. Y., in 1824; **Joshua Hall, Daniel Holdridge, Theophilus Moore** and **Silas Waldron** were settled here when Mr. French arrived; **Stephen Jen-**

nings, whose children were Lorenzo, Nelson and Edwin, came from Vermont about 1824; **Joseph Capron** and family, Charlotte, Jane and Myron, in 1825; **William Brewer** and family, Ephraim, Eliza, William, Aaron, Lyman, Jesse, Huldah, Mary, Johnson, Phoebe Ann, Hendrick and Caroline, from Tompkins county, N. Y., in 1826; **Alexander Roy** and family, Charlotte, Jane, Sarah, Lydia, John, William, Robert, Joseph and Monroe, from Orange county, N. Y., 1829.

First Events.—The first settlers reached Wells, following up Seeley Creek. In 1813 a public road, north and south, was laid out from the State line to the State road in Columbia. A road, east and west, was built in 1822 from Jesse Moore's in South creek to Samuel Edsall's. The first death of an adult among the pioneers was that of Peabody Keyes, who soon after moving to Wells slipped on the ice and dislocated his neck, December 25, 1813. A boy in the same neighborhood had died previously and Solomon Soper's daughter had been scalded to death on the occasion of a logging bee at Samuel Edsall's, July 4, 1810.

The first school in Wells was taught by Mrs. Sylvia Gaylord at her own home soon after 1800. One of the very first public schools was taught by Sabra Ingals at Aspinwall Corners in the summer of 1822. She says: "I instructed in a log building. Our benches were basswood slabs, flat-side up, on legs. The goose-quill was used for a pen and our ink was made by boiling soft maple bark with copperas added. For my services I received a dollar per week and boarded myself. I had about twenty pupils, some of whom came nearly three miles. A common punishment in those days was the dunce-block. When a pupil got into mischief I placed him on the block and put a paper cap upon his head adorned with feathers. Sometimes I would set the boys with the girls and the reverse."

The first religious meetings were held in the northern part of the town by Rev. John Smith, Congregational. The Baptists, Methodists and Presbyterians followed. The Columbia-

Wells Baptist church and the Wells Presbyterian church were constituted in 1821. The first saw-mill in the town was built, 1824, by Peter P. French on Seeley Creek, and the first store opened at Mosherville by Henry Case Wells and John Roberts. The first post-office was established as French Mills (changed to Wells, 1869) in 1825 with James S. French, postmaster, and a mail route opened between Elmira and Mansfield. Prior to this time the nearest post-office was Elmira.

The first elections were held at the house of John Osgood who kept a hotel. The first Justice-of-the-peace was George Hyde, commissioned 1816; the first constable, Joseph Parker, 1814; the first assessment of the town made, 1814, Ithamar Judson's valuation, $950, being the highest. Of entertainments of the times, Mrs. Clarissa (Knapp) Carr says: "Log and quilting bees were common, and generally wound up in the evening with a dance. The only musical instruments were the jew's-harp and fiddle. Sometimes the young people indulged in a dance without music. In such case, one or more of the best singers would repeat 'Teedle-toodle,' etc. Frequently after a spelling school we would trip the light fantastic."

Patriotism.—Record: **Revolutionary War.**—William Carr, Richard Cooper, Solomon Judson, Shubael Rowlee, Thomas Warner. Rowlee served with the "Green Mountain Boys" under Seth Warner; Cooper served with the New York troops; Warner is said to have served through the war and was in a number of battles with Washington. **War of 1812.**—Amos Baker, Sarls Barrett, Joseph Capron, Jesse Edsall, Richard Edsall, Thomas Ferguson, John Fitzsimmons, Wm. S. Ingels, Partial Mapes, Israel Moore, Theophilus Moore, William Osgood, Shubael Rowlee, Jr., Strong Seely, Nathan Shepard, Sr. . . . William R. Wilson was in the military service fourteen years and served through the Florida war, Mexican War and Civil War. **Civil War.**—Furnished one hundred and eight soldiers, of whom seven were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and thirteen of disease. Gersham A. Davis

sent eight sons and went himself. **World War.**—Contributed twelve soldiers

Public Officials.—Representative, Lorenzo Grinnell; Sheriff, Morris Shepard; County Commisioners, George Hyde, Edson Aspinwall, Morris Shepard; County Auditors, George Hyde, James M. Edsall, Walter S. Bowman, James R. Brasted, Charles L. Shepard; County Surveyor, James M. Edsall; Coroner, Newell Leonard.

Villages.—The only hamlets in the township are Wells, formerly known as French Mills and Mosherville, in the northwest, and Aspinwall, or Aspinwall Corners, in the south. Wells is the larger and has long been the more important center and trading point.

CHAPTER XXXIII

Franklin Township

Franklin was so named in honor of Col. John Franklin, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution and champion of Connecticut title, who died at Athens, 1831, in his eighty-second year.

Geographical.—Franklin, comprising 1-77 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by West Burlington and Burlington, east by Monroe, south by Barclay and west by LeRoy and Granville. The Barclay mountains form its southern border and except along the Towanda creek, the surface is hilly and broken. The area is drained by Towanda creek, flowing eastwardly through the central part of the township, and its tributaries, the major being Preacher brook and the North branch. Originally, it was heavily timbered with pine, hemlock and the various hardwoods, the last named being most abundant south of Towanda creek and on the mountain slope. Panthers, bears and wildcats had their lairs on the mountain sides while deer and wolves in numbers roamed through the forest. The streams were alive with the choicest brook-trout. The township has an area of fifteen square miles and was formed from Towanda and Canton in 1819; population 442 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Franklin, prior to its occupancy by white men, had been the hunting and fishing ground of the red man. His trail or path from the North to the West branch traversed Franklin on the north side of Towanda creek. At West Franklin he had a cross-path connecting the Towanda and Sheshequin paths. On his journeys the Indian frequently encamped within Franklin but there are no evi-

dences that he ever had a village here. The first settlers found their way into Franklin by following the Indian trail up Towanda creek. A public road was built from Towanda flats to Daniel Wilcox's in 1796 and extended to Canton in 1798.

The Pioneers.—Daniel Wilcox, the first settler, came with his family from Massachusetts, in 1794, locating on Preacher brook near the central part of the township. He was a man of splendid information and had a considerable library for the times. He died in 1815, aged seventy-five years and his wife, Elizabeth, in 1817, aged seventy-three years. Their children were Daniel, Samuel, Nathan, Elizabeth (Mrs. Benjamin Stone) and Jenny. Daniel and Nathan became quite noted Methodist preachers.

The Allens.—Daniel Allen, a native of Rhode Island, was living in Wyoming at the time of the battle in 1778. Three of his sons, Isaac, David and Stephen, were in the battle and "escaped from the Tories and Indians through the assistance of a friendly Indian while the savages were having a powwow." Mr. Allen and his wife with others fled through the wilderness to Dutchess county, N. Y., remaining until after the war, then returned to Wyoming. In 1796 the three brothers, who had served in the war, removed to Towanda creek and built a grist-mill at Franklindale. Their youngest brother, Daniel, joined them the next year. Mr. and Mrs. Allen accompanied their sons to Franklin where the former died in 1802, and the latter in 1812 at the age of eighty-four years. The wife of Daniel Allen was Sarah Sprague and their children, so far as known: Isaac, David Sprague, Stephen Oney, Daniel and Abigail (Mrs. Daniel Fox). Isaac removed to Ohio and died there; David S. died in Franklin; Stephen O. died in Wysox; Daniel removed to Ohio and died in Illinois; Abigail died in Ohio.

Stephen Latimer came as a settler in 1796. He did not long survive in his new home, dying November 30, 1800, aged fifty-one years. His widow, Joannah, afterwards occupied the estate where she died June 5, 1814, at the age of fifty-five.

Their children were Joannah (Mrs. John D. Saunders), Sally (Mrs. Nathan Wilcox), Jane, Peter, Elizabeth (Mrs. David Smiley), and Hannah.

Benjamin Stone, a native of Massachusetts, who had married Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel Wilcox, followed his father-in-law to Franklin in 1799. He soon moved into LeRoy, locating permanently, and became quite an extensive land-owner. He had sons, Daniel, Horace and Benjamin, and daughters, Betsy (Mrs. Sterling Holcomb), Hannah (Mrs. Gurdon Griswold) and Susanna (1st Mrs. John Smiley, 2nd Mrs. Nehemiah Allen).

Rev. Thomas Smiley, a soldier of the Revolutionary War, was born in Dauphin county, Pa. He became a Baptist preacher and in 1794 came to Bradford county locating at Wyalusing. He traveled over a large section of country preaching and ministering to the little flocks in the wilderness. In 1799 he moved up Towanda creek, locating at West Franklin, where he was pastor of the Baptist church eight years. About 1808 he moved to Lycoming county where he died in 1832, aged 73 years. He had married Nancy Tucker who died in 1856 in her 95th year. Their children were Anna (Mrs. Elijah Tracy), David, William, Thomas, Harriet (1st Mrs. James Geddes, 2nd Mrs. John C. Laird) and Eliza Eunice.

William French, who had served through the Revolutionary War, removed with his family from Connecticut in 1803 to Franklin, where his eldest son, William B., had located the previous year. Here he died in 1814, aged 62 years. He had married Lucy Hatch, their children being William B., James, Clarinda (Mrs. W. B. Whitney), Francis F., Sophia (Mrs. Aaron Carter), Lucy (Mrs. Gough) and Erastus. William B. gained a considerable distinction as a hunter. About 1805 while in quest of his cows he found three young animals playing about a windfall and not knowing what they were picked up two of the kittens when the mother, an animal the like of which he had never seen, pounced upon him. He

stood his ground well but was required to let one of the kittens go. Upon reaching Absalom Carr's he found that his kitten was a young panther. After a while he made an exhibiting tour across the country carrying the animal upon his back. In the East he traded his menagerie for bear traps and other hunting paraphernalia.

Noah Spalding and **William B. Spalding,** brothers, came from Sheshequin in 1810 and purchased the Allen mill property. They operated both a saw and grist-mill and for several years did an extensive business.

Allen Rockwell, a brother of Abner C. of Monroe, came from Connecticut in 1814, settling in Franklin, where he died, 1851, aged seventy-five years. He had sons, Allen, Levi, Oliver, Hiram, John and William.

Other Settlers in or before 1819 were James Brisse, William Dumer, John Holford, Daniel Webber, Stephen Wilcox and his mother, Mrs. Amy Platner, who died in 1830, aged one hundred and nine years. She was the oldest person ever living in the county. Maj. Oliver Williams Dodge made Franklin his home in 1826, Alvah Kellogg, 1827, and Burr Ridgway, "the grand old man," 1846.

First Events.—The first religious meetings were held at the home of David Allen; the first preachers, Baptists, were Samuel Sturdevant, 1797, Samuel Agard, 1798, and Thomas Smiley, 1799. The first death was Nathan Latimer, a child, aged seven months, in 1796. The first adult to die was his father, Stephen Latimer, November 30, 1800, aged fifty-one years. The first Justice-of-the-peace was Nathan Wilcox, 1820, and the first constable, Timothy Bailey, 1820. In 1824, General Jackson received all the votes, 34, for President. The first mail service up Towanda creek was a private post-route, provided by Burr Ridgway, editor of the Bradford Gazette in 1816. Once a week a man or boy filled his saddle-bags with papers and letters and distributed them among patrons along the road as far as Seeley Crofut's, leaving the mail for those back in the woods with neighbors.

David Ridgway, aged ten years, was the first post-boy, and after him the mail was carried by Job Irish, Jr. The first post-office was established at Franklindale in 1826 with John Knapp postmaster.

Patriotism has never been wanting in Franklin. **Revolutionary War** soldiers identified with her history were David S. Allen, Isaac Allen, Stephen O. Allen, William French and Thomas Smiley. **War of 1812.**—Erastus French, James French, William B. French, Benjamin Stone. **Civil War.**—Furnished ninety-seven soldiers, of whom seven were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and six of disease. **World War.**—Represented by nineteen young men and women.

Distinguished Sons.—Franklin's most distinguished son was Hon. Thomas Ryan, who was six times Congressman from Kansas, Minister to Mexico and Assistant Secretary of the Interior. His early life was spent in Franklin where he attended the public schools.

Public Officials.—County treasurer, Mathew Marshall; County Commissioners, Stuart Smiley, Sterne McKee; County Auditors, Horace Willey, W. Lewis Lantz, Hiram B. Burroughs, Asa S. Stevens; Jury Commissioners, Thomas J. Smiley, Nelson Gilbert; County Surveyor, James A. Payne, Joseph E. Spalding.

Franklindale and **West Franklin** are centers and small villages of about the same importance on the thoroughfare between Towanda and Canton.

CHAPTER XXXIV

Orwell Township

Orwell was so named in memory of Orwell, Vermont, the town from which many of the first settlers came. It was originally called Mt. Zion because of its elevation. As Connecticut territory Orwell was included in the townships of Minden and Graham. Most of the pioneers held Connecticut titles and were compelled to repurchase of the Pennsylvania land-owners.

Geographical.—Orwell, comprising 1-36 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Warren and Windham, east by Warren and Pike, south by Herrick, west by Rome and southwest by Wysox. It occupies a high, rolling surface, somewhat broken by cuts of many small streams. The greatest elevation are Orwell Hill, 1370 feet, in the center, and the ridge in the southern part of the township. Wysox creek with Trout run and other tributaries drains nearly all the northern half of Orwell, and Johnson's creek and branches, Jerome's creek and South creek, the southern half. Wappasening creek flows northwest along the northeast corner of the township. The area was originally covered with a heavy growth of maple, beech, hemlock, ash, cucumber, some pine, and other timber. Deer were numerous and bears, wolves and panthers roamed through the forest. Brook-trout were plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of 32 square miles and was formed from Athens and Ulster in 1801; population 816 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers—Dan Russell, the first permanent settler of Orwell, was a native of Tolland, Conn. Having moved to the county and selected lands in Orwell, he estab-

lished headquarters in Sheshequin. In the meantime he began clearing a farm. His plan was to go by marked trees through the forest with a pack of provisions upon his back, sufficient for a week. Thus he worked the first season, and the next year, 1796, moved in with his family on an ox-sled. Here he toiled and struggled, and so well did he apply himself that in time his farm was the best on the stage-route from Towanda to Montrose. Mr. Russell died, 1851, aged eighty-one years. His wife was Polly Chubbuck and their children: Polly (Mrs. Joel Cook), Eunice (Mrs. James Smith), Lydia (Mrs. Wm. Alger), Roswell, Candace, Harriet (Mrs. Merrick B. Prince), John, Burton, Dan, Nathaniel and Tamasin. **Hezekiah Russell,** who had fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, father of Dan, followed his son to Orwell. Other children of Hezekiah who came were Michael, Roswell, Hezekiah and Roxanna (Mrs. Anson Collins).

Francis Mesusan, a Vermonter, moved, 1796, with his family from Sheshequin to Orwell soon after Dan Russell. He settled and made the first improvement on what is known as the Gridley place. After some years he removed to other parts.

Asahel Johnson, a native of Connecticut, in company with Zenas Cook, winter of 1795–96, came to Sheshequin, which they made their headquarters while they explored the surrounding country. Orwell was selected as a desirable territory for a settlement. A company of Mr. Johnson's neighbors was formed, who purchased an entire town (Minden) of 36 square miles, he taking 3000 acres. In 1797, Mr. Johnson moved into the wilderness with his family, settling the Conklin place. His first years were a severe struggle, and he was compelled to work much at Sheshequin to procure grain for family supplies, during which time, Mrs. Johnson remained alone with her small children, caring for them and the cow, their only stock. Mr. Johnson died, 1857, aged eighty-nine years. His wife was Beulah Hitchcock and their children: Lydia, Artemas, Simeon, Amanda (Mrs. Amasa

Bowen), Charlotte (Mrs. Chauncey Grant), Joel, Wealthy (Mrs. Loren Brown), Julia (Mrs. Henry Johnson), Clarissa (Mrs. Roswell Wilson), Lydia (Mrs. Harry Wilson), Nelson and Mary. **Truman Johnson,** a brother of Asahel, came to Orwell in 1796. He subsequently moved to Pike township where he died.

Capt. Josiah Grant served with the "Green Mountain Boys" during the Revolutionary War. He held a captain's commission in the Continental army in the brigade of his cousin, Gen. Ethan Allen. In 1796 he made a trip West, coming to what is now Orwell. Having selected lands, he made some improvements and returned for his family which he brought in 1798. He located on lands about 100 rods west of the Orwell Presbyterian church. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1808, at the age of fifty-seven years. His first wife was a sister of Capt. Samuel Woodruff and their children: Cyprian, Rhoda (Mrs. Chauncey Gridley) and Ruth (Mrs. Pierce); children by a second marriage were Chauncey and Josiah W.

Levi Frisbie, a patriot of the Revolution, came from Connecticut with his family in 1800. He died, 1842, aged eighty-four years. His wife was Phebe, daughter of Aaron Gaylord, who was slain at the battle of Wyoming. Their children were Chauncey, Laura (Mrs. Ira Bronson), Catharine (Mrs. Abel Eastabrook), Levi and Zebulon.

Samuel Woodruff, who had the distinction of serving ten enlistments in fighting for Independence, emigrated from Connecticut in 1800. He located near his brother-in-law, Capt. Josiah Grant. He had sons, Nathaniel and Benjamin, and daughters, Clarissa (Mrs. Seth T. Barstow) and Almira (Mrs. Adrian Manville). Mr. and Mrs. Woodruff spent their last years with their daughter, Mrs. Barstow, in Wysox.

Adrian Manville came from Connecticut about the same time as his father-in-law, Samuel Woodruff. After a few years he removed to Wysox. **Samuel Wells** emigrated from

Vermont in 1800. He died, 1827, leaving a widow, Jemima, and children: Theron, Shubael, Correll, George W., Relzeman, Hiram, Pantha (Mrs. Stephen M. Warner), and Cynthia D. (Mrs. Wm. T. Brown). **Theron Darling** came from Litchfield, Connecticut, in 1801. His father, Abel Darling, accompanied him. The former was prominent in the affairs of the pioneer settlement. He filled various positions in the state militia and was popularly known as "Colonel Darling." **John Pierce** and **Alpheus Choat** from Vermont also arrived in 1801.

John Ranney and **William Ranney** came in 1802 and **Libbeus Roberts,** a Revolutionary soldier, in 1803. **Eleazer Allis** from Vermont and **Curtis Robinson** from Massachusetts settled in Allis Hollow, 1804. Allis, a noted hunter and trapper, cut his own road in and his log cabin and improvement were the first in South Orwell. **John Grant,** a Revolutionary soldier and brother of Josiah Grant, **John Cowles** from Connecticut and **Jesse Barnes** from Massachusetts located in Orwell, 1805. **Isaac Howe,** who was one of the "Green Mountain" patriots, came in 1808. **Nathan Payson** arrived with his young wife from Connecticut in the spring of 1810, and the same year, **Amasa, Lemuel** and **Nathan Streator** came from Vermont. Lemuel was prominent in the early political affairs of the county. While sheriff he had the distinction of being sheriffed, the sale of his property being conducted by the coroner.

Joel Cook, Jr., from Connecticut located at Potterville, 1810. **Nathaniel Chubbuck, Jr.,** came from Connecticut in the summer of 1811, took up land and built a log cabin, then returned East. Upon coming to his sylvan home with his wife, spring of 1812, he found the roof of his cabin crushed in by the weight of snow. Repairs were soon made by the assistance of neighbors and with the chest for a table and shingle-blocks for chairs they began life in the wilderness. After a few years Mr. Chubbuck built a tannery and thereafter combined farm-

ing, tanning and shoemaking. **Chester Gridley** from Vermont, **Dr. Benoni Manderville** from Massachusetts and **David Olds** settled in Orwell about 1811.

1812.—**The Dimmicks,** Amasa and Simeon, brothers, and their cousin, John, from Connecticut, the latter being followed by his brother, Cicero; **Luther Chaffee** from Connecticut; **John Hill** from Massachusetts; **Easterbrooks,** Abel, John and Stephen, brothers, and their cousins, Jesse and William S., from Connecticut, and Peleg, father of the last two, soon after; **Nathan Maynard** from Vermont. 1813, **Rev. Hezekiah West** located at South Hill. Others coming about the same time were Amasa, Daniel and William Browning, Anson Collins, James, Oratio, Orente and Zachariah Grant, Alvin Humphrey, Thomas Thacher, John D. Wage and William Warfield.

Other Prominent Settlers.—1814, **Joel Cook,** a Revolutionary soldier, and son, **Uri,** from Connecticut, **Aaron and Jacob Chubbuck,** brothers, from Connecticut and **William Robinson** from Massachusetts. 1816, **William Sexton** from Connecticut. 1821, **Samuel Mathews.** 1824, **Jason Potter** from Connecticut., **Jarvis Lloyd, Henry Ransom.** 1818, **Ebenezer Chubbuck,** a Revolutionary soldier, and son, **Nathaniel,** from Connecticut. 1821, **Samuel Mathews.** 1824, **Jason Potter** from Connecticut.

First Events.—The first settlers reached Orwell by following foot-paths from Sheshequin across Rome and by following Wysox creek. Later public roads were constructed on both these courses. The first child born in Orwell was Lydia, daughter of Dan Russell, February 4, 1798. The first male child was Joel, son of Asahel Johnson, born May 17, 1799. The first person to die in Orwell was Almira, wife of Adrian Manville, November 1, 1801. The first marriage of which there is any record was that of Dr. Seth T. Barstow and Clarissa, daughter of Samuel Woodruff, June 4, 1806.

The first school in the township was taught, 1803, by Miss Clarissa Woodruff in a log cabin built by Wm. Johnson.

There were only five or six pupils to attend. Laura Frisbie taught the school the next summer and had eight pupils. The first religious movement in Orwell was October 10, 1804, when Seth Williston and James Woodworth, missionaries from the Connecticut Congregational Society, organized the Church of Orwell at the home of Libbeus Roberts with nine members. The church subsequently became centered at LeRaysville and known as the Congregational Church of Pike. During the year 1813, Nathaniel Chubbuck, Jr., invited Rev. Marmaduke Pearce, then on the circuit, to preach at his house. This was the first Methodist preaching in Orwell and Mr. Chubbuck the first convert.

Reminiscences.—During the survey of the township in 1796, Zenas Cook and Truman Johnson were caught in a severe snow-storm, so far from their cabin that they could not reach it that night. They had one axe and one overcoat between them. While one chopped to keep from freezing the other wore the garment, and thus they alternated during the night.

Once Miss Eunice Russell was staying with Mrs. Nathaniel Chubbuck in the absence of her husband. Hearing a noise among the fowls she looked out and espied a large black bear. Taking down the gun she poked it through an opening between the logs and fired, killing the bear.

Erastus Lovett, a bachelor and interesting personage, who died in 1891 at the age of 104 years, was the oldest person ever living in Orwell. "Aunt Aurilla" (Beers) Brown died in 1923, twenty-two days after celebrating her one hundredth anniversary. It is related of Thomas Thacher, who lived next to Aaron Chubbuck, that he toiled diligently in the fields and fallows without hat or shoes and that his feet became so calloused as to be impenetrable by thistles and briars, among which he often labored.

In July, 1815, the most fearful windstorm ever known in the eastern part of the county, swept eastward across Orwell, tearing up trees and leaving a wake of destruction nearly

half a mile wide. Timber on thousands of acres was blown down. The house of Luther Chaffee was carried from its foundation, thrown completely over and left standing on the roof. The school house at North Orwell, built of hewed logs, was blown to pieces and some of the roof found nearly four miles away.

Patriotism.—Settled by New England patriots, Orwell has ever been steadfast in promoting and protecting the ideals of her founders. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Joel Bronson, Ebenezer Chubbuck, Joel Cook, Levi Frisbie, John Grant, Josiah Grant, Isaac Howe, Hezekiah Russell, Libbeus Roberts and Samuel Woodruff; **War of 1812.**—Nathan Streater, Joseph S. Browning, Chester Hill, Daniel Hill, Erastus Lovett; **Civil War.**—Furnished one hundred and four soldiers, of whom ten were killed in battle, three died in rebel prisons and twelve of disease—a loss equal to one-fourth of all; **Spanish-American War.**—Four soldiers; **World War.**—Twenty-two soldiers, of whom one was killed in battle and two died of disease.

Distinguished Sons.—Born in Orwell, the following won honor and fame in other states: John L. Gibbs was elected five times to the Minnesota Legislature, was Speaker of the House, Railroad Commissioner and Lieutenant Governor of the State. Hollis L. Chubbuck held an important governmental position during the Civil War; he witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln and came near capturing Booth; for more than thirty years he was an officer of the law among the Cherokee and Osage Indians in Oklahoma and Assistant Commissioner of Agriculture. Horace A. Cleveland was a noted teacher, lecturer and Methodist minister. Willis J. Chubbuck was a very successful business man in Kansas and a member of the Legislature.

Public Officials.—Representatives, Lemuel Streator, Henry Gibbs, James P. Coburn, Joseph E. Hamilton; Associate Judges, Aaron Chubbuck, Zebulon Frisbie, Sheriff, Lemuel Streator; Prothonotary, Aaron Chubbuck; Register and Re-

corder, Otis J. Chubbuck, Addison C. Frisbie; County Treasurer, Chauncey Frisbie, Charles N. Morey; County Commissioners, Lemuel Streator, Isaac Lyons; Superintendent of Schools, Otis J. Chubbuck; County Auditors, Lemuel Streator, Aaron Chubbuck, Edward B. Arnold, Wilbur Gorham; Norman A. Chaffee; Coroner, Chauncey Frisbie.

Villages.—Orwell Hill, Potterville, North Orwell and Allis Hollow are mere hamlets within the township. The first two at one time were centers with important enterprises. The Orwell post-office was established in 1818, Edwin Benjamin, postmaster; North Orwell, 1883, Roswell Russell, postmaster; South Hill, 1837, Wm. Warfield, postmaster; Potterville, 1852, Eleazer C. Potter, postmaster; Allis Hollow, 1868, Geo. J. Norton, postmaster.

CHAPTER XXXV

Canton Township

Canton derives its name from the Connecticut township of that name, which included a part of what is now called Canton.

Geographical.—Canton, "the southwest corner township," comprising 1-31 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Armenia and Troy, east by Granville and LeRoy, south by the counties of Lycoming and Sullivan and west by Tioga county. Except the high ridges along the northwest and southeast, the surface of the township is rolling and slopes from all sides into the broad valley of the Towanda creek. At the southwest, where the counties of Bradford, Lycoming and Tioga corner, is the **divide** (elevation 1225 feet), the common source of Lycoming creek and Towanda creek. The latter stream flows nearly north halfway across the township, then bends to the right taking an easterly course; with its tributaries, Mill creek, Mill brook, Graper creek, Barnes creek and others, it drains the entire area.

The noted Beaver meadows are at the head of Towanda creek, Lake Nepahwin southwest of the center of the township and Minnequa mineral springs along the railroad halfway between Canton and Alba. Canton was covered originally with a dense forest of hemlock, pine, ash, beech, birch, maple, cedar, chestnut, cherry, elm, hickory, oak, ironwood, cucumber, basswood, buttonwood, butternut, black-walnut and other species. The wilderness was infested with panthers, bears, wolves and wildcats; deer roamed in herds and beavers had their dams at the head of streams; the creek swarmed with brook-trout. The township has an area of 38 square miles and was formed from Burlington and Wyalusing in 1804; population 1302 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Centuries ago Canton was the land of the red man. His trail or path from the West to the North branch of the Susquehanna traversed the township. Here while on his journeys he stopped to fish and hunt and had his encampments. In 1737 Conrad Weiser, while on a mission to the Six Nations, came over the old Indian trail and was undoubtedly the first white man to have ever visited southwestern Bradford. In September, 1778, Col. Thomas Hartley on his daring exploit into the Indian country came up the same route and at what is now Cedar Ledge had an encounter with the Indians in which an important chief was slain.

The Pioneers.—The first improvements within Canton township were made at Grover by **Jonas Gere** who came with his family from Rhode Island in 1795. He built a log-house, cleared a few acres and remained until 1799 when he sold to Orr Scovell and moved away. **Jonathan Prosser**, a German, established himself at Canton Corners, making the first improvement within Canton borough. In 1801 he sold to Jacob Grantier and departed.

Ezra Spalding, a native of Connecticut, who had served in the Revolutionary War, was the first permanent settler. He removed from Otsego county, N. Y., to Sheshequin in 1795. Here, he left his family, came to Canton, chopped a fallow and erected a log cabin. In February, 1796, with an ox-team and span of horses he moved to his new home on sleds. It required nearly four days to make the trip from Sheshequin. Mr. Spalding suffered all the inconveniences of life in a new country and endured many hardships. He held a Connecticut title to his land but through the instigation of Pennamites was arrested under the "intrusion law," thrown into jail and had his house reduced to ashes. Subsequently he purchased of the Asylum Land Company and secured a good title. He built another and larger house which he opened as a store and place of entertainment to the traveling public. This hero and useful citizen died in 1828 in his

74th year. He had married Hannah Eaton, their children being Lucy (Mrs. David Bailey), Horace, Betsey (Mrs. John Griffin), William P. and Delight (Mrs. Wm. B. Spalding).

Zepheniah Rogers, a native of Massachusetts, who had served in the Revolutionary War, settled on what is known as the Hubbel Manley farm in 1796. He occupied a floorless log cabin 14 x 18 feet. Nearby he built a little tub-mill, having a capacity of cracking from a bushel and a half to three bushels of corn in twenty-four hours. His wife was Elizabeth Rood and their children: Zepheniah, Rachel (Mrs. Nathaniel Babcock), Roswell R., Rosemanty, Reuben and Irvine. In 1822 Mr. and Mrs. Rogers went to Franklin county, Ohio, where both died.

Gersham Gillet and son, Wilkes, came from New York State in 1796. The former left before 1806 and the son a number of years later.

1797.—The new comers were Moses Emerson, physician and farmer, Benjamin Babcock, Nathaniel Babcock, John Crandle and Ebenezer Bixby. None of these remained permanently except Emerson who died before 1813.

1798.—**Isaiah Grover,** a Revolutionary soldier, who had removed from the East and made the first improvements in Smithfield township, came to Grover (so named for him) in 1798. About 1821 he removed to Ohio where he died.

1799.—This year there was a large influx to the settlement —Eleazer Allis, Daniel Bailey, Daniel Ingraham, Samuel Griffin, Laban Landon, Nathan Roberts, Samuel Rutty, Orr Scovell, Dr. Joseph Van Sick, Henry Van Valkenburg and Oliver Woodworth. Only a few of these remained permanently.

Samuel Griffin, a fifer in the Revolutionary War, was from Connecticut. He did not live long after his arrival and his death is said to have been that of the first adult in Canton township. Three of his sons, Samuel, Reuben and John, settled in the county and were prominent citizens. Nathan Roberts was his son-in-law.

Laban Landon, who had served as a life-guard of General Washington through the Revolutionary War, was a native of New Jersey. He came in from Trout run with pack horses, following a bridle-path up Lycoming creek, which he crossed thirty-two times, the journey consuming two days; Mrs. Landon rode one of the horses, holding her baby, Hannah, with her daughter, Betsey, seated behind her; Mr. Landon and the four boys walked. Mr. Landon was both a physician and farmer. His wife was Elizabeth Gillis and their children: Laban X., Mahala, Benjamin, Ezra, Levi D., Elizabeth (Mrs. Jacob Grantier), Sarah, Mercy, Hannah (Mrs. Irvine Rogers), Joshua G., David S., Catharine (Mrs. Wm. Wilsey) Nancy (Mrs. Alpheus Peters) and Eldaah.

Jacob Grantier, a native of Loraine, Prussia, came to America before the Revolutionary War and located in Schoharie county, N. Y. Here he joined Morgan's famous riflemen and served until the treaty of peace. Having sold his property, in 1784–85 he floated down the Susquehanna to Towanda where he remained until 1801, when he purchased Prosser's claim at Canton. He built a log-house, where the Baptist church now stands and constructed a saw-mill on Mill creek. About 1806 he fell through his mill and was killed. He married a Miss Tabor, their children being John, David, Jacob, Betsey (Mrs. Samuel Rockwell), Mary (Mrs. Elias Rockwell), Lena (Mrs. Blackwell) and Hannah (Mrs. Iram Wilson).

Samuel Rutty, a native of Dutchess county, N. Y., came with his father, Ezra Rutty, to North Towanda in 1785, being the first settlers there. He married Polly Newell of Sheshequin and removed to Canton. Their children were Willard, Ezra, Wright, Simon, Nelson, Harrison, Jackson, Polly, Lucy, Rachel, Clara and Roxy.

1802.—**Abraham Taber,** a soldier of the Revolutionary War, emigrated from Massachusetts locating at Grover. Here he died about 1812. He had married Puella Bunker, their children being Reuben M., Nathan B., Lydia and Philip.

1803.—**Noah Wilson,** a zealous patriot of Vermont, who had

served six years in the American Revolution and participated in the battles of Bennington, Stillwater and Saratoga, and witnessed the execution of Major André, in the spring of 1802, saddled his horse and started out to find his Connecticut claim in Pennsylvania. After several days he reached what is now Alba village and there decided to make his future home. He built a log cabin, planted corn and pumpkins among the logs in a windfall, cleared four acres and sowed to wheat. In the fall after harvesting his crops he returned to Vermont. Early in May, 1803, he left the East with his family and after a journey of fifteen days arrived at their home in the wilderness. The first night the family encamped and the next day a bark covered cabin, large enough for the accommodation of all, was constructed. Such was the beginning of Alba, a name given by Mr. Wilson because of its stream of pure water. Here the old hero died in 1844, aged eighty-four years. His wife was Mary Rowley and their children: Martha (Mrs. Robert McKean), Noah, Hosea, Almira (Mrs. Silas Gray), Malinda (Mrs. Reuben M. Taber) Irad, Iram and Samantha (Mrs. Buell Smith).

Elisha Luther and family came from Vermont with Noah Wilson. About 1812 he removed to Ohio and afterwards to Indiana. During the residence of the family at Alba, Patty Luther, aged two years, and her mother, Cynthia Luther, in 1804, died; these were the first graves in the Alba cemetery.

1804.—The new comers this year were William Cole, Augustus Loomis, David Pratt, Samuel Rockwell, Jeremiah Smith and Levi Morse, all except the first two from Vermont, and settled near Alba. . . . **Cole** died, 1814, leaving a wife, Elizabeth. . . . **Loomis,** a native of Connecticut, came from the Genesee Valley and settled at Grover. His wife was Liberty, daughter of Gersham Gillett, and their children: Ezekiel, John, Seth, Almira, George, Rosina, Minerva and Elizabeth. . . . **Pratt,** a Revolutionary soldier, married Hannah Rockwell, their children being Ebenezer, David, Asa, Jonathan, Betsy (Mrs. Wm. Roberts), Rachel (Mrs. Jesse Griffin),

Julius and Chester. . . . **Rockwell** was a brother of Mrs. Pratt. His wife was Hannah LaSelle and their children: Hannah (Mrs. Eli Parsons), Elias, Samuel, James, John Calvin, Luther, Laban, Rufus, Myron and Hiram. . . . **Smith,** a successful farmer, was the father of Buell and Nathan Smith . . . . **Morse** was a tailor.

1806.—Thomas B. Miles, Isaac Rundell and Mrs. Nancy Strickland and family. . . . Rundell died in 1818, leaving a wife, Margaret. . . . Mrs. Strickland, whose maiden name was Nancy Wilcox, was the widow of Stephen Strickland, an early settler of Wysox. Miles was her son-in-law, having married her daughter, Nancy.

1807.—**Rev. Simeon Powers,** a preacher of the Baptist denomination from Vermont, settled near Alba. He preached on Sundays and worked on his farm the balance of the week. The first religious meetings (1808) in the neighborhood were conducted by him. The following is related: "During one of his meetings at the house of Jeremiah Smith, a large buck was discovered near the house. The preacher stopped in his 'fifth' and Mr. Smith took down his rifle, stepped to the door, shot the deer and then, cutting its throat, returned to the house and the discourse was continued and completed without the curtailment of a paragraph or the loss of a word of its application. When the services were over, the worshipers dressed the venison and divided it among the families."

1812.—Stephen D. Sellard and father, James Sellard, a Revolutionary soldier from Connecticut, John Haxton, a native of New York, David Lindley from Vermont and John Watts from Towanda.

1813.—Jareb Palmer, a Vermonter, settled near Alba.

1815.—Solomon Brown from Vermont, Elisha Bloom, Eason Bagley, Dr. Sylvester Streator, Elias Wright and Jerome Wright.

1818.—William Bates from Vermont.

1819.—Thomas Williams from Massachusetts.

1820.—Thomas Manley from Connecticut and John Van-

dyke from Towanda. Eliphalet Ward and Silas Packard were also early comers.

The Beginning.—The first settlers found their way into Canton by following the Indian trails up Towanda creek and Lycoming creek. The first public road up Towanda creek was built from Towanda flats to Franklindale in 1796 and extended to Canton in 1798. The public road up the Lycoming was opened in 1807. The Williamsport and Elmira railroad, passing through Canton, was completed and opened in 1854.

The first school in Canton township was taught in the winter of 1801–02, Loren Kingsbury teacher. In 1803 a school house was built in the central part of the township by Samuel Griffin and the first school therein taught by Miss Emma Segar. The next teacher in this building was Isaac Chaapel in 1804. The first school in Alba was taught in the winter of 1805–06 by Miss Martha Wilson. She also taught the summer of 1806. On the 6th of June she was compelled to close her school in consequence of the total eclipse of the sun, causing darkness as deep as night.

The first white child born in Canton township was Joshua G., son of Laban Landon, February 27, 1800. The first child born in Alba, was Samantha, youngest daughter of Noah Wilson, July 17, 1804. The first wedding, a double one, was in the winter of 1807, the contracting parties being Robert McKean of Burlington and Martha, daughter of Noah Wilson, and David Soper of Burlington and Polly, daughter of Elisha Luther. The ceremony was performed by Esquire Nathaniel Allen of East Troy.—Habits and customs, see Chapter XI.

All the pioneers lived in log houses until 1811, when the first framed dwelling was built and occupied by Laban Landon. The furniture of these primitive homes was scanty and manufactured by the settlers themselves. The stone fireplace was used for cooking, heating and lighting purposes, and there was no deviation until Stephen Sellard brought in the first cook-stove. William Spalding had the first iron plow;

John Watts owned the first two-horse wagon and Thomas S. Manley the first spring-wagon; William Owen had the first mowing machine.

The nearest stores and markets accessible to the first settlers were at Tioga Point and Towanda. Ezra Spalding brought with him a few articles of merchandise, including a large number of cow-bells, which he bartered with his backwoods neighbors. His distillery, built in 1797, was the first enterprise in the town and was generally and widely patronized. Mr. Spalding also built and operated a corn-mill, kept a public house and farmed. Spalding's was the first center of activities in Canton.

The first colored people to live in Canton were two negro slaves, Beulah and her son, Cæsar, brought from Connecticut by Ezra Spalding. In 1813 the richest person in Canton was Zepheniah Rogers, Sr., whose valuation was $608, Ezra Spalding was next, valuation $574; Mr. Rogers and David Pratt were each assessed with a grist-mill, and Ezra Spalding and Mr. Pratt each with a distillery. Dairying was most extensively conducted by Ezra Spalding, six cows, David Pratt, four cows, and Nancy Strickland, four cows. Noah Wilson was Justice-of-the-peace and Benjamin Landon, constable.

Patriotism.—Canton has always been intensely patriotic. She was represented in all the wars and many of her citizens won imperishable glory battling for American freedom and the preservation of the union. **Revolutionary War.**—John Alvord, Jacob Grantier, Samuel Griffin, Isaiah Grover, Laban Landon, David Pratt, Zepheniah Rogers, Ezra Spalding, Abraham Taber, Noah Wilson and Benjamin Runnells; **War of 1812.**—Benjamin Landon, Harry Ingraham, Samuel Rockwell, Irvine Rogers, Samuel Griffin, Stephen D. Sellard, Horace Spalding, Amos Strickland, Wm. Andress, Abijah Ayres, Joseph Boyd, Thomas Manley, Amasa Mix, Jared Hunt, Jewett Spencer, Jeduthan Withey, Eliphalet Ward and Joel Wright; **Mexican War.**—Josiah T. Newell; **Civil War.**—The

Cantons furnished two hundred and ninety-two soldiers, of whom fourteen gave up their lives on battlefields, seventeen died of disease, while twenty-five more were maimed for life; **Spanish-American War.**—Ten volunteers; **World War.**—The Cantons had one hundred and forty-three boys in the service, of whom five were killed in battle and six died of disease.

Public Officials.—Congress, Louis T. McFadden, six terms; Representatives, Irad Wilson, Charles Stockwell, Benjamin S. Dartt, James H. Shaw, Leonard Lewis, Lawrence T. Manley, Giles M. Coons, Judson W. Stone, Curtis M. Harding; Associate Judge, J. Wilson Vandyke; Sheriff, Chester Thomas, Homer B. Drake; Prothonotary, Mial E. Lilley; Register and Recorder, Cephas E. Andrus; County Treasurers, Charles Stockwell, H. Eugene Landon; County Commissioners, Elias Rockwell, Irad Wilson, Sheldon H. Lindley, Charles L. Crandall; County Auditors, Asa Pratt, Thomas S. Green, Otis Williams; Coroner, John Vandyke; Jury Commissioner, Volney M. Wilson. Sevellon F. Channell, late Judge of Tioga county, was a native of Canton.

Centenarians.—Mrs. Elizabeth (Wilber) Dunning, died February 3, 1884, aged 104 years and 18 days; William Andress died November 18, 1885, aged 100 years and 8 months; James Cooney died August 6, 1895, reputed 106 years old; Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas celebrated her 100th anniversary at Grover, June 15, 1909; Walter Scott Newman died March 9, 1917, aged 100 years, 9 months and 8 days; Orrin Brown died November 12, 1911, aged 99 years, 8 months and one day; Edwin Newman, brother of Walter S., died March 24, 1922, aged 99 years, 6 months and 20 days; Mrs. Elizabeth W. (Davies) Elliot died August 30, 1923, aged 99 years, 5 months and 18 days.

Canton Borough.—The place of the junction of roads, where Jacob Grantier settled, early became the center of interests and was long known as "Canton Corners." A village formed, and grew rapidly from the opening of the Northern

Central railroad. In May, 1864, it was incorporated as Canton borough. Its population increased from 710 in 1870 to 2154 in 1920. The pioneers of the Canton region were required to go to Towanda for their mail. In 1816 a private post-route was established up Towanda creek as far as Seelye Crofut's in LeRoy. Letters and papers were brought by a boy on horse-back, once a week, from Towanda. Those above Crofut's called there for their mail where it was left. In 1825 the Canton post-office was established with Asa Pratt postmaster.

Alba Borough.—Noah Wilson's settlement, in the northern part of the township on the Northern Central railroad, grew into a thriving village, and in the '70's and '80's contained important enterprises, manufacturing carriages, coaches and sleighs. In February, 1864, it was incorporated as Alba borough. The Alba post-office was established in 1827 with Irad Wilson postmaster.

Grover at the southwest angle of the county, occupying the site of the old beaver dam, is a small village on the Northern Central railroad. Here, the Innes tannery, established in 1870, and a wooden shoe-peg manufactory in 1877, for many years, did a thriving business.

East Canton in the eastern part of the township, three miles from Canton, is a pleasant village in the midst of a thrifty farming community.

CHAPTER XXXVI

Leroy Township

LeRoy is a French word, meaning "the king." This name for the new township was suggested by Ira Crofut and was adopted by a vote of the citizens when the township was formed.

Geographical.—LeRoy, comprising 1-28 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Granville, east by Franklin, Barclay and Overton, south by Sullivan county and west by Canton. The valley of Towanda creek occupies the north-central part of the township through which the stream passes in a northeasterly direction. South of the valley, the land rises to the summit of South Mountain, which forms the watershed between the Schrader and Towanda creeks. A little west of Cranberry marsh, the elevation, Mt. Gratz, is 2309 feet—the highest point in Bradford county. The average height of the range is about 2170 feet, and the table-land between the Schrader branches, is 2100 feet. Sunfish pond or lake on the south slope has an altitude of 2095 feet. Cranberry marsh is in the center, and the coal deposits in the eastern part of the township. LeRoy was covered originally with a forest of many varieties of timber—ash, beech, birch, basswood, butternut, buttonwood, cherry, dogwood, elm, chestnut, cucumber, hemlock, hickory, ironwood, juneberry, maple, oak, pine, poplar, willow and black-walnut. Elk, deer and panthers roamed over the ridges, and bears, wolves and wildcats lurked in the swamps and ledges. Wild turkeys nested on the highlands and brook-trout swarmed the streams. The township has an area of 42 square miles and was formed from Canton and Franklin in 1835; population 641 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—LeRoy had been the home of the red man ages before the coming of white men. His trail from the North to the West branch traversed the township on the north side of Towanda creek. It is probable that he had his lodges in LeRoy for a considerable Indian cemetery was found here. Colonel Hartley in his expedition against the Indians, 1778, passed through LeRoy. Conrad Weiser, while on a mission to the Six Nations, 1737, was the first white man to behold the wild surroundings of LeRoy and set foot upon her soil.

The Pioneers: Hugh Holcomb and **Sterling Holcomb,** brothers, and single young men from the "Land of Steady Habits," in 1795, came to LeRoy, selected homesteads, built a log cabin, kept "bachelor's hall" and began improvements near the center of the township on the north side of Towanda creek. They were the first permanent settlers in LeRoy. **Hugh** died in 1843, aged sixty-nine years. His wife was Elizabeth Oakley by whom he had a son, Marlan; married second Prudence Bailey and had children: Alonzo, Orator, Harvey, Judson, Emeline (Mrs. Tyrus Himes) and Ezra. **Sterling** died in 1850, aged seventy-four years. His wife was Betsy Stone and their children: Louisa (Mrs. Levi Taylor), Sylvia (Mrs. Orison Royse), Hiram, Harvey, Benjamin S., Sarah (Mrs. Andrew Spalding), Horace S., Betsy Matilda (Mrs. Luman D. Taylor), Chester and Hannah (Mrs. Chas. Bliss).

Seelye Crofut, also a native of Connecticut, who had married Hannah, sister of Holcomb brothers, with his wife and two children, emigrated to LeRoy in 1796. He was one of the founders of the Towanda creek Baptist Church, a deacon, and for many years the meetings of that denomination were held at his house. He organized the first Sunday School in the town, opened the first store and was a Justice-of-the-peace many years. His death occurred, 1849, aged 81 years; children were James S., Sarah, Lura (1st Mrs. G. Enos Wooster, 2nd Mrs. Isaac Chaapel), and Ira.

John Knapp, a Revolutionary soldier from Orange county, N. Y., settled in the northeastern part of the town in 1796. He manufactured and supplied the pioneers with wooden mould-board plows, having but one handle. For a number of years he was postmaster of the only office on Towanda creek between Monroeton and Canton. His wife was Eunice Wilcox and their children: Samuel, Aaron, Mary (Mrs. Jesse Robart), Eunice (Mrs. Rinearson), Amos, John, Prudy (Mrs. A. Teeter), Betsy (Mrs. Stone), William, Janet (Mrs. B. Elliott), and Mahala (Mrs. T. Beardsley).

1796.—Others were Joel Bodwell, George Brown, Dennison Kingsbury, Elihu Knight; 1797—Peter Gordon, Nathan Gordon, Nicholas Gordon, David Wooster, and Tim Culver, a noted hunter; 1798—David Andrus, Luther Hinman; 1799—Aaron Cook, a chair-maker, George Head, Miles Oakley, Isaac Wooster; 1800—Truman Holcomb, Henry Segar.

Isaac Chaapel, a native of Massachusetts, who had served through the Revolutionary War, in 1800, with his wife and four children, emigrated West, stopping two years at Towanda then locating permanently in LeRoy. In 1804 he was commissioned a Justice-of-the-peace, the first on Towanda creek. He died, 1817, aged fifty-eight years. His wife was Tamasin Wilcox and their children, Buckley, Laura (Mrs. Rockefeller), Parma (Mrs. Emer Harris), Harriet (Mrs. Horace Spalding), Chauncey, Ledyard, John, Isaac, Fanny (Mrs. Robert Claflin), Mary (Mrs. Harvey Kellogg) and Delight (Mrs. Benj. Holcomb).

1804, there were twenty-eight families in LeRoy; 1805, Jesse Morse arrived from Connecticut; other early settlers were Joseph Wallace, a noted fiddler, Benjamin Stone, Daniel, Nathan and Samuel Wilcox, Jesse Robart, Alpheus Holcomb, Ansel Tillotson, Orison Royse and Timothy Bailey. Henry Knowles was the founder of Cold Spring settlement, coming thereto from Philadelphia in 1841.

First Events.—The first child born in LeRoy was Lura, daughter of Seelye Crofut, June 25, 1797. The first male

child was Marlin, son of Hugh Holcomb, born May 26, 1801. The first marriage was that of Hugh Holcomb and Elizabeth, daughter of Miles Oakley, 1800. The first person to die was Mrs. Hugh Holcomb, the first bride, in 1801.

The first school in LeRoy was taught by David Jayne, a Baptist preacher and Revolutionary soldier. The teachers after him were Sylva Clark, Joel Wooster, Lydia Ladd, Jacob Kingsbury and Loren Kingsbury. The first religious services were conducted by the Baptists and held at the house of Seelye Crofut as early as 1797. The first Sabbath School was organized by Deacon Crofut in 1801.

The first settlers reached LeRoy by following the Indian path up Towanda creek and the road that was built from Franklin to Canton in 1798. The first mail was brought, 1816, by a post-boy from Towanda and left at the house of Seelye Crofut for distribution. LeRoy post-office was established, 1835, with Wm. Holcomb postmaster. The first sawmill was built in 1808 on Gulf Brook by Hugh Holcomb, who also in 1820 erected the first grist-mill. The first Justice-of-the-peace was Ira Crofut, 1835, and Aaron Knapp, the first constable, 1836. LeRoy's first vote for President, 1836, was Wm. Henry Harrison 30 votes, Martin Van Buren 30 votes.

Reminiscence.—"Eli Holcomb built a grist-mill on a small stream having its head in a large swamp on Towanda mountain. The Millerites had preached the sure coming of the end of the world; some believed, some shrugged their shoulders, while others laughed outright at the nonsense. But one dark and dismal night in 1850, after it had rained and rained for days, and the sun had quit shining and at the hour of night when graveyards are wont to yawn, the inhabitants, in the vicinity of the mill, were startled from their slumbers by an awful rumbling, roaring and quaking. The bravest said 'hurricane,' some said 'earthquake' and others said 'put on your ascension robes.' Some got up and hurriedly dressed, others fled to their storm cellars and others thought it just as

well to die in bed. But after matters had quieted a little, the boldest ventured to see what was up, and they found the dam had given away and the great rocks and trees carried headlong in the awful rush of waters. The foundations of the mill were washed out, the building swung around, and was whelmed in the stream; some cattle and property were lost but no human lives."

Patriotism.—LeRoy has never faltered and always did her full duty in the service of country. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Isaac Chaapel, John Knapp, Charles Stuart; **War of 1812.**—George Brown; **Civil War.**—LeRoy furnished one hundred and sixteen soldiers, of whom eight were killed in battle, one died in rebel prison and six of disease; **World War.**—Nineteen of her sons responded.

Public Officials.—Representative, Chester T. Bliss; Sheriff, J. Perry Van Fleet; County Treasurers, J. Perry Van Fleet, Eben Lilley; County Commissioner, Henry W. McCraney; County Auditor, Alpheus Holcomb; Coroner, Aaron Knapp.

The Oldest Couple.—Lafayette Churchill and his wife, Susan Vroman, enjoyed more than seventy-two years of wedded life together—a longer period than that of any other couple ever living in Bradford county. The former died in 1919, aged ninety-one years, and the latter, 1922, aged ninety-two years.

LeRoy, in the north-central part of the township, is the only village, and from the time of the first settlement, has been the center of interests and rallying point of the people.

CHAPTER XXXVII

Troy Township

Troy is so called in compliment to Troy, N. Y., by suggestion of Churchill Barnes, who was greatly pleased with that place. Troy was originally a part of the Connecticut township of Augusta in territory claimed by both the Susquehanna Company and the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania. Nearly all the pioneers had purchased and settled on Connecticut claims, and consequently were required to pay for their land the second time.

Geographical.—Troy, comprising 1-31 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Columbia and Springfield, east by West Burlington, south by Canton and Granville and west by Armenia. Skirted by high hills on the west, south and northeast, its interior is a rolling surface, traversed by broad valleys. Sugar creek, coursing southeast, with its tributaries, Leonard creek from the north, Canfield run, Mud creek and others from the south, drains the entire area. A heavy, primeval forest of hemlock and pine, intermingled with ash, beech, birch, chestnut, maple, oak, basswood, poplar and other species, covered Troy. It was the domain of bears, panthers and wolves; deer and wild turkeys were abundant, and the streams alive with brook-trout. The township has an area of 38 square miles and was formed from Burlington in 1815; population 1140 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—The territory of Troy was within the big hunting grounds of the Indians. At the foot of Armenia Mountain, they had an important encampment, whither they brought the trophy of the chase and feasted. The trail from the south leading to Newtown was crossed at Troy village by the Sugar creek path to Pine creek.

The Pioneers.—Nathaniel Allen, a patriot of the Revolution, was a native of Long Island. Having learned surveying, he became land-agent and surveyor for the Susquehanna Company and made the original survey of the greater portion of the wilderness of Western Bradford. Under Connecticut title he became the owner of three townships, but finally was obliged to relinquish his claim, and purchased 1000 acres under Pennsylvania title—an abundant field for his activity and enterprise. He located on Sugar creek, West Burlington, 1793, and in 1795 on his purchase at East Troy, being the first permanent settler in Troy township. Here he erected a saw and grist-mill which were a great convenience to the settlers of the surrounding country. In 1800 he was commissioned a Justice-of-the-peace and in 1815 elected county commissioner. His death occurred in 1839 at the age of seventy-eight years. He had married Lydia Stevens, their children being Adolphus, Laura (1st, Mrs. Horace Le Baren, 2nd, Mrs. Benj. McKean), Samuel, Alma (Mrs. Ezra Canfield), Lucy (Mrs. Howard Spalding) and Myron.

Reuben Case came as a settler under Connecticut title from Granville, N. Y., 1798, locating one and one-half miles west of Troy borough. In February he loaded his effects upon a sled with his wife and three children and made the journey with an ox-team, reaching Troy on the 6th of March. He was required to cut his own road from Nathaniel Allen's, his nearest neighbor, four miles. The previous summer he had been in and erected a log cabin on his claim. It was three logs high, open at one end for a fire-place, yet to be constructed, and covered with bark, the door and floor being of split slabs. Having no furniture, holes were bored in the side of the cabin, pegs inserted and split plank laid on them for a table; for chairs blocks were sawed from logs. Game being plentiful, the family did not suffer for meat and fish. Corn was procured and crushed with a stone pestle in the hole made in the top of a stump. Deer hides were

tanned and made into breeches and jackets. Experience Nichols, wife of Reuben Case, was a doctor. In attending her patients she made her trips on horse-back through the wilderness, sometimes going a distance of fifty miles. Mr. and Mrs. Case spent the last years of their life at Spencer, N. Y. Their children were Elihu, Silvica (Mrs. Russell Palmer), Timothy, Esther (Mrs. Milton Hugg), Reuben, Philip, and Ephraim.

The Barbers were the first to advance near the headwaters of Sugar creek, going thereto as early as 1798. They are said to have been part Indian. Thomas located on a property afterwards owned by G. F. Viele. He was a noted woodsman and built a small grist-mill in the glen on his place. Other members of the family, Joseph, John, Solomon, Reuben and Thomas, Jr., were settlers in the same neighborhood. Reuben was known as "Dr. Barber" as he frequently treated cases by the application of native herbs. It is related that John Barber, who occupied a cabin with a dirt floor on the site of the present fair grounds, "had a tame bear in one corner, a tame wolf in another, his tame coons in another and a tame fox tied by the door." This aggregation constituted the original menagerie in the county.

Aaron Case, an enterprising Yankee from Vermont, located within the present limits of Troy borough in or before 1801. He early erected a grist-mill on the site of Bowen's tannery in which he was killed about 1828. His family consisted of his wife Abigail, and children, Moses, Philip, Martha (Mrs. Simeon F. Utter), Abigail (Mrs. Joseph Wills), Betsey (Mrs. Ansel Williams), Eunice (Mrs. Wm. Gifford), Aaron, Abraham, Lucinda (Mrs. Elon Cowles) and Miriam (Mrs. James Voorhis).

Samuel Case located in the western part of the township in or before 1801. He had sons, Zina, Philander, Thomas, Samuel, Benjamin and John.

Robert Claflin settled at East Troy in or before 1801. His

family consisted of his wife, Anna, and children, Buckman, Carrington, Robert, Jr., Jane, Ledyard, Ellen (Mrs. Taylor), Abner, Susan and Clarissa (Clark).

Elihu Smead made a start at the foot of the mountain about 1801, but in 1802 purchased the improvement of Timothy Nichols within Troy borough and removed thereto. He died in the winter of 1825–26, leaving his wife, Eleanor, and children, Roxanna (Butterfield), Reuben, Francis, Eleanor (Mrs. J. Peters), Elihu and Louana.

Reuben Rowley, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, located on the farm of the late W. Alonzo Thomas in 1802. He practiced medicine and farmed there until his death in 1834 at the age of eighty-four years. His wife was Susannah Campbell and their children: Reuben, Susannah (Mrs. Jacob Thomas), Betsey (Mrs. Jesse Orvis), Seth and Samuel.

Caleb Williams, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Connecticut in 1802. He pursued blacksmithing and farming. He died in 1854, aged eighty-seven years. By his wife Abigail Andrus he had children: Ansel, Chester, Sally (Mrs. Abraham Case), Johnson, Warren and Laura (Mrs. Stephen Dewall).

Daniel Loomis came from Connecticut to the Sugar creek valley in 1803. He cleared and improved the Vannoy farm at East Troy. His wife was Mary Goddard and their children: Marilla (Mrs. P. C. Williams), Alvin, Eley, Orrin, Lucy (Mrs. Geo. Fritcher), Harriet (Mrs. Edward Gough), Caroline (Mrs. Leonard Upham), Ezra and Luther.

Elisha Rich, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, settled east of Troy village in 1804. "Early in 1808, Elder Elisha Rich and son, Elisha, with others from Vermont and several who had been long sighing for religious company, met for worship and consultation, desiring that a church might be constituted. The visit of Missionary Hartwell was improved and on November 16, 1808, a church (Baptist) was recognized, containing as many members as the world had people at the close of the deluge. The eight were Elisha Rich,

Sr., Elisha Rich, Jr., Russell Rose, Moses Calkins, James Mattison, Phoebe Rich, Peggy Rich and Lydia Rose. Mr. Rich was enthusiastic in the work and preached to the people round about." He was known as "Elder Rich." His wife was Peggy, sister of Churchill Barnes. He died March 16, 1812, aged seventy-one years, his being the first grave in Glenwood cemetery. Elisha Rich, Jr., was also a Baptist preacher.

Adriel Hebard, a clothier by occupation, located below Long's mills, 1805, where he established a fulling-mill about 1808. He removed from the town in 1850.

1807.—**Dr. Thomas Alexander** came to upper Sugar creek. He was a skillful doctor and had an extensive practice. In 1816 he moved to another field. **Stephen Hickok,** a carpenter from Vermont, arrived. His wife was Ruth Ellsworth and their children: Almeron H., Aaron R., and Deborah (Mrs. F. Ashley). **Reuben Wilber** from Rhode Island joined the settlement. He became one of the noted men in the county and state. His wife was Sally, daughter of William Dobbins, and their children: Jane (Mrs. Alfred Parsons), Polly (Mrs. Thos. B . Baldwin), Lydia, Stephen F., Mary (Mrs. Nelson Adams) and Sarah (Mrs. Albion Budd). Mr. Wilber died November 4, 1881, in his ninety-sixth year, and his wife, November 18, 1881, in her ninetieth year; they had been husband and wife over seventy years.

1808.—**Zoroaster Porter** arrived from Vermont. After some years he moved to Granville, being one of the pioneers of that township. **Jacob Thomas,** a native of New Hampshire, came from Vermont. He settled on the farm afterwards occupied by his son, W. Alonzo Thomas. His wife was Susannah Rowley and their children: Zeruah (Mrs. Samuel Case), Alvin W., Samuel, Hiram, Chester, Allen, Lucy M. (Mrs. Dunmer Lilley) and William Alonzo. **Joel Stevens** from Connecticut located at East Troy. He died, 1814, survived by his wife, Lydia, and eleven children.

1809.—**John Wilber,** an ardent patriot of the Revolution,

came from Rhode Island. His wife was Abigail Johnson and their children: Samuel, Reuben (came 1807), Sally (Mrs. Eber Leonard), John, Abigail (Mrs. Jacob Kenyon) and Betsy. He died, 1846, aged 86 years. **James Hickok** located at Troy borough. Upon the organization of the county he opened a hotel which he kept some years. He also had a fulling-mill and built the first foundry in Troy. His children were: Herman R., Clarissa M., David N., Sally (Mrs. Moses Coolbaugh), Hiram H., Leander O., Polly and James H. **Shubal Maynard** came from Vermont with his family, locating in the northwest part of the township. His children were Archibald, Kate (Mrs. Stoddard), Olive (Mrs. Erastus Booth), Cyrus, Amos, Susan (Mrs. Geo. W. Shattuck), Lois and Abby Ann (Mrs. James McClelland).

1812, or before—**Churchill Barnes,** a Vermonter, who was prominent in public affairs. **Zina Dunbar,** a carpenter, came from Connecticut to the Sugar creek valley, 1791, locating finally at Long's mills. His wife was Bethiah Ward and their children: Roswell, Dana, Alanson, Linus, Huldah (Mrs. Truman Merry), Asenath (Mrs. Thomas M. Scott), Betsy (Mrs. Ralph Wheeler) and Sally (Mrs. Andrew Ayres). **Dr. Horace Le Baren** married Laura, daughter of Nathaniel Allen, and located in Columbia Township where he practiced successfully until his death. He left children, Horace, Frederick, Charles, Lydia, Laura and Lucy. **Thomas Merritt,** a soldier of the Revolution, came from New York State. He had a son, James. **David Williams** was a native of Wales and a blacksmith by occupation. His wife was Rachel Hayden and their children: Harrison, Catherine (Mrs. Andrew Fitch), Edwin C., Lewis, Samuel and Olive (Mrs. Jacob Linderman). **Joseph Wills,** who located within Troy borough, was a man of deep piety and a leading member of the Baptist church. He died, 1848, aged ninety-five years.

1812.—**Ezra Long,** a Vermonter, who had stopped three years in Ulster, purchased the mill and improvements commenced by Elisha Rich. He enlarged the mill property and

erected a good house which he opened as a hotel and at the same time began merchandising, his being the first store in Western Bradford. "Long's Mills" became a center, and people came a long way with a bag of grain on horse-back or with crude wagons or sleighs to have small grists ground. His hostelry became widely known and was a favorite stopping place. He also had a saw-mill and distillery. From his connection with the old militia he was popularly known as "Major Long." By his wife Lydia Alvord he had children: Alonzo, Philander A., Volney M., Horace F., Lydia M. (Mrs. Erastus Fitch), Clarissa Eliza, Martha M. (Mrs. Oscar Calkins) and Ezra O.

1813.—**Samuel Conant,** a clothier, purchased of Adrial Hebard and was associated with him in the fulling-mill, which was destroyed by fire in 1822. **Amos Himes** located in what is known as "Himes Hollow." His children were Charles, Lydia (Mrs. Cyrus Holcomb) and Tyrus.

1814.—**Thomas Porter** came from Bethlehem, N. Y., locating in the northern part of the township. He was both farmer and school teacher and was popularly known as "Master Porter." His wife was Mrs. Hannah (Mosher) Waltsie by whom he had three children: John, Uel and Betsy (Mrs. Warren Williams).

1815.—**Amos Alexander** arrived from Vermont. In 1831 he emigrated to Texas where he was shot and scalped by the Indians in June, 1835. **Jabez Baldwin,** a Revolutionary soldier, came from Massachusetts. His wife was Nancy Tilden and their children: Charles T., William (?), Lucy (Mrs. Ebenezer Preston), Phebe (Mrs. Rufus Baldwin), Thomas and John.

1816.—**James Long,** a native of Vermont, joined his brother, Ezra and managed his hotel three years, then established himself at Burlington corners and engaged in farming and conducting a hotel. His wife was Lydia Davidson and their children: Holden, Eliza (Mrs. Alfred Braffit), John F., Nancy (1st Mrs. Isaac Cash, 2nd, Mrs. Jonathan Hill).

1817.—**Dr. Almerin Herrick** came from New York state. He built up a fine practice and was one of the town's most enterprising and worthful citizens. He had been a soldier in the War of 1812 and was the first post-master of the village. Other residents, given in the first assessment of Troy, 1817, Thomas Barrows, Benjamin Bassett, Joseph Baxter, Jesse Beach, John Clifton, Jeremiah Cole, Tobias Cole, Jehial Ferris, Jesse Marvin, Russell Palmer, Stephen Palmer, Wilmot Peters, Joseph C. Powell, Lewis Powell, Elias Rockwell, James Rockwell, Luther Rockwell, Samuel Rockwell, Jonathan Scott, Joshua Simpkins, Howard Spalding, Moses Stafford, Allen Taylor, Moses Taylor and Aldrich Ward.

1818.—**Isaac N.** and **Ezenezer Pomeroy,** brothers, came from Connecticut and embarked in the manufacture of woolen rolls and cloth. They also engaged in other enterprises and farming and were remarkably successful in all their ventures. The former was the father of Sibyl K., Daniel F., Eleazer, Horace, Samuel W., Laura A., Charlotte E. (Mrs. Chas. C. Paine), Newton M., Anna M., Solomon, Henrietta B. (Mrs. Geo. B. Davidson) and George H. The children of the latter were Edwin S., Emily (Mrs. Volney M. Long), Kingsbury, Fayette, Augustus, Chauncey N., Sibyl M. (Mrs. E. B. Parsons), Mary, Frances (Mrs. W. B. Hoff) and C. Burton.

First Events.—The first settlers found their way into Troy by following up Sugar creek. The first public road from the river to Troy up the creek was built in 1798–99. This was the only means of ingress and egress for several years. The first child born within the Troys was Esther, daughter of Reuben Case, January 30, 1800. The first male child was Reuben, son of Reuben Case, born May 30, 1802. The first marriage, of which there is any record, was that of Horace Spalding and Lucy, daughter of Nathaniel and Lydia Allen, October 26, 1806.

So far as known, the oldest institution of learning in the Troys was the old shad school house, which stood west of the Sugar creek road about halfway between Major Long's and

Esquire Allen's. It took its name from the weather-vane in the form of a fish which surmounted the building. Thomas, or "Master Porter," was one of the earliest teachers. The first meeting-house in the Troys was erected in 1808 on the summit of the hill where the old burying-ground remains with the ashes of many of the pioneers. The building was 24 × 36 feet and was built of hewn logs, the timbers for which were got out and dressed by Reuben Wilber and Stephen Palmer. Elder Rich was the first pastor of the Baptists who worshipped here.

Troy's first Justice-of-the-peace was Nathaniel Allen, commissioned, 1800; Adrial Hebard, first constable, 1816; the first assessment of the township, made for 1817 by Churchill Barnes assessor and Joseph C. Powell and Samuel Conant assistant assessors; total county tax on real estate and personal property $81.51; greatest valuation, Horace Spalding, $768; number of horses forty, oxen thirty-three, cows eighty-one; James Long was tavern keeper, Lewis Powell and Samuel Rockwell distillers, Elias Rockwell tanner, Zoroaster Porter tailor.

Reminiscences.—"During the land troubles a certain agent who had been spying and taking notes was captured, his papers burned and after being given a coat of tar and feathers was sent away. A few days later, a horse, riderless, with saddle and bridle, was found wandering in the road some miles away. Not long after this occurrence, another spotter appeared in the locality. Early one morning he stepped out in front of the house where he had tarried over night. The stillness was broken by the report of four rifles, fired from different directions; the stranger, pierced in the abdomen, fell and soon expired." By whom these deeds of outlawry were committed, was never ascertained; the names of the perpetrators were ever kept a profound secret.

When twelve years old Elihu Case was sent on an errand to Elihu Smead's on horseback. On his return he discovered something black in his path about the size of a woodchuck.

Dismounting he procured a club and dealt the animal, a young bear, a blow across the back. This brought forth squeals from the cub and the mother bear came tearing through the brush to the rescue. Seizing the cub, the lad mounted the old mare and made off with his prize at full speed, pursued by the old bear. The race continued to Elihu's home, the cub squealing and struggling, but the lad held firmly and landed his first bear.

Patriotism.—The Troys in the different wars: **Revolutionary War.**—Seth Adams, Nathaniel Allen, Aaron Case, Tobias Cole, Thomas Merritt, Solomon Morse, Israel Pierce, John Preston, Elisha Rich, Reuben Rowley, Samuel Strait, John Wilber and Caleb Williams. **War of 1812.**—Hezekiah Avery, Churchill Barnes, Thomas Case, Dr. Almerin Herrick, John Knights, Colburn Preston, Aldrich Ward, Reuben Wilber and Chester Williams. **Civil War.**—The Troys furnished 227 soldiers of whom twelve were killed in battle, three died in rebel prisons and twelve of disease. **World War.**—Borough and townships contributed ninety-eight soldiers of whom three were killed in battle and three died of disease.

Distinguished and Honored Sons.—Natives of Troy in other states: Adolphus G. Allen, lawyer, member of Assembly and Judge, Tioga county, N. Y.; Adrial H. Case, noted lawyer and district attorney in Kansas; Milton H. Case, successful lawyer and thrice mayor of Topeka, Kansas; Nathan P. Case, noted lawyer in Kansas and California; Henry P. Davison, New York banker, muti-millionaire, chairman American National Red Cross during World War and afterwards chairman of the World Red Cross League; Maj. Chas. L. Greeno, successful and wealthy business man of Cincinnati, O; Geo. H. Himes, printer, publisher and curator and secretary of the Oregon Historical Society; John W. Sadler, lawyer and Judge of Onondaga county, N. Y.

Residents honored by state and county officers: **State Senators.**—Reuben Wilber, Elihu Case, Delos Rockwell, Benj. B. Mitchell; **Representatives.**—Stephen Pierce, Francis Smith,

Benj. B. Mitchell, Milton O. Loomis, Willard D. Morse; **President Judge.**—Adelbert C. Fanning; **Associate Judges.**—Reuben Wilber, Jere Adams, Volney M. Long; **Sheriffs.**—Joseph C. Powell, Reuben Wilber, Wm. S. Dobbins, J. Monroe Smith; **Prothonotary.**—Wm. A. Thomas; **District Attorneys.**—Stephen Pierce, Warner H. Carnochan, Adelbert C. Fanning, James T. McCollom, H. Kent Mitchell, David C. Fanning; **Sheriffs.**—Joseph C. Powell; **County Treasurer.**—John H. Grant; **County Commissioners.**—Nathaniel Allen, Joseph C. Powell, Churchill Barnes, Wm. A. Thomas, Ezra Loomis, Milton O. Loomis, Horace M. Spalding, Michael J. McNulty; **Coroner.**—Reuben Wilber; **Jury Commissioners.**—John E. Dobbins; **County Auditor.**—John M. Coney.

Troy Borough.—"The village of Troy had its inception from the advantages of the cross-roads (east and west, north and south), and we may easily imagine the original locality as dark and forbidding, with its low and marshy grounds, heavily shaded by a thick forest of hemlocks and pines, interspersed with tangled thickets of laurel, through which roamed the deer, bear and panther, unmolested save by an occasional arrow from the quiver of the wandering Indian hunter."

The first building within Troy borough was the log cabin, erected in 1800 by Timothy Nichols, father-in-law of Reuben Case. In 1802 he sold to Elihu Smead. The village of Troy, originally known as Lansingburg, had scarcely a beginning in 1820. In that year, the post-office which had been established at Long's Mills in 1817 with James Long postmaster, was moved to Lansingburg and kept by Dr. Almerin Herrick. In 1822 the first general store was opened by Orrin P. Ballard. Vine Baldwin, stirring and enterprising, began business here about the same time. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Gen. George Kress.

In 1827 the village consisted of two stores, kept by Orrin P. Ballard and George Kress; two hotels, those of Vine Baldwin and Col. I. N. Pomeroy; the Case grist-mill; Elihu Newberry's blacksmith shop; a tannery operated by Calvin Dodge;

and a school house. The residents were Vine Baldwin, Orrin P. Ballard, Churchill Barnes, Mrs. Aaron Case, Adrial Hebard, Dr. Almerin Herrick, Capt. James Hickok, George Kress, James Lamb, Elihu Newberry, Col. Isaac N. Pomeroy, Reuben Smead, Ansel Williams, Caleb Williams, Warren Williams and Joseph Wills. The first newspaper published in the place was the Anti-Masonic Democrat, edited by Thomas E. Paine, in 1830. This was succeeded by the Troy Argus in 1832.

The village was incorporated as Troy borough in 1845. E. C. Oliver was the first burgess; G. F. Redington, V. M. Long, Frederick Orwan and Layton Runyon, members of the first common council, and Allen E. Thomas, clerk. In 1850 the town had a population of 480, and 1419 in 1920. Troy was made a half-shire town by Act of the Legislature, providing that two terms of court be held there each year. The first court was convened March 28, 1870, and the court house erected in 1894. April, 1923, the Troy court was abolished by Act of the Legislature. A decided impetus to Troy's growth was the opening of the Northern Central railroad in 1854. The town developed into the leading butter market in Northern Pennsylvania.

East Troy three miles southeast of Troy is a pleasant village on the Towanda-Troy road.

CHAPTER XXXVIII

Rome Township

Rome was so called and adopted by its citizens, from the fact that the township is in the same latitude as Rome, Italy, supplanting the old name "Watertown." The township as laid out by the Susquehanna Company.

Geographical.—Rome, comprising 1-39 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Litchfield and Windham, east by Orwell, south by Wysox and west by Sheshequin. Its surface is diversified. Along the Wysox, a broad vale extends on either side, ascending into high, rolling tablelands and hills. The general slope is to the south and is drained by Wysox creek and tributaries, being Parks creek, Bear creek and Bullard creek (receiving Hicks creek and Towner run) from the north, Taylor run from the south and Johnson creek from the southeast. The area was covered with a primeval forest of heavy timber—hemlock, pine, maple, oak, ash, beech, birch, chestnut and other species. It was a favorite habitat of deer, bears, wolves, panthers and other wild animals. Brook-trout abounded in the streams. The township has an area of thirty square miles and was formed from Orwell, Sheshequin and Wysox in 1831; population 593 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—The region of Rome was a favorite hunting-ground of the Indian, and he had his encampments beside the Wysox and perhaps other streams. The Wysaukin trail, a short cut northward, traversed Rome on the east side of the creek; the Minisink path from Tioga to the Delaware crossed the township along its northern border.

Thus, evidently, for centuries Rome was trodden by the red man.

The Pioneers: Nathaniel Peasley Moody was born, 1760, at Haverhill, Mass. At the commencement of the Revolutionary War he was a member of the senior class at Yale college, but he promptly laid aside his books and enlisted on an American privateer. His vessel had scarcely passed outside the port of Boston, when it was picked up by a British man-of-war. He was pressed into the Dutch service and held nearly two years before he was exchanged. He immediately rejoined the American army, served until the close of the war and rose to the rank of major. His battle record was White Plains, Trenton, Germantown, Monmouth, Yorktown and Stony Point, he being one of the picked men under General Wayne in his memorable and successful night attack.

In 1790 Mr. Moody married Susan Griffin of Great Barrington, Mass., where he resided until March, 1795, when with his oxen and sled, wife and three children, he started for the "far west." After a most fatiguing journey of several days he reached Sheshequin and resolved to go no farther. Levi Thayer, at this time, claimed under Connecticut title, not only all the lands now included in Rome but a large section of the surrounding country. His surveyor ran out the lands into tracts and also a township which Thayer called "Watertown." Moody helped Thayer cut a road from the Sheshequin valley to Wysox creek, and purchased a piece of land of him near the confluence of Bullard creek with the Wysox.

In the autumn of 1796 he erected a log cabin and in May, 1797, went with his family to their sylvan home. "Night coming on before they reached their cabin, though only half a mile away, they were compelled to encamp. Mr. Moody with flint and steel kindled a fire in a dry pine tree, in the light of which, they reposed upon the ground, their lullaby being the howling of wolves in the distance." Mr. Moody's privations and hardships were many. He is remembered as a "model pioneer farmer, about six feet tall, strong and tough,

naturally a good-natured Scotchman but rough when molested.'' His wife died in 1814 and he spent his last days at Osceola, Pa., where he died, 1832. Their children were Enos, Moses, Mozentius, Simon S., Benjamin, Nathaniel, Polly, Abigail (Mrs. Oliver D. Chamberlain) and Ulysses.

Hendrick (Henry) Lent, a revolutionary soldier, came with his family from Catskill, N. Y., 1798, settling on the northern border of the present village of Rome. At this time there were only foot-paths through the wilderness from one settlement to another. On the 15th of February, 1801, Mr. Lent made a trip to Athens and on his return through a blinding snow-storm, following a foot-path from Sheshequin, when reaching what is now Towner Hill, he became bewildered and exhausted by the darkness and intensity of the cold and was frozen to death. He was fifty-six years old. His wife was Catherine Croft and their children: Polly (Mrs. John Bull), James, Joseph, Eleanor (Mrs. Joshua Lamoreaux), Abraham, Barbara (Mrs. Joseph Elliot), Richard, Katie (Mrs. Simeon Rockwell) and Margaret (Mrs. Silas Allis).

Godfrey Vought, a native of Peekskill, N. Y., enlisted in the Revolutionary War and served until the establishment of peace. He was personally acquainted with General Washington, ''Mad Anthony'' Wayne and many other distinguished patriots. In 1798 he emigrated to Rome, cutting his own road part of the way from Sheshequin. He took up lands and erected a log house in the north part of the present Rome village. Here surrounded by savage beasts he began to battle with the wild woods. His little wife bravely shared the dangers and hardships with him. One night they heard their pig squeal. Mr. Vought ran out with his gun and found a large bear trying to carry the porker from its log pen. Mrs. Vought followed with a torch, when a well aimed bullet saved the pig and supplied the larder with an abundance of bear's meat. In 1804 Mr. Vought built the first framed house in Rome and soon after the first framed barn. He also in company with Andrus Eiklor and a Mr. Wells put up the first

saw-mill in Rome. In 1814 he opened his doors to the public, keeping Rome's first hostelry. He died, 1849, in his eighty-ninth year. His wife was Polly Croft, who died, 1860, aged ninety-three years. Their children were David, Catherine (Mrs. Andrus Eiklor), Polly C. (Mrs. Stephen Cranmer), Joshua and John.

Frederick Eiklor, a German and soldier of the Revolution, who had been wealthy and lost his property, followed his brother-in-law, Jesse Allen, to Wysox about 1786. He lived in Towanda for a time, then in 1798, joined his former neighbors, Lent and Vought, in their settlement. In 1803 he taught the first school in Rome. He had married Sarah Baker, who died, 1800, hers being the first death in Rome. Their children were Andrus, David, John, George, Susan and Jennie. Mr. Eiklor and most of the family returned to Catskill.

Peter Johnson, a native of Great Barrington, Mass., came to Wysox, 1796. He married Sarah Moger and about 1799, settled in the southern part of Rome on Johnson creek. He erected a saw-mill and for a number of years carried on both farming and lumbering. Withal he was an ardent huntsman and could recite some remarkable feats in woodcraft. He died 1851, aged seventy-eight years. His children were Hiram, Miner, John, Polly (Mrs. Joseph Allen), Eliza (Mrs. Joseph Elliott), Amanda (Mrs. Amos Eddy) and Herbert.

John Parks, a soldier of the Revolution, in 1795 removed with his family from Connecticut to Standing Stone, thence to Rome in 1801. He had married Sarah Wallen who was in Forty Fort at the time of the Wyoming battle. Their children were Sarah (Mrs. Nehemiah Northrup), Lois (Mrs. Eliphalet Clark), Chloe (Mrs. James Lent), Joseph, John, Hannah (Mrs. Wm. Snyder), Calvin, Chauncey and Harry L. Mr. Parks died, 1820, in his sixty-eighth year, and his wife, 1843, in her eighty-second year.

George Murphy was a son of John Murphy who was slain at the battle of Wyoming. At the age of seven years he came to Sheshequin to live with his uncle, Judge Gore. Upon

the establishment of a mail route through the wilderness from the Wyoming Valley to the Lake country, he had the honor of being the first post-boy and made the trips on horseback once a week. In 1803 he married Lydia Wallace, settled on Towner Hill and cleared up a farm. He kept up his active habits and labored in the fields and garden until he was very aged. On the 100th anniversary of his birth, September 30, 1878, several hunded people assembled at his home to do him honor. In his long life he never called a doctor. He died in Sheshequin, January 27, 1879. His children were Selim W., Lucy Ann, John, Chester, Percilla, Polly and Ira.

Achatias Vought followed his brother, Godfrey, to Rome in 1805. He settled in the wilderness on Parks creek about two miles north of Rome village. His wife was Jane Oakley and their children: Joseph, Peter, Thomas, Isaac, Nehemiah, Anna (Mrs. James Holly), Phoebe (Mrs. Asa Stevens) and Esther (Mrs. Abraham Towner). Mr. Vought died, 1845, aged seventy-three years, and his wife, 1865, aged ninety-three years.

William Elliott, who had served in the Revolutionary War under Col. Henry Livingston, emigrated with his family, 1804, from Livingston Manor, N. Y., to Bradford county, stopping the first year in Wysox and in 1805 settled permanently on Bullard Creek, Rome. Here he lived the life of a pioneer and died, 1847, in his ninety-fifth year. He was thrice married and had children: Joseph, Thomas, Samuel, John, Hiram, Daniel, Larmon H., James, Betsey (Mrs. Fred Morley) Gity (Mrs. Abraham Lent) and Catharine (Mrs. Silas Gore).

Russell Gibbs, a native of Vermont, emigrated to Sheshequin, 1799. In 1806 he and his brother-in-law, Reuben Bumpus, settled at Bumpville. Here Mr. Gibbs died in 1839, aged seventy-two years. He had married Phebe Pierce, their children being Phebe, Elizabeth, Huldah, Permilla, Hiram, Lucy, Russell, Daniel P., Matilda and Alexander.

Reuben Bumpus, who served five enlistments in the Revolutionary War and had participated in the battles of Benning-

ton and Saratoga, came to Sheshequin from Vermont, 1800, and in 1806 settled in northwest Rome. He was a great hunter and proverbially drew a long bow in reciting his exploits. His gun, "old Saxon," carried an ounce ball and six buckshot. "One day while he was hunting he saw a panther and raising his gun to shoot, he heard a noise behind him; looking back he saw six, an old one and her young. Knowing it would be death to kill one, he made a child's bargain—if they would let him alone, he would do the same by them. He walked along slowly till out of sight then let no grass grow under his feet till safe at home." Mr. Bumpus was a great conversationalist, a favorite with children and enjoyed reciting to them the adventures of his life. His wife was Phebe Gibbs. They had no children. He died, 1849, in his ninetieth year.

Elijah Towner, a native of Connecticut, who served in the American army under Arnold, in 1794, emigrated with his family to Sheshequin from Columbia county, N. Y. In 1806 he located on Towner Hill, where he died, 1840, in his eighty-second year. His wife was Mary Knapp and their children: Ezra, Enoch, Abraham, John, Gersham, Elijah, Anna, Joseph, Olive, Elizabeth and Benjamin.

James Moore, a native of Ireland, after coming to this country lived for a time on the Hudson, where he married Eunice Van Buren. He early emigrated to Bradford county, finally settling on Towner Hill about 1808. Here he died, 1841, aged seventy-six years, and his wife, 1857, aged eighty-eight years. Their children were Martin Van Buren, Elizabeth, James, Margaret and Maria.

John Hicks came to the Sheshequin neighborhood, 1799. About 1808 he located at North Rome. He had sons, John M. and George.

David Ridgway, a Quaker followed his brother, Burr, from Philadelphia to Wysox, with whom in 1808, he purchased a property on Wysox creek, South Rome, and built a saw and grist-mill. He also owned land on Bullard creek

where he had a shop and manufactured furniture. He was Rome's pioneer dentist and pulled troublesome teeth for the afflicted. His wife, Rachel, was always clad in Quaker garb and adhered to the habits of her sect. They had children: Elizabeth, Jane M. and Edwin A.

Jacob Wickizer from Luzerne county, in or before 1810, in company with Willard Green, purchased a tract of land on Johnson creek, where he settled. **Silas Gore,** son of Samuel Gore of Sheshequin, came to Rome, 1811. He was a blacksmith and inventive genius. **John Horton** came, 1811, with his family from Wyoming, settling on Wysox creek. **Eliphalet Clark,** son of Barnabas Clark, a pioneer of Standing Stone, in 1811, made Rome his permanent home; also the same year, came **Matthew Cannan,** who engaged in school teaching and farming. **Ernest Forbes** came in from Sheshequin, 1812, settling on Towner Hill, and **Stephen Cranmer,** a native of Monroe, locating in Rome village. **Isaac Strope,** son of John Strope of Wysox, settled in Vought Hollow about 1813. **Simeon Rockwell** came from Connecticut, 1815, and engaged in cabinet making and farming.

John Kneeland, a native of Massachusetts, who had served his country on both land and sea during the Revolutionary War, emigrated to Rome, 1816. **Benjamin Taylor** came with his family from Connecticut, 1817, locating on Taylor Hill. **Edward Griffin** came to North Rome, 1818, and built a gristmill on Bullard creek. He also manufactured "bull" plows. **Sylvester Barns,** a native of Connecticut, who came to the county, 1813, in 1819 purchased the mill property of the Ridgways on Wysox creek and made Rome his permanent home. **David Weed,** who always wore a deer-skin dress, came to North Rome, 1819. He tended mill for Griffin, also had a lathe and manufactured butter ladles and wooden bowls. **Samuel Parker** and **Ephraim H. Parker** located at Bumpville about 1820. Later, **Isaac Parker,** a cousin of Samuel, and other members of the family came. **Richard Struble, Jr.,** settled at Bumpville about the same time as the Parkers. Eli

Morris came from Greene county, N. Y. in 1825. Other comers were Lewis Goff and Nathan Maynard, 1830; Arunah Wattles, Charles Forbes, 1831; Walter S. Minthorn and Silas Cole, 1830.

First Events.—The first child born in Rome was Benjamin, son of Nathaniel P. Moody, March 19, 1798. The first person called by death was Mrs. Frederick Eiklor in 1800. The first wedding was that of James Lent and Chloe Parks, June 4, 1801, at the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. John Parks, Rev. Elisha Cole officiating. The first school in Rome was taught by Frederick Eiklor, 1803, in a log school house which stood near the residence of the late O. F. Young. Other early teachers were Matthew Cannan, Sophia Pierce and Sally Pierce. The first religious sermon in Rome was preached by Rev. Elisha Cole, Methodist, at the house of John Parks, in 1801.

The first assessment of the township was made in the fall of 1831 by Alvin T. Myer, assessor and Joseph Elliott and Justus Eastman, assistant assessors. Joshua Vought was the first constable and Alvin T. Myer the first Justice-of-the-peace. The first test of party strength was at the November election, 1832; for President, General Jackson received 43 votes and Henry Clay 43 votes. Many of the pioneers attained great age, the eldest of whom was James Lent, who died, 1881, aged 99 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The largest and most notable gathering ever assembled in Rome was July 10, 1877, at the dedication of the monument erected in memory of Philip P. Bliss and wife who perished in the Ashtabula disaster. Ten thousand people attended the exercises which were in charge of D. L. Moody, the celebrated evangelist. Other notables taking part were Ira D. Sankey, Major Whittle, Prof. Granahan, Rev. Geo. A. Peltz, Dr. J. H. Vincent and Dr. Pierson.

Fencelor's Fort.—One of the most interesting natural curiosities to be found in the territory of Rome is the rock known

as Fencelor's Fort. The tradition for the name is as follows: Matthias Fencelor, the hermit, who came early to Wysox and of whom many interesting tales are related, having been to the upper settlements along the river found himself drifting though the darkness before he could reach home. A pack of wolves came upon his track and pressed him closely until he reached the high rock jutting into the creek. The only point of attack left open for the wild denizens was the narrow neck at the crest of the hill. Here Fencelor built a fire, through which the wolves would not venture to pass, making his situation secure. Upon the dawn of morning, the pack departed and Fencelor resumed his journey without further interception.

Patriotism.—Rome occupies a high place on the scroll of fame in historic achievement. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Reuben Bumpus, Frederick Eiklor, John Kneeland, Henry Lent, Nathaniel P. Moody, Elijah Towner, Godfrey Vought; **War of 1812.**—Stephen Cranmer, John L. Elliott, Orman Goodsell, Abraham Lent, James Lent, Walter S. Minthorn, Simeon Rockwell, John Rowe, Benjamin Taylor, Gersham Towner, Achatias Vought; **Mexican War.**—John N. Cranmer, Hiram W. Russell; **Civil War.**—The Romes furnished 176 soldiers, of whom thirteen were killed in battle, two died in rebel prisons and ten of disease, while twenty more were maimed for life; **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers; **World War.**—Twenty-nine soldiers.

Distinguished Sons.—Lorenzo Sawyer, who spent his boyhood in Rome, became a county judge, judge of the supreme court and judge of the U. S. district court in California. Philip P. Bliss, the world-renowned composer and singer of gospel songs, was many years a resident of and called Rome, where he married Miss Lucy Jane Young, his home. Prof. John G. Towner and his son, Daniel B. Towner, both distinguished in the musical world as singers, instructors and composers, were natives of Rome, as was Simeon B. Elliott,

author, lecturer and member of the Legislation from Tioga county. Clarence J. Marshall, long State Veterinarian, was a Rome boy.

Public Officials.—Representatives, Arunah Wattles, John Passmore, Judson Holcomb, Winfield S. Kinney; Associate Judge, John Passmore; County Treasurer, Perceptor Forbes; County Commissioners, Joseph Towner, John A. Moody, Levi W. Towner; Register and Recorder, Wm. J. M. McCabe; County Auditors, Arunah Wattles, William W. Moody; County Surveyor, Edgar G. Nichols; Jury Commissioner, Byron G. Wilmot.

Rome Village is situated in a beautiful valley surrounded by hills in the southeastern part of the township. It has long been the center of interests and an attractive place for quietude and pleasant homes. It was incorporated as Rome borough in 1858. Its population was 230 in 1860 and 200 in 1920. Rome post-office was established, 1831, with Peter Allen, post-master, and North Rome post-office, 1846, Charles Forbes, post-master.

CHAPTER XXXIX

Warren Township

Warren was so named in memory of Gen. Joseph Warren, who was slain at the battle of Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. It was originally known as "Martell," the name of the Delaware Company's township, which was granted to Elisha Hyde in 1795.

Geographical.—Warren, the northeast-corner township, comprising 1-25 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York state, east by Susquehanna county, south by Pike, west by Windham and southwest by Orwell. Its surface is high, summit 1810 feet, and irregular, trending to the southwest. The area is drained by Wappasening creek and tributaries—Case creek, Babcock run, Prince Hollow run, Chaffee run and others. Lake o' Meadows is on the line between Warren and Susquehanna county. A primitive forest of hemlock, beech, birch and maple, intermingled with pine, cherry, ash and basswood covered Warren. The wilderness was alive with deer, bears, panthers, wolves and other wild animals. Brook-trout were plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of 46 square miles and was formed from Orwell and Rush in 1813; population 703 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers—William Arnold, in company with James Bowen and William Harding, in the spring of 1797 left his home in Rhode Island to find the Brown and Ives tract in northern Pennsylvania and take advantage of the inducements offered in forming a settlement. He and each of his companions carried a saddle-bag containing a few articles of

clothing, tinder-box, flint, powder, bullets and moulds with plenty of fishhooks and lines and a good new axe, also a single flint-lock, all that was deemed necessary for the common defense and protection. After a long journey the lands were found in what is now Warren township. Log-house were constructed, fallows chopped and burned, all working early and late until November when they returned East. Thus was made the first break by white men in the great wilderness of Warren where before only wild beasts and Indians had roamed. In the following spring, 1798, Mr. Arnold left Providence with his family, coming by the way of the Susquehanna, which they passed down on a raft to Nichols Corners, thence proceeded twelve miles through the forest to their new home. His hardships were many but they were met most heroically. He had married Elizabeth Buffington, who died 1801, aged fifty years, and he, in 1816, aged sixty-two. Their children were Patience (Mrs. Samuel Wilson), James, Andrew, Eunice, William and Benedict.

James Bowen, who came from Rhode Island with Mr. Arnold and Mr. Harding in 1798, brought in his family, settling at Warren Center, long known as "Bowen Hollow." Here on the middle branch of the Wappasening in 1802 he built a log grist-mill, the first in the township. He planted apple seeds and started the first orchard. He had sons, Harry and Abner. Mrs. Bowen died during an epidemic of fever, 1814.

William Harding, who accompanied Arnold and Bowen from Rhode Island to Warren, brought his wife in 1798. His trials in the wilderness, however, soon came to a dreadful close. In the winter of 1802–03 he and William Arnold made a trip to Sheshequin for provisions. These secured, each with a pack of fifty pounds thrown over his back, started for home. A heavy snow fell and closed their track. Near where Potterville now is Mr. Harding gave out and could go no further. Mr. Arnold went for help but when he returned found him a stiffened corpse. The remains were taken to

Warren Heights and there in the old grave-yard a maple tree over his grave stands as his monument.

Thomas Gibson came to Warren in 1799 or 1800 from Wysox, where he had settled previous to 1790. He remained only a few years. **The Lees,** Ebenezer and Roswell, came with or soon after Gibson from Wysox. They also left before 1812.

Capt. Ebenezer Coburn and **Jonathan Coburn,** brothers, in the spring of 1800, came with their sons from Woodstock, Conn., and purchased 23,000 acres, Connecticut title, and made a clearing on the land where they afterwards lived and died. Their claim proving worthless they repurchased a portion under Pennsylvania title. In the spring of 1801 they moved their families from Connecticut to the new settlement. Captain Coburn died of fever, 1814. He had married Dorcas Shumway, their children being Ruth (Mrs. Michael Dewing), Lucy, Parley, Alexander, Ebenezer, Amos, Nehemiah, Zilpah (Mrs. Eliphalet Mason) and Annis. Jonathan Coburn and son, George, died of fever, 1814. Other children were John, Moses, Nathan and Experience (Mrs. Benj. Buffington).

The Corbins.—In the spring of 1801, Oliver Corbin and two brothers, with an outfit consisting of rifles, axes and knapsacks, came from Connecticut, walking the entire distance. They built a cabin with a bark roof, hemlock boughs for a bed, in which they lived during the summer while they chopped, cleared and sowed a piece of land to wheat. In performing this work, whenever their axes needed sharpening, they were required to go a distance of eight miles for the use of a grindstone. They returned East in the autumn and in the spring of 1802 with horse and ox-teams brought their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Clement Corbin, and the rest of the family to Warren. Clement Corbin had served in the Revolutionary War and lost a leg. He died, 1825, aged ninety-two years. His sons were Thomas, Oliver, LeRoy, Relief, Payson, Penuel and Aaron, and daughters, Amy (Mrs. Jacob D. Burbank) and Theda.

In 1804 there were fourteen taxables in Warren: William Arnold, James Bowen, Henry Billings, Amos Coburn, Ebenezer Coburn, Ebenezer Coburn, Jr., Jonathan Coburn, Moses Coburn, Parley Coburn, Payson Corbin, Penuel Corbin, Thomas Gibson, Ebenezer Lee and Roswell Lee. Billings left before 1812.

Preserved Buffington, a soldier of the Revolution, followed his brother-in-law, William Arnold, to Warren, about 1805. He was a man of high standing in the community. He died, 1843, aged eighty-three years. His children were Lydia, Phebe, William, Content, Benjamin, Sally, Luther, Calvin and Cynthia. **Charles Sutton** and **Robert Sutton** were in the town as early as 1807; the latter remained until 1830. **Joseph Armstrong** came to Warren about 1808. He built a large house on the turnpike and opened it as an inn. "A four-horse stage was run over the turnpike and it was the custom to blow as many blasts on a horn on the hill above Bear Swamp as there were passengers for breakfast." Mr. Armstrong married Mrs. Ruth (Coburn) Dewing. He died, 1840, leaving sons, Jasper and Jesse.

Benjamin Buffum and **Moses Buffum** were located in Warren, 1809, but remained only a few years. **Alfred Allyn** and **Jacob Allyn** came from Providence, R. I., in 1810. The latter died, 1814, and the former in 1857. **Seneca Allyn** who married Betsy Pendleton came a little later. The arrivals in 1811 were **George Bowen, Livingston Jenks, Renselaer J. Jenks, Edward Tripp, Elisha Tripp** and **Joseph Tripp.** Bowen was from Rhode Island. In addition to farming he operated a grist-mill and saw-mill. Livingston Jenks married Sally Buffington. He opened a store in 1815 and was a Justice-of-the-peace. In 1836 he went West with his family. His brother, Renselaer, moved to Sheshequin.

Capt. Benjamin Case, James Mapes, Obadiah Merrill, George Pendleton and **Elnathan Spalding** were the newcomers in 1812. Case, a Revolutionary soldier, was from Newburg, N. Y. He died in Warren, leaving a widow, Mary,

and children: Benjamin T., Maria W. D. and Arunah. Merrill had a family of ten children. Spalding was from Rhode Island. Both he and his wife died of fever, 1814. Pendleton was a seaman and followed the business of fitting up sailing vessels. Being impressed with the opportunities in the new country he purchased a tract of land in Warren. In December, 1812, the family, consisting of father, mother, six sons and three daughters, made the journey from Norwich, Conn., with an ox-team. Mr. Pendleton did not long enjoy his new surroundings. He was stricken with fever of which he and his son John died on the same day in 1814. His wife was Deborah Babcock and their children: Deborah, George, John, William, Betsy, Nathan, Charles, Andrew and Eunice Ann.

Jacob D. Burbank came from Vermont in 1813. He married Amy, daughter of Clement Corbin. **Jacob Rogers** became a settler the same year. He died, 1830, survived his wife, Sarah, and eight of their twelve children. In 1814 the comers were Rev. Salmon King, the first resident minister, George Manning, Abel Prince, Joseph Prince and Nathan Young. Prince brothers and Young were from New Hampshire. By the addition of Lebus Harris and Simeon Decker there were 42 taxables in Warren in 1814. Capt. Abraham Whitaker, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, and William Bowen and John Wheaton from Rhode Island came with their families, 1815. Noah and Brown Bowen, brothers of George and William, arrived, 1816, and Caleb, another brother, later. 1816—John Newman and Nathan Newman, brothers, and Robert Sleeper, a Revolutionary soldier, came from Rhode Island. 1819—Samuel Bullock from Massachusetts, Noah Chaffee from Rhode Island and Dexter Chaffee became settlers.

First Events: The first child born in Warren was Harry, son of James Bowen, August 27, 1800. Benedict, son of William Arnold, was born on the same day, a few hours later. The first marriage was that of Eliphalet Mason and Zilpah, daughter of Capt. Ebenezer Coburn, June 22, 1802. The

first person to depart this life was Elizabeth, wife of William Arnold, 1801; the second, Miss Theda, daughter of Clement Corbin, 1802. The first school, 1807, was taught by Roswell Lee in the log cabin of Parley Coburn. Missionaries visited the Warren settlement, hunting the lost sheep in Israel, as early as 1806–07. In 1810 a Baptist society, old school, was formed and a church recognized in 1821. The church of Orwell and Warren, Congregational and afterwards changed to Presbyterian, was organized in 1815 by Rev. Salmon King and Rev. John Bascom. King was pastor of the church until his death in 1839. The Warren church edifice was erected in 1831.

Amos Coburn built the first framed house and when finished he had a house-warming and "all the good people of Martell attended, some coming on foot and others in ox-sleds, and how they tripped the light fantastic toe!" Parley Coburn was the first Justice-of-the-peace, commissioned, 1807; Robert Sutton, first constable, 1814; Alfred Allyn made the first assessment, 1814, Benjamin Case having the highest valuation, $1897; the total county tax of the town was $101.31. The first post-office was Warrenham, established in 1835 with Andrew Coburn, post-master.

Reminiscences.—Robert Sleeper was a noted hunter and shot the last panther in that section. When William Arnold came to Warren the only pasture field the settlers possessed was the old beaver meadow where their only cow fed in summer and from which hay was cut to feed her in winter. There being no mill nearer than the river, Mr. Arnold made a mortar in the top of a hollow stump for crushing corn. In 1816 George Pendleton grew a piece of rye and made a crude cradle with which he cut it. This was the first grain cradle used in Warren township. In 1866 Mr. Pendleton drove the first reaper, Cayuga-Chief, that was ever used in Warren, and in the same field where he had cut with cradle fifty years before.

Patriotism Record: Revolutionary War.—Christopher Avery, Preserved Buffington, Benjamin Case, Clement Corbin,

Ebenezer Coburn, Asa Hickok, Joseph Lamoreaux, Stratton Sherwood, Robert Sleeper, Abraham Whitaker; **War of 1812.**—James Arnold, Amasa Bowen, Noah Chaffee, Penuel Corbin, Richard Jillson, Henry L. Merrill, Abel Prince; **Civil War.**—Furnished ninety-six soldiers, of whom eight were killed in battle, three died in rebel prisons and six of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Two soldiers; **World War.**—Thirty-three soldiers, one killed and three died.

Charles R. Coburn was undoubtedly the most remarkable man Warren produced. He was a gifted and successful teacher, author, county superintendent and state superintendent of public schools. The Coburn and Corbin families, especially, furnished many successful teachers and trained minds in other professions.

Public Officials.—Representatives, Howell Howell, Nathan W. Pendleton; County Commissioners, Benj. Buffington, John Beardslee, John D. Kinney.

Warren Center and **West Warren** are the only hamlets and at one time were trading points of considerable importance.

CHAPTER XL

Columbia Township

Columbia takes its name from the Susquehanna Company's town of Columbia, a portion of which is included in the present township.

Geographical.—Columbia, the largest western-border township, comprising 1-28 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Wells and South creek, east by Springfield, south by Troy and Armenia and west by Tioga county. Its surface is high and broken, being mountainous in the eastern part and southwest corner. The general slope is to the southeast, the area being drained by Sugar creek and its branches, Mill creek, Spring creek, South creek and Wolf creek. A primitive forest of hemlock, beech, birch, maple, ash, chestnut, cherry, hickory, elm, oak, basswood, cucumber, pine, poplar and other timber covered Columbia. It was the habitat of deer, bears, panthers and wolves. Brook-trout were plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of 42 square miles and was formed from Smithfield in 1813; population 864 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—The first attempt at settlement was made in 1795 by a man named Doty, who built a log cabin and began clearing on Columbia flats. He soon left. About the same time John and Nathaniel Ballard, twin brothers, came in from Burlington, selected a claim, cleared four acres, then sold their improvement for "five dollars and a hog."

Nathaniel Morgan in 1799 came from Connecticut and located at what is now Austinville. He had previously bought

the Connecticut title to 17,000 acres of land, comprising the present township of Columbia, a part of Springfield and a portion of Eastern Tioga. He made a clearing, built a cabin, raised a crop of potatoes, sowed a piece of wheat, then went back for his family with whom he returned the following spring. He was also accompanied by David Watkins, Oliver Canfield, Joseph Batterson, Jeremiah Chapman, Aaron Bennett and Samuel Lamphere, whom he induced to come with him by giving them each a deed of fifty acres.

The prospects were, indeed, dreary enough when these bold pioneers settled in Columbia. It was a dense wilderness with not even a foot-path in which to walk and nothing but blazed trees to guide them. They were men poor in property but rich in energy and perseverance. They immediately set to work and in a few days each had a cabin with a bark-roof and ground floor. Mr. Morgan's Connecticut title proved worthless and after years of litigation the Pennsylvania title of the Binghams was established, and he re-purchased five hundred acres of his vast tract at a bushel of wheat per acre, or its equivalent in currency. Mr. Morgan and his sons were great hunters and it is related that their peltry soon brought them enough to clear the debt. He died, 1813, being survived by his wife, Sarah, and children, James, Phineas C., and Nancy (Mrs. Amos Satterlee). Batterson subsequently removed to Ridgebury and Lamphere to Burlington.

Oliver Canfield was from Redding, Conn., and a Revolutionary soldier who had served seven years. He located at Austinville where he died. His wife was Sally Bradley and their children, Moses B., Daniel and Mirinda (Mrs. Charles Taylor).

David Watkins, who was from Connecticut, settled near Austinville. Upon arriving in the new country his worldly possessions consisted of his wife, an axe, a scythe and $7.50 in cash. He died, 1863, aged eighty-four years. His wife was Polly Seely and their children: Laura (Mrs. Philip Slade), Charry (Mrs. John Wolf), David Seeley, William B., Re-

becca (Mrs. Isaac Besley), Eleida, Mial, Hannah (Mrs. Isaiah Montanye) and Mary (Mrs. John Perry).

Eli Parsons, a native of Connecticut, who had served in the Revolutionary War, in 1799, with his son, Eli, came to Columbia and began improvements near Columbia Cross Roads, on a 400-acre Connecticut tract. In the fall Mr. Parsons returned East, Eli remaining and chopping a fallow during the winter. The next year the father arrived with the family. Mr. Parsons was a tanner and currier by occupation and carried on that business as soon as he could make the necessary arrangements. In the meantime he went to clearing his land, which he purchased a second time, paying at the rate of a bushel of corn per acre. He died in 1834, aged seventy-eight years. He had married Rebecca Allen, their children being Rebecca (Mrs. John King), Eli, Henry and Lydia. By a second marriage with Huldah Kellogg, children were Daniel K., James, John, Huldah, Cynthia (Mrs. Reuben Merritt) and Achsah (Mrs. Elisha S. Goodrich).

Solomon Soper and **William Rose** emigrated from Vermont in 1800. Soper had a pioneer grist-mill. He died on the farm afterwards occuped by his son, Collins. His wife was Polly Carey and their children: Harriet (Mrs. Nathan Havens), Heman, Harris C., Thomas, William, Collins W., and George.

David Palmer and **Abraham Weast** came as settlers, 1804. Palmer stopped for a time in Burlington before locating in Columbia. He purchased and occupied the improvement commenced by Doty. Weast was a celebrated hunter. He remained only three years.

1807.—The new comers were Samuel Baldwin, Charles Keyes, Nathaniel Merritt, Calvin Tinkham and Jacob Miller. **Baldwin** purchased Drinker lands and became a thrifty pioneer. **Keyes** was a hatter by occupation but gave most attention to the improvement of his farm. **Merritt** was from Vermont and **Tinkham** from Massachusetts. **Miller** was a Revolutionary soldier.

1808.—Rev. Joseph Beaman, John Bixby, David R. Haswell, Asa Howe, James Lamb, John McClelland, Comfort Peters and Moses Taylor. Beaman, Haswell and Taylor were from Vermont. Howe, McClelland and Peters were Revolutionary soldiers and came from Conn., Orange county, N. Y., and Mass., respectively. Lamb was a Scotchman.

1809.—Sheldon Gibbs, a basket maker, who built, 1815, the first distillery in the town; he sold and removed, 1819.

1810.—Elnathan Goodrich from Delaware county, N. Y.; 1811—Daniel Miller; in or before 1812—John Benson, a Revolutionary soldier from Vermont, John Peter Gernert, a German, Solomon Hakes, Asa, Phineas and Stephen Jones, Levi and Roger Soper from Connecticut.

1812.—Samuel Ballard, Oliver Besley, a French Huguenot from New York, Peter Button, Ami Collins, James Dewey, Harvey Havens, Samuel and Zacheus Hulburt, Thomas Lewis, Joseph Lillibridge, Simeon Powers, Thomas Rexford, Cyprian Stevens, Oliver Stone, Burton and Samuel Strait, Isaac and Moses Wheeler, William Webber, a Revolutionary soldier, David Watson, Daniel Woodward and Thomas Wright.

1813.—Robert Early, William Furman, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts, Ebenezer Hulburt, Reuben Nash, Silas Smith, James Watson and Michael Wolf. 1814—Ebenezer Cory, a Revolutionary soldier, George Baker from Maryland. John Havens, Philip Robbins and George Wilson. 1815—Amos Alexander, Jabez Baldwin, a Revolutionary soldier, John Haven, from New Hampshire, Dr. Stephen Fowler and John Lilley from Vermont. 1816—John Budd, a Revolutionary soldier, Cornelius and Nicholas Mosier. 1817—John Humphrey. 1818—Nathan Alvord, Asa Bullock, John Calkins, Joseph Gladding, Benjamin McKean, Peleg Peckham and Philip Slade. 1819—Kingsley and Stephen Peckham, brothers, and Ebenezer Smith. 1823—Thomas Monroe. 1827—Levi Cornell.

In the Beginning.—The first settlers found their way into Columbia by following blazed trees through the wilderness

across Ulster, Smithfield and Springfield. This path was their only avenue of ingress and egress for some time. A connecting path with the Sugar creek road was the next, and in 1810 a public road was opened from East Troy. This gave an outlet down Sugar creek to the river. About 1818, the east and west thoroughfare across the state was constructed through Columbia. In 1814 the first road providing an outlet northward was opened from Columbia flats to the New York state line. Interior roads multiplied rapidly from 1813 to 1825.

The nearest neighbor of the first settlers was Reuben Mitchell in Smithfield twelve miles distant. Having no grindstone the new comers were required to go to Mitchell's to grind their axes. The nearest stores were at Tioga Point, nearly twenty miles away, where the pioneers did their trading, paying seventy-five cents, or a bushel of wheat, for a yard of calico or factory cloth. The nearest grist-mill was John Shepard's at Milltown, twenty-one miles. To procure flour for bread, a settler would shoulder a bushel of wheat and trudge through the wilderness to Shepard's, have his grist ground, then re-loading himself, return to his family. It was a great relief from this hardship when Thomas Barber, about 1806, built a small grist-mill on Sugar creek near Troy.

First Events.—The first child born in Columbia was Laura, daughter of David Watkins, August, 1800; the first male child was Heman, son of Solomon Soper, born September, 1800. The first marriage was that of Charles Taylor and Mirinda, daughter of Oliver Canfield, December 29, 1807. The first death in the township was that of a child from scalding in 1810; the next, soon after, and the first adult, Mrs. Morgan, mother of Nathaniel Morgan. The first school was taught at Columbia flats, soon after 1808, in a building erected by Charles Taylor. The first preacher in the community was Elisha Rich, a Baptist about 1808. He was succeeded by Rev. Simeon Powers.

Moses Taylor built a double log-house and accommodated

the traveling public. The first store (a few groceries) was kept by David Watson and his principal trade was in tobacco and whiskey. The first framed house was built by Charles Keyes in 1808. The first post-office was established at Sylvania with Reuben Nash, postmaster in 1818. Prior to that time the nearest place of postal communication with the outside world was Tioga Point. The first Justice-of-the-peace was Wm. Furman, commissioned in 1812; the first constable, Rufus Pratt, 1814. The first assessment for the township was made in the spring of 1814 by Moses Wheeler, assessor; number of taxables 112, total tax $244.80; number of cows 160, horses 86, oxen 78, one saw-mill, a tannery, blacksmith, carpenter and hatter.

Reminiscences.—Of Abraham Weast, the hunter, it is related: "Notwithstanding his skill in woodcraft, he once lost his way in attempting to go to Mill creek and wandered in the woods for three days. Being without his gun he could kill no game and became nearly famished. Towards night of the third day he came to a turnip patch and began an attack upon those esculents to appease his hunger, when he was discovered by the owner of the vegetables, who took him to his cabin and by a judicious feeding on venison soup restored his strength."

The following is related by Phineas Chapman Morgan, the noted Nimrod of Columbia: Once he went out to watch a deer-lick. That he might not be seen by the deer he climbed into a tree near-by. After patiently waiting some time a deer appeared but before he could bring his gun to his shoulder, from over his head as a flash of lightning from the sky, sprang a huge panther and alighting upon its prey quickly destroyed it. Though Mr. Morgan was a brave hunter he dared not shoot and was only too glad to let the panther go his way if he would let him go his. He cautiously crawled down the tree and made his retreat, though deprived of his game that day.

Patriotism.—The spirit of '76 was implanted by the first

settlers of Columbia. Her sons, imbued with patriotism, have never faltered in devotion and response to country's call. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Jabez Baldwin, John Benson, Obadiah Brown, John Budd, Oliver Canfield, Ebenezer Cory, William Furman, Asa Howe, John McClelland, Jacob Miller, Eli Parsons, Comfort Peters, Israel Pierce and William Webber. Baldwin was in the siege of Boston and the battle of Bennington; Budd was in the battle of White Plains and the taking of Ft. Montgomery. **War of 1812.**—Isaac Benson, John Benson, Hieronymus McClelland (killed), Burton Strait, Jeduthan Withey, Israel Pierce, Solomon Sherwood, David L. Smith. **Civil War.**—Columbia including Sylvania furnished one hundred and twenty soldiers, of whom seven lost their lives on battlefields and fifteen died of disease. **World War.**—Columbia and Sylvania contributed thirty-two soldiers, of whom two died.

Notable Personages who were born or lived in Columbia: Solomon Sherwood who served in the Indian wars under General St. Clair and General Wayne, captain in the war of 1812 and several terms a member of the Connecticut Assembly. Major Horace B. Strait, four terms Congressman from the 2nd Minnesota district. Stephen Fowler Wilson, state senator, twice Congressman, eleven years Judge of Tioga county and an Associate Justice of the Supreme court of New Mexico, was born in Columbia. Elisha Sheldon Goodrich and sons, Elnathan O'Mera and Hiram P., and St. John Goodrich, all prominent in public and literary life, were early residents of the town.

Public Officials.—Representatives—Dunmer Lilley, Elijah G. Tracy; Associate Judge—Myron Ballard; Prothonotary—Samuel Strait; Register and Recorder—Dummer Lilley, Elisha S. Goodrich, Charles E. Gladding; County Commissioners—Burton Strait, Dummer Lilley, Daniel Bradford, John Wolf; County Auditors—Alden Keyes, Leander L. Gregory, Richard T. Card; Jury Commissioner—B. Frank Knapp.

Sylvania Borough.—"Columbia Flats" in the southern

part of the township on the line of the old state road became the most thickly populated and the center of interests. With the establishment of the post-office at Sylvania, 1818, the old name was dropped and the village incorporated as Sylvania borough in 1853. Its population was 215 in 1860 and 188 in 1920.

Austinville.—Nathaniel Morgan's settlement west of the center was originally known as "Cabot Hollow," then "Morgan Hollow" and finally Austinville in honor of Augustus Austin who did much for the up-building of the place. The village is next in importance to Sylvania with which it was long a rival. Iron ore was quite extensively mined near here in 1872.

Columbia Cross Roads and **Snedekerville** are small villages with stations on the Northern Central railroad in the eastern part of the township.

CHAPTER XLI

Windham Township

Windham was so called from Windham county, Connecticut, the former home of a number of the early settlers of the township. Windham covers the old Connecticut township of Halestown, which was so named for Col. George Hale to whom it was granted in 1798.

Geographical.—Windham, comprising 1-34 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York state, east by Warren, south by Orwell and Rome and west by Litchfield. Except the northern part and the Wappasening valley, the surface is elevated and hilly. Wappasening creek flows northwesterly across the township, east of the center, and with its tributaries drains all the area but the southwest section from which the streams flow south into Wysox creek. The several tributary streams are Cold brook, Mud run, Little Falls run, Spring run, Russell run, Parks creek, Trout brook and Pine Swamp creek. Windham was covered with a primeval forest of hemlock, beech, maple, white pine, birch, cherry, basswood and other trees. It was the habitat of deer, bears, panthers, wolves and other wild animals. Brook-trout abounded in the streams. The township has an area of 34 square miles and was formed from Orwell in 1813; population 630 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Windham was the realm of the red man centuries before the white man came. He had a trail from the Susquehanna in southern New York up the Wappasening creek to near its source, thence down the Wysauking to the Great Path along the river. Whether the Indian tarried in his encampments in this section, longer than to fish and hunt, is not known.

The Pioneers.—The Foxes from Connecticut made the

first improvement in Windham in the spring of 1800. **Thomas Fox,** who was a soldier in the Revolutionary War, came with his family and was afterwards joined by his father, Jonah Fox, and brother, Russell Fox. He settled and improved the Wickham farm, South Windham, where he died, 1837, aged seventy-three years. By his wife, Chloe, he had children: Harry, Silas, George, Chloe (Mrs. Fred Cargel), Dolly (Mrs. Chester Hill), Annie (Mrs. Daniel Hill) and Roxey (Mrs. Buck).

Daniel Doane, the second settler, was a native of Massachusetts. In 1798 he sold his interest in the homestead in Brookfield and started West with his family. He spent a year near Ithaca then removed to Owego where he remained until the fall of 1800, when he came down the river and settled at Windham Center. Here he cleared away the forest, erected his log-house, endured the privations of pioneer days, lived and labored until the close of his life. He married, first, Sally Cole and had children: Seth, Daniel, Joseph, Sally (Mrs. Benj. Burgess), Nathan, Reuben and Charles; married, second, Rebecca Merrill. Mr. Doane died, 1849, aged eighty years.

Jeptha Brainard, a native of Catham, Conn., removed with his family to Windham in 1801. He had been a sailor, and his seven years service in the Revolutionary War ended by his being captured by the British and confined in a prison-ship. He first purchased under Connecticut title, which proved worthless, and lost all after having made improvements and constructed mills on his property. Afterwards he purchased 640 acres state's land and made an opening on the right bank of the Wappasening where he built his log-house. He died, 1837, aged seventy-one years. His wife was Abigail Mack and their children: Darius, Levi, Drusilla (Mrs. John Dunham), Jeptha and Henry.

Capt. Stephen Smith, a hero of the Revolution, came from Chenango county, N. Y., in 1805. His grandson, **Jared Smith,** arrived the same year. The latter built two saw-mills on the Wappasening. The Smiths lumbered and continued

improvements until 1813, when they sold to Joseph Webster, Captain Smith returning to New York state and Jared emigrating to Illinois. **Samuel Dunham,** who served five enlistments in the Revolutionary War and was taken prisoner, in 1806, came from the state of New York to Windham, where he died, 1822, aged seventy-two years. By his wife, Martha, he had children, Henry, Abraham and Hezekiah.

Amos Verbeck emigrated from the Hudson to Windham, 1804. In 1844 he sold and removed to Wisconsin. **David Short,** a preacher from Rhode Island, with his father and brothers, Reuben and Abel, located on the Wappasening, 1807, but remained only a couple of years. **Henry Verbeck** came from the Mohawk Valley in 1808. He cleared and improved a farm where he died. His children were William, Philip, Henry, Sylvanus, Abigail, Lydia, Sarah, Elizabeth and Matilda. **Jacob Verbeck** was also an early comer. **Jonathan Pease** located in the township, 1811. He took out a patent for a large tract of land in behalf of the settlers and deeded out their respective lots to them. He died, 1836, aged sixty-nine years.

Parley Johnson, a native of Tolland, Conn., came to Windham, 1811. He was a blacksmith by occupation. It is related that when he was moving from the East "he lost a horse and harnessed himself to the side of the remaining horse and drew the load until he could procure another." He settled on the Wappasening near Shoemaker's mill. His wife was Lucia Webster and their children, Lucia, James M., Minerva, Almena, Harriet, Caroline, Jefferson, Eliza A., Ellen, Parley and Charles. Mr. Johnson died, 1873, aged eighty-eight years. **Edmund Russell** from the "Land of Steady Habits" located in Windham, 1811. He built the famous hostelry, the stone tavern, known as the "stone jug." His father, John Russell, a Revolutionary soldier, and other members of the family followed him to Windham in 1817. Here the patriot father died, 1820, aged sixty-seven years. His wife was Mary Woodruff and their children, Edmund, Brazilla, Sarah, Sam-

uel W., Mary W., Henry, John, William, Julius, George W., and Elizabeth.

The following were, also, in the town before 1812: **Lyman Winchester,** a noted hunter, living near the Brainards; **James Mapes** occupying the Shoemaker property, and **Augustus Hulon,** connected with Captain Smith's enterprises. **Benjamin Shoemaker** came from Northampton county in 1813 and purchased the Brainard grist-mill and a tract of land on the Wappasening. He also opened a public house which was a popular and far-famed stopping place. His wife was Eunice Shaw. He died 1825 and his affairs and hotel were afterwards successfully conducted by his widow. Their children were Richard S., Samuel B., Elijah 2nd, Daniel, John, Anna, and Mary M.

Joseph Webster arrived from Tolland, Conn., in 1813. He purchased of the Smiths and engaged somewhat extensively in lumbering. For many years he was a Justice-of-the-peace. Surviving at his death, 1830, were his wife, Achsah, and children, Joseph B., George W., Washington, Almira Ann, Anna M., Angeline and Achsah. Other residents in or before 1813 were Hezekiah Barnes, William Brown, Abel Bruster, Daniel Hill, Garet Hamel, Arunah Moor, Henry Quadic, James Rogers, Thomas Wright, Benj. Whitmash and Arnold Whitford. In 1813 there were forty resident taxables in the town. Daniel Crandall became a settler in 1815, and in the '20's these Revolutionary soldiers: Joseph Gibbs, Jared Norton, John Plum and Silas Washburn.

First Events.—The first child born in Windham was Reuben, son of Daniel Doane, in 1802. The first marriage, of which there is any record, was that of John Dunham and Drusilla, daughter of Jeptha Brainard, in 1808. Darius Brainard, 1808, built the first framed house in the town. Edmund Russell had the first pleasure carriage, 1835. The first schools were kept in old log shanties, and religious services held in private houses and barns. Windham's first officers, 1814, were Edmund Russell, Justice-of-the-peace, Daniel

Doane, Jr., constable, Amos Verbeck, assessor. The total county tax of the town, 1814, was $64.20; the highest valuation, Benjamin Shoemaker, $716.

The first settlers found their way into Windham by following up the Wappasening and Wysox creek. They cut their own roads through the forest to their locations. Windham had no public roads until 1814. The first road, north and south, through the town was built in 1817 from Theron Darling's in Orwell to the road on the Wappasening near the state line, and the next, 1818, from Godfrey Vought's in Rome to the state line. The first road, east and west, across the township was the Athens-Montrose road, constructed in 1823.

It is related that in 1802 Henry Russell, then fifteen years old, was sent to mill with Josiah Grant of Orwell to get two bushels of wheat ground. They traveled 262 miles over paths, indicated by the blazed trees, to obtain the flour needed. At another time he took a small grist in a canoe from Nichols to Lackawanna, now Pittston, poling the canoe down and back, over 200 miles. The oldest landmark in Windham is the old stone tavern, constructed by Julius Russell in 1828 for his brother, Edmund Russell, who, in 1831, was licensed and opened his house as an inn. It was a famous hostelry and has been a stopping-place almost from its inception to the present time. Many stirring and uncanny tales are narrated in connection with it.

The first post-office within the township was Windham, established, 1818, with Benjamin Woodruff, postmaster; changed to West Windham, 1833, with Elijah Shoemaker, postmaster. There are only scattered hamlets in Windham, the centers of trade and enterprise having shifted and passed with the development of the country. Along the Wappasening was the scene of most activity in early days. The once important enterprises in Windham—grist-mills, saw-mills, tannery, carding and cloth mill, plaster mill and stone quarrying—long ago ceased operation.

Patriotism Record: Revolutionary War.—Jeptha Brainard, Isaac Bronson, Joseph Gibbs, Samuel Dunham, Thomas Fox, Jared Norton, John Plum, John Russell, Stratton Sherwood, Silas Washburn. Brainard served seven years, was captured and confined on a prison-ship. Bronson crossed the Delaware with Washington and was in the battle of Trenton; he died, 1853, in his ninety-sixth year. Dunham served five enlistments, was taken prisoner at Ft. Ann and held until the close of the war. Sherwood served throughout the war; he died, 1848, in his ninety-seventh year. Russell entered the service as a drummer; he fought at the battles of Bunker Hill, White Plains and Long Island. **War of 1812.**—Darius Brainard, Seth Doane, Wm. Hartshorn, Jonathan Payne. **Mexican War.**—Lieut. Edmund Russell, Benjamin Wauzer. The latter also served in the Civil War. **Civil War.**—Furnished eighty-four soldiers, of whom nine were killed in battle and five died of disease. **Spanish-American War.**—Eight soldiers. **World War.**—Twelve soldiers.

Noted Sons.—Lieut. Edmund Russell, Jr., a graduate of West Point, distinguished himself in many of the severest engagements of the Mexican War, and was killed by treacherous Indians in California, 1851. Parley Finch, noted lawyer and member of the Legislature in Iowa. Edwin M. Dunham, teacher, lawyer and district-attorney in Sullivan county and Representative and President Judge of the Sullivan-Wyoming district.

Public Officials.—Representatives—John B. G. Babcock, George Moscrip, Frank N. Moore; Register and Recorders—Julius Russell, Nathan C. Elsbree, Martin Elsbree; county Treasurers—William Russell, Jacob Reel, James M. Peck, Frank N. Moore; County Commissioners—Hezekiah Dunham, Benj. Kuykendall; County Auditors—Benj. I. Woodruff, Asa McKee, Jr., Jerry Jakeway; District Attorney—Benj. Kuykendall Jr.

Centenarian.—Timothy Bradley died September 21, 1871, aged one hundred and one years, 1 month and 29 days.

CHAPTER XLII

Granville Township

Granville was so named in memory of the former home in Massachusetts of some of her first settlers.

Geographical.—Granville, comprising 1-48 of the area of Bradford county is bounded north by Troy and West Burlington, east by West Burlington and Franklin, south by LeRoy and west by Canton and Troy. It is a rolling table-land, somewhat broken by channels of small streams. The greatest elevation, "the summit," 1400 feet, is in the northwest and the general slope of the area to the southeast. The North branch of Towanda creek, which has its source in Armenia mountain, flows nearly easterly across the center of the township, receiving in its course several tributaries from the north. Granville was covered with a fine forest of pine, hemlock, maple, beech, ash, basswood and chestnut. Here deer, bears, panthers and wolves abounded; brook-trout were plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of 34 square miles and was formed from Burlington, Canton, Franklin and Troy in 1831; population 787 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—**Jeremiah Taylor,** a native of Massachusetts, in the winter of 1798–99 came with his family to Sugar creek, remaining the first year in West Burlington, where crops were planted and harvested. In the meantime he had selected lands in the central part of Granville on the North branch of Towanda creek, made a clearing and put up a log cabin. He cut a road through the forest and in the month of March, 1800, moved to his new home on an ox-sled. "Night was falling, when the oxen were unyoked and turned loose with the cow; the few household effects were brought

into the cabin; a blanket was hung up at the door and another at the window, a fire was kindled in the fire-place and then their first repast in their forest home was prepared and eaten." Such were the beginning and environment of the first permanent settler in Granville. Mr. Taylor struggled faithfully, clearing and improving land until his death in 1827 at the age of fifty-five years. He had married Martha Bailey, their children being Jeremiah, Levi, Sylvester and Abigail (Mrs. Isaac Putnam). **Lewis Moffit** also from Massachusetts followed Mr. Taylor to Granville in 1800. His wife died and he removed before 1812.

Oliver Bailey, a native of Connecticut, served through both the old French war and the American Revolution. He married Hannah Scoville, removed to Berkshire, Mass., thence in 1803 to Granville, where some of the family had settled. Here he continued to reside until his death in 1822 at the age of eighty-four years. His wife died, 1826, in her eighty-eighth year. Of their children who came to Bradford county were Keturah (Mrs. Uriah Baxter), Martha (Mrs. Jeremiah Taylor), Thomas, Scoville, Timothy, Ezra, David and Prudence (Mrs. Hugh Holcomb). **Scoville,** who was a noted hunter, came with his family in 1801; **David** emigrated with his father, and **Ezra** and **Thomas** followed them.

Benjamin Saxton from Massachusetts came to Burlington in 1804. Here he pursued his trade of blacksmithing until 1807 when he settled in Granville. He was known as the "pioneer blacksmith," following that vocation in connection with the improvement of his land until his death in 1842 at the age of sixty-eight years. He had married Susie Coburn who died at ninety-three. Their children were Lucy (Mrs. Chauncey Hill), Susan (Mrs. Elam Parkhurst), Benjamin, Charles, Mary (Mrs. Henry Putnam), Henry, Sarah A. (Mrs. Albert Watkins) and Lewis D. **Oliver Nelson** also became a settler in 1807 and continued improvements until 1848 when he sold to James Gee.

Uriah Baxter from Connecticut located in the town in 1808.

He had married Keturah Bailey, their children being Chauncey, Ezra, Betsey (Mrs. Simeon West), Keturah (Mrs. Elam Parkhurst), Roxie (Mrs. John Vroman), Hannah (Mrs. Benj. West) and Oliver.

Other Early and Prominent Settlers were Philip Packard, 1809; Benjamin Avery, Charles Butterfield and Abraham Parkhurst, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts, 1811; Zoroaster Porter from Vermont, 1812; Alvah Churchill, John Putnam, a Revolutionary soldier from Massachusetts, and Josiah Vroman, 1817; Elisha Andrus, Abijah Ayres and Simeon Chesley, a Revolutionary soldier, 1820; David Ross, 1821; Nathaniel Clark, John Ferguson, Samuel Gee, Joel Packard, Malachi Shoemaker and Caleb White, a Revolutionary soldier, were also pioneers.

First Events.—The first child, born in the township, was Sylvester, son of Jeremiah Taylor, October 9, 1803. The first marriage that of Hugh Holcomb and Prudence, daughter of Oliver Bailey, in 1803. The first person to die was Mrs. Louis Moffit, soon after 1800. The first school was taught in the summer of 1807 by Miss Delight Spalding of Canton. The patrons of the school were Jeremiah Taylor, Benjamin Saxton, Scoville, Ezra, David and Thomas Bailey, Uriah Baxter and Oliver Nelson. There were about fifteen pupils in attendance from a territory embracing three miles square. The first religious movement was manifested about 1805 when Jeremiah Taylor and his wife made profession of religion and united with the Baptist church on Towanda creek.

The first settlers reached Granville by cutting a road through the forest from West Burlington. In 1807 a road was opened across the township from Sugar creek to Towanda creek. A road, east and west, through the township from Towanda creek near West Franklin to the Wilson settlement at Alba, was laid out in 1811. A mail route was opened from Burlington in 1824 and the mail brought in once a week on horse-back. In 1825 the North Branch post-office, changed to Granville, 1831, was established with Sylvester Taylor, postmaster.

The first framed house was built by Jeremiah Taylor, Jr., 1819. He also had the first grist-mill, grinding corn only, constructed in 1820. A few years later he built the first saw-mill. The first general store in the township was opened at Granville Center, 1847, by Benjamin F. and Luman D. Taylor. The first constable of the township was Luman Putnam, 1831, who was also commissioned the first Justice-of-the-peace, 1832. Granville's first vote for the President was cast in 1832, being 31 votes for General Jackson and 20 for Henry Clay.

Patriotism.—Granville has always been one of the most zealously patriotic sections of the county. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Oliver Bailey, Simeon Chesley, Jacob Headley, Abraham Parkhurst, John Putnam and Caleb White. Putnam entered the service in 1780 at the age of thirteen years and served until the close of the war. **War of 1812.**—David Bailey, Ezra Bailey and Peter S. Vroman. **Civil War.**—Granville furnished one hundred and eighty-six soldiers, of whom seven were killed in battle, two died in rebel prisons and thirteen of disease. She made the last sacrifice in battle from Bradford county, being George Keasler, who was killed May 5, 1865, near Macon, Ga. **World War.**—Granville contributed twenty-four of her sons.

Oldest Resident.—Volney Taylor, son of Levi Taylor, was born February 14, 1829, in Granville and spent practically all his life there. He died May, 19, 1923, aged 94 years, 3 months and 5 days.

Public Officials.—Representatives—Luman D. Taylor, Fred K. Taylor; County Treasurer—William Bunyan; Prothonotary—Linsdorf T. Grenell; County Commissioner—Luman Putnam; County Auditors—Luman Putnam, Samuel W. Shepard, Horace H. Heald; Jury Commissioners—Horace Barnes, Hiram H. Foster, William B. Packard.

Granville Center became a place of much activity by the establishment of a tannery there in 1857 and grew into a flourishing village. Adam Innes, a Scotchman, in 1865 pur-

chased the tannery, improved and enlarged it and for many years did an extensive business.

Granville Summit in the northwestern part of the township is a shipping point on the Northern Central railroad. A daily mail was provided between the Summit and Center in 1865.

CHAPTER XLIII

Albany Township

Albany takes its name from the old Connecticut town of that name, which included in its limits, the present township. The old town was named by a party of gentlemen, formerly residents of the city of Albany, N. Y., who had purchased a large tract of land in southern Bradford. Albany is derived from the Celtic and means a country of heights. In 1664 the English applied this name to the present capital of New York, in honor of the Duke of Albany, who received this title from the Scottish Council in 1398.

Geographical.—Albany is the south-central township and comprises 1-32 of the area of Bradford county. It is bounded by Asylum on the north, Monroe on the north and northwest, Terry and Wilmot on the east, Sullivan county on the south and Overton on the west. Its surface is hilly and broken, being mountainous in the north and northwest, with high table-lands on both sides of the South Branch, which on the west are cut by numerous streams. The principal stream, the South Branch of Towanda creek, flows north-westerly through the town, its tributary branches being Beaver Meadow brook from the southwest and Ladd's creek from the west. The headwaters of both Sugar Run creek and the Loyal Sock are in this town. Near the south line is **the divide,** waters from one side of which reach the West Branch, and from the other side, the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The hills and valleys were originally covered with a dense forest of hemlock, ash, beech, birch, maple, pine and oak, being the habitat of numberless deer and bears, packs of wolves, panthers and other wild animals, while the streams swarmed

with myriads of brook-trout. The township has an area of 36 square miles and was formed from Asylum in 1824; population 834 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Long before Albany was peopled by white men it was the temporary abode of Indians. Remains of their lodges were found in many places beside the South Branch creek. Here they grew maize, prepared it for food and hunted the bear and deer. The path over which they traveled from the North to the West Branch of the Susquehanna passed through the central part of the township. The first improvements in Albany were made before the year 1800 by the French, who cut a road through from Asylum to what is now Laddsburg, where they constructed two or three log-houses, several sugar camps and began the erection of a saw-mill.

Inducement to Settlers.—Joseph Priestly held the Pennsylvania title of a large portion of the Albany lands. To induce emigration and bring his lands into market, he offered each of the first four settlers, who would come in and occupy corner lots of different tracts, 75 acres free. To the next four, he offered 50 acres each, on the same conditions. The balance of his land he sold to the settlers at $2.50 per acre on terms agreeable to purchasers. In the month of April, 1800, a prospecting party consisting of Ephraim Ladd and sons, Horatio, Charles W., and John, Joseph Langford, Jonathan and Rogers Fowler, Edward Warren, a Mr. Granger and perhaps others, who had heard of the Priestly lands, "started from Monroe with their axes and a gun, marking trees as they proceeded. At the end of the first day they found themselves within the present limits of New Albany borough, where a brush cabin was constructed near the creek and they spent the night. Lands were selected and the party returned." Ephraim Ladd, Horatio Ladd, Sheffield Wilcox and Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., each obtained the 75 acres offered by Mr. Priestly. Langford and the Fowlers did not take up lands; Warren picked out a location but never lived in the town; Granger

cleared a spot, planted a piece of corn and returning to Vermont for his family, sickened and died.

The Pioneers.—Ephraim Ladd, a native of Tolland, Connecticut, who had responded to the first Lexington alarm and served in the opening of the Revolution, in February, 1800, with his family, left his home in the East for the new country of the West. The journey was made on sleighs with a span of horses and an ox-team. Reaching Monroe he tarried the first year with Gordon Fowler, his brother-in-law. In the meantime he had selected lands on the present site of New Albany, made some improvements and erected a log-house with a cob-roof and puncheon floor. Early the next spring (1801) he moved in with his family, it requiring two days to make the trip from Monroe. Thus, the first settler of Albany established his home in the wilderness, five miles remote from his nearest neighbor, amidst panthers, wolves and bears. It was, indeed, a wild and dreary country, and the first few years were years of struggle and hardship to clear up the heavily timbered lands and fit them for cultivation. But Mr. Ladd was equal to the test, possessing a spirit that would not be daunted by hardship or the loneliness of the wilds. He was a shoemaker by occupation and in every respect an ardent and worthy pioneer. His wife was Lois Chapman and their children: Nancy, Roxanna, Horatio, Charles Warner, Almana (Mrs. Smith), John C., Lydia (Mrs. Truman Holcomb), Milton, Willis, Electa (Mrs. Daniel Stone), Lois (Mrs. Augustus Pierce) and Ephraim. In 1829 Mr. and Mrs. Ladd went to the Northumberland county with their son, Ephraim, and there both died in May, 1836.

Charles Warner Ladd settled adjoining his father. In 1822 he erected the stone house, a noted land-mark for a century. Here he died in 1832, aged fifty-one years. His wife was Philinda, daughter of Timothy Alden, and their children: Amelia Lois (Mrs. Oliver Lathrop), Dr. Charles K., Sophronia and Urion Alden.

Horatio Ladd, shortly after taking a wife, came with his

father to Bradford county. He worked a farm in Towanda township until April, 1805, then moved to Albany, settling near his father and brother. He was a tanner and currier by occupation but did not follow that trade after coming to Pennsylvania. For a number of years he kept a public house at New Albany and carried on farming. He had an excellent voice, and was known as "the singer" of early days. It is said, when a young man at parties, "he could sing all night without singing the same tune twice." His wife was Asenath Ives, a very remarkable woman. In 1814 she made a trip on horseback, unaccompanied, to Connecticut, a distance of 300 miles. The water was high in many places and she was required to wade the streams. Of wonderful physique, it is said she could shoulder three bushels of wheat and carry the load up a ladder. "She spun her three run (60 knots) of tow in a day and cared for five children; she was a great worker and never tired." The children of Horatio and Asenath Ladd were Clarissa (1st Mrs. Elisha Harris, 2nd Mrs Joseph Marshall), Moses A., Eliza (Mrs. Wm. Lawrence), Olivia (Mrs. Jason Horton), Asenath (Mrs. David S. Codding), Lucinda (Mrs. James Martin) and Arunah. Mr. Ladd died, 1850, aged seventy years and his wife, 1854, aged seventy-nine years.

Sheffield Wilcox, who had married Eunice Ross in Rhode Island, emigrated with his family to Monroe township in 1798. While residing there he and his sons went up the South Branch, selected lands and erected a log-house. In the autumn of 1803 Sheffield, Jr., loaded his effects on an ox-sled and with his young wife journeyed to their solitary home, which had neither doors nor windows. He crossed the South Branch eleven times in making the trip. His nearest neighbor was Mr. Ladd nearly two miles south. The senior Wilcox followed his son in the spring of 1804, settling one-half mile farther up the creek. Freeman came with his family in 1805, locating above Mr. Ladd; Rowland was last, in 1813. Sheffield Wilcox is described as "a very strong man, medium

height and well proportioned with the reputation of being a great worker.'' He died, 1826, aged eighty years and his wife, 1813, aged sixty-three years. Their children were Lois (Mrs. Timothy Alden), Thomas, Rowland, Freeman, Sheffield, Jr., Amy (Mrs. Eleazer Sweet), Delight (Mrs. John B. Hinman), Eunice (Mrs. Humphrey Goff), and Jemima (Mrs. Cornelius Coolbaugh). Thomas settled at Middletown.

Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., was a noted hunter and killed more panthers and bears than any other man in the county. In 1822 he opened a hostelry which for many years was a noted rallying point. He married Charlotte Hinman of Wysox, their children being Wells, Harriet (Mrs. Jacob Miller), Rowland and Sophronia Delight (Mrs. Charles Brown). Mr. Wilcox died, 1869, aged eighty-seven years and his wife, 1858, aged seventy-four years. **Wells** inherited a fondness for woodcraft and quite equalled his father in the number of animals slain with his flintlock.

Freeman Wilcox for many years was the local lawyer, or pettifogger. His house was the home of the Methodist preachers. He was a man of excellent physique and stood about five feet and eight inches. On a lift he was without an equal and it is said of him ''that he was never put upon his back at square-hold.'' He was fearless and would brain a panther or bear with an axe. His wife was Clarinda Southworth and their children: Charlotte (Mrs. Dyer Ormsby), Hiram S., Philetus S. and Harvey.

Rowland Wilcox was the first to build and occupy an improved dwelling. He was a heavy land-owner, possessing at one time 1100 acres. His wife was Elizabeth Van Etten and their children Benjamin, James, Minor R., Eunice (Mrs. J. H. Lewis) and Mary L. (Mrs. William Blake). Mr. Wilcox died, 1844, aged sixty-eight years and his wife, 1837, aged forty-six years.

Daniel Miller, a young man of decided courage and enterprise from New Jersey, came to Monroe in 1801. He selected for his home the land that had been occupied by the French

at Laddsburg. Having cut a road from New Albany, a distance of more than two miles, he moved to his wild abode in 1805. Wolves were numerous and their dismal howls at night, added horror to the gloom. Deer were plentiful, but "venison all the while, became an unsavory article on the bill of fare." He manufactured maple sugar and carried it to Monroe and exchanged it for pork. With the old gearing left by the French, he constructed a saw-mill, 1809, and a grist-mill in 1810. He was known as "the honest miller." His wife was Hannah Fowler and their children: Roxanna (Mrs. Abram Waltman), Hannah (Mrs. Joshua Vanloon), Mary (Mrs. Paul Quick), Lovina (Mrs. John Bolitheo), Daniel F., Sally J. (Mrs. E. R. Jones) and Russell. Mr. Miller died, 1856, aged seventy-eight years and his wife, 1850, aged seventy years.

Other Settlers: 1806.—**Jonathan Frisbee** at the "big springs," originally known as "Frisbee Springs." In 1815 he sold and went West. 1810—**Williams Lee** from Rensselaer county, N. Y. His wife was Elizabeth Lindsley and their children: Marilla (Mrs. Henry Hibbard), Polly (Mrs. Seth Stevens), Rachel (Mrs. Solon Lindsley), James, Annah (Mrs. Abner Emory), Joseph and Williams. 1811—**Archelaus Luce,** who had been a sailor, from Vermont. He located on Hatch Hill, but after a few years, removed to Sullivan county. 1813—**Amasa Kellogg** from Columbia county, N. Y., came in and occupied the improvement commenced by Jacob Strickland (1807). His was the 11th family in the township. In 1816 he removed to Monroe where he died.

1814–15.—**Samuel Smith,** a cooper from Hartford, Conn. After some years' residence in the town, his wife died and he then removed. **Shadrach Miller,** a cousin of Daniel, from New Jersey. He located south of Laddsburg and kept bachelor's hall. A number of years later he moved to Sullivan county. **Matthias Scriven,** a native of New York state, and somewhat noted as a hunter. His wife was Anna Sabin (sister of David). They were the parents of twenty-one chil-

dren among whom were Benjamin, Matthias, Oliver, Sabin and Stephen. 1816—**Stephen Edwards,** an auger-maker by trade, from Vermont. He occupied the Luce improvements a number of years, then sold and went West. He had sons, John, Ira, Asa, and a daughter, Caroline. 1817—**Simeon Chapman** from Rensselaer county, N. Y. His wife was Polly Nichols and their children: Sylvester, Nelson, John, Lyman, Lucy, Elias, Levi and Charles. **David Sabin** from Renesslaer county, N. Y. He was noted for his great strength and fleetness in foot-racing. His wife was Martha Kendall and their children: Abigail, Mary Ann, Tacy, Edward, Martha, Sarah, Malvina, Robert S. and Phoebe.

The Turnpike and Advancement.—The first impulse to Albany's growth was the building of the Berwick and Tioga Turnpike through the township in 1818–19. The turnpike was projected by land-holders for the purpose of opening their lands to settlers. The state made a grant of $575 worth of land, per mile of road, at $2 an acre, to the company, which was just half the contract price for building the road. The sub-contractors took jobs upon the road at $800 per mile, and were to receive one-half their pay in land at $4 per acre. By this means many of the settlers secured their farms, and had money to expend in making improvements. Others also came in and worked upon the turnpike and remained after its completion. A thoroughfare having been established, Albany became a more inviting field to home-seekers, who arrived as follows:

1818.—Jacob Eddy, John Nichols, Elisha Harris. 1819—John Fogerty, Dyer Ormsby, Eleazer Sweet, Matthias Vanloon, Abraham Waltman. 1820—Aaron Brown, Samuel Brown, Benjamin Corson, Timothy Coon, Jacob Miller and William Miller. 1821—Maltiah Hatch, Robert Potter, Seth Stevens. 1822—John Edsall, Moses Miller. 1823—Ralph Peters. 1824—Asa Larrabee. 1827—Henry Hibbard. 1828—John Davidson. 1830—Jonathan Vandyke, Hugh Cavanaugh (the first of the Irish settlers). 1831—Daniel Ormsby.

1832—William Sharp. 1834—George Miller, Peter Sterigere. 1835—William English. 1836—Hugh Whalen. 1837—James Allen, George Hakes, Patrick O'Neil. 1838—Daniel Burdick, Daniel P. Little. 1839—Joseph Allen, Barton Allen, Benjamin Bentley, Elijah W. Burdick, Russell Eldridge and Orin Hakes. Between 1840 and 1850 many Irish and others settled in the town.

First Events.—The first child born in the township was Eliza, daughter of Horatio Ladd, June 20, 1805. The first male child was Hiram S., son of Freeman Wilcox, born August 13, 1807. The first person dying in the township was John C., son of Epraim Ladd, May 16, 1804, aged eighteen and one-half years. The first couple separated by death, Mrs. Eunice Wilcox, wife of Sheffield Wilcox, Sr., October 29, 1813, aged sixty-three years. The first wedding was that of Lydia, daughter of Ephraim Ladd, and Truman Holcomb of LeRoy, at the home of the bride's parents, 1812. The first framed house in the township was that of Rowland Wilcox, erected in 1814; the next, those of Horatio Ladd and Daniel Miller in 1819; the stone house of Chas. W. Ladd, in 1822.

The first schools in Albany were night schools and were taught by Ephraim Ladd and his sons, Horatio and Charles W. Not only the youths of the neighborhood congregated at some neighbor's house to acquire the rudiments of an education, but even Freeman and Sheffield Wilcox, wishing to become more proficient in reading and writing, joined with them, and followed their copies like regular school boys. Philinda Alden of Monroe in the winter of 1812–13 taught a school of two or three months at the house of Ephraim Ladd. In 1813 or '14 a one-story, log school house, 18 by 21 feet, was built, having seats constructed out of slabs and set upon legs. Miss Anna Luce was the first teacher in this building and Mrs. Amasa Kellogg the next.

When there were only nine or ten families in Albany, on Sundays, they would congregate at the house of Ephraim Ladd, who would read to them from "The Palladium," a re-

ligious paper, containing sermons. The reading was interspersed with singing and prayer and sometimes speaking. The choir consisted of Mr. Ladd, his wife and son, Horatio. Mr. Ladd also taught the children verses of scripture and had them rehearse. "The little folks enjoyed their exercises and were listened to with pride by their parents."

Before goods were brought to Albany, trading was done at Jacob Bowman's near the mouth of Towanda creek, and later at Monroeton and Dushore. Money was very scarce and the people had but few products to exchange for goods. Peltry, maple sugar and pine shingles were the main dependence in procuring immediate necessities. The first post-office, "Albany," was established in 1819 or '20 with Chas. W. Ladd postmaster. The mail was brought in by a footman, or on horse-back, once a week. Before this the people were required to go to Towanda and Monroeton for their mail.

The first road into Albany was that constructed by the French, about 1796, from the river to Laddsburg and is still known as the "old French road." The pioneers followed up the South Branch and cut their own road. They found their way into Overton by foot-paths over Hatch Hill and up the creek from the west, south of New Albany. The first public inn, or hotel, was opened in 1820 by Rowland Wilcox; the next, by Daniel Miller and Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., in 1822. The first store was kept by Rowland Wilcox 2nd, who brought in a general assortment from Berwick, about 1833. In the early days doctors were called from Wysox, Towanda and Monroeton. The first to locate in the town was Dr. Dexter.

The first assessment for Albany was made in the fall of 1824 by Freeman Wilcox, assessor; the wealthiest citizen was Sheffield Wilcox, valuation $893, the next in order being Rowland Wilcox, Daniel Miller, Freeman Wilcox and Ralph Peters; fifty-two oxen and nineteen horses were reported. The first Justice-of-the-peace was Dyer Ormsby (1824) and the first constable Moses Miller (1824). The first state election was held in October, 1824, at the house of Freeman

Wilcox, 36 persons voting. At the November Presidential election following, fourteen persons voted and all cast their votes for General Jackson.

The Hunters of big game scored as follows: Sheffield Wilcox, Jr., killed ninety-nine panthers, two hundred and fifty bears, twenty-six elk, wolves, wildcats and many hundred deer. On one expedition he killed three panthers within a space of two hours. Wells Wilcox began hunting at the age of twelve, killing two deer. Altogether he killed 1200 deer, three elk, many bears, twenty wildcats, a wolf and foxes and raccoons innumerable. Moses A. Ladd killed his first deer at fourteen and his first bear at fifteen. One morning he killed three deer before breakfast. Joseph Scriven had the good luck to kill two seven-pronged bucks, weighing 214 and 215 pounds, at one shot. The last panther, killed in Bradford county, was shot by Port Wilcox in March, 1860.

Rallying Points and Enterprise.—For many years, the people for miles around gathered at Wilcox's (now Stevenson) to participate in the sports of early days. Miller's (Laddsburg) and Campbell's Mills (one-half mile north of New Albany) subsequently became centers. At Miller's was a hotel, grist-mill and saw-mill, and a school house where meetings and elections were held. The election place was changed to Campbell's Mills where meetings were also conducted. New Albany became the center of interests by the establishment of the oar and handle factory in 1854 by I. L. Quimby, employing twenty-five men and boys. White ash timber was obtained and used in large quantities. Mr. Quimby paid in cash or goods from his store. The building of the State Line and Sullivan railroad, 1865–70, brought material prosperity not only to Albany but to the surrounding country.

Patriotism.—Albany was settled by a patriotic people and has always shown the greatest loyalty to her country. Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Robert Potter; **War of 1812.**—Timothy Coon, John Davidson, William English, Jonathan

Vandyke, Horatio Ladd, Warner Ladd, Daniel Miller, Humphrey Goff, Freeman Wilcox and Rowland Wilcox; **Civil War.**—Albany earned an unparalleled record though at a terrible sacrifice; furnished one hundred ninty-seven soldiers, of whom thirteen gave up their lives on battle-fields, ten died in rebel prisons and seventeen of disease, while thirty more were maimed for life; **Spanish-American War.**—Furnished ten soldiers; **World War.**—Contributed sixty-eight soldiers.

Distinguished Sons.—Albany has the honor of being the birthplace of Gov. William Gobel, a distinguished and unique character in Kentucky politics, who was shot by a wicked and cowardly assassin, January 30, 1900. He was born January 4, 1856, on what is known as the William Lyon's place.

Public Officials.—Representative—Stephen D. Sterigere; County Treasurer—Benjamin Wilcox; Coroner—John Hatch; County Surveyor—Rowland Wilcox; County Auditors—Chauncey H. Corbin, Joseph T. Hested, Alonzo E. Benjamin, Stephen S. Murphy.

Celebrated Springs and Copper.—Three-quarters of a mile south of Laddsburg are the celebrated Eilenberger Springs, remarkable for great veins of cool, sparkling water, and since November 21, 1891, Towanda's main source of water supply. In 1871 ponds were built and stocked with trout. In 1880 S. B. Eilenberger erected dancing pavilions in the grove and otherwise equipped the place for the enjoyment of picnic parties and pleasure-seekers. In the '40's copper was discovered in South Albany; mining operations were started in 1853 but ore not being found in paying quantities the enterprise was abandoned. In 1900 and 1908 other tests were made and excellent ore obtained, but the expense of operation was deemed too great to continue the enterprise.

New Albany Borough became the center of interests by the establishment of the oar and handle factory. In 1866 it was laid out in town-plats and incorporated as a borough in 1879. It is an important shipping point on the State Line & Sullivan railroad and contains a rural graded school, two

churches, two grist-mills, several stores, a factory, hotel, blacksmith shops and garages; population 315 in 1920.

Laddsburg, originally "Miller's," is a pleasant hamlet on the State Line & Sullivan railroad two miles south of New Albany. It contains a store, church, school and grist-mill. A post-office was established here in 1850 with Peter Sterigere, postmaster.

Evergreen, formerly "Hibbard Hill," is located in a thrifty farming locality two miles northeast of New Albany. It contains a store, church and school. In 1871 it was given a post-office with Wm. Allen first postmaster.

Springfield Township

CHAPTER XLIV

Springfield was so named in remembrance of Springfield, Massachusetts, the former home of a large number of its pioneers. The township was first called "Murraysfield," the name of the grant made by the Susquehanna Company, 1795, to Rev. Noah Murray, a celebrated Universalist preacher, who died in the town, 1811, in his seventy-fifth year.

Geographical.—Springfield, comprising 1-28 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by South Creek and Ridgebury, east by Smithfield, south by West Burlington and Troy and west by Columbia. Its surface is much diversified, there being many narrow, yet beautiful valleys, surrounded by hills, ranging from a slight elevation to a height of 2260 feet—the summit of Mt. Pisgah, in the southern part of the township. Leonard creek and Mill creek flowing south and Buck's, Miller's and Bentley creek coursing north, all have their headwaters within Springfield. A heavy primeval forest of hemlock, maple, white and yellow pine, ash, beech, birch, white oak, basswood and other species, covered the hills and valleys. Here deer wandered in herds, bears and wolves in packs, while panthers from their coverts awaited their prey. Brook-trout abounded in the streams. The region was a favorite hunting-ground of the Indian. When the white man came there was only one break in the vast wilderness, being the Beaver Meadows of several acres on Mill creek, where the trees had been gnawed down by the beavers in building a dam. The township has an area of 42 square miles and was formed from Smithfield in 1813; population 876 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—**John Harkness,** who served his

country in the struggle for Independence, was born at Pelham, Mass. Some time after the war Mr. Harkness concluded he would move his family to "the rich country of the West." Accordingly he left New England with his family, stopping for a time at Salem, N. Y., while he went on trips of exploration. He found Springfield and was so well pleased with the country that he concluded to make it his home.

In the fall of 1803 in company with Ebenezer Harkness, Ichabod Smith and Alexander Harkness, single young men, he came to the township, selected a homestead east of Springfield Center, built a cabin and began clearing. Late in the fall he returned for his family, his three companions remaining during the winter. On the first of March, 1804, he reached his home in the wilderness with his family, the snow being two feet deep and he required to cut his own road in from Smithfield. He moved on sleighs drawn by two ox-teams and a span of horses. In addition to improving his land, Mr. Harkness built a shop and manufactured churns and rakes with which he supplied the surrounding country. His home furnished hospitality to the new comers until they could prepare accommodations for themselves. Captain Harkness as he was familiarly known died, 1843, aged eighty-three years. By his wife, Rachel, he had children: Alexander, Nancy (Mrs. Austin Pennock), Nathaniel, Jacob, Silas, James, Rachel (Mrs. Josiah Parkhurst), John, Margaret (Mrs. Joseph Stacy), Oliver, Ezra, Hiram and Chester.

Ezekiel Leonard, who served in the American army and was with Gen. Ethan Allen in his attack upon Fort Ticonderoga, was a native of Springfield, Mass. The advent of the Leonards into Springfield is thus described by a member of the family:

"In June, 1803, Ezekiel Leonard and Austin Leonard of Springfield, Massachusetts, having been interviewed by Michael Thorp, land agent, came to this locality to establish a new home. At Troy, they met Joseph Barber, a hunter and surveyor. Barber took them into the valley at the western slope of Mt. Pisgah and assisted them in selecting

a tract of 1000 acres which they purchased. They arranged with Nathaniel Allen, living at East Troy, to build them two log houses and have ready for occupancy by the 1st of November. The Leonards arrived with their families at that time, the houses had not been constructed and they moved into a vacant house of Mr. Allen. The two Leonards built a hut by the side of a large hemlock log, where they lived during the working days of the week until the summer of 1804. During the winter they felled the timber on about forty acres. They burned their fallow in May, and planted corn among the logs, using hand-spikes for corn planters. They then built two log houses, cut a road up Leonard creek to their habitations and moved their families, arriving June 3, 1804, and being compelled to cross the creek thirteen times. They had a wonderful crop of corn, estimated at forty bushels per acre. The news of their great harvest of corn brought additional settlers from Massachusetts."

Ezekiel Leonard died, 1843, aged eighty-three years. By his wife Rhoda he had children: Abi (Mrs. Abel Leonard), Laura (Mrs. Joel Calkins), Ezekiel, Nathaniel, Lyman, Eber, Frederick Albert and Alfred. **Austin Leonard,** a relative of Ezekiel, was also a soldier of the Revolution. He died, 1826, aged seventy-three years. His children were Austin, Abel, Asaph U., Deborah (Mrs. Joseph Grace, Jr.) and Theodore. The valley where the Leonards settled was long known as "Leonard Hollow" and in recent years as Leona. The Leonards and Harknesses had no knowledge of each other until the spring of 1805. Mr. Harkness's cattle having strayed away, he followed them by their tracks through the woods, coming to the opening made by the Leonards. The cabins of these families were about four miles apart.

William Harkness, a patriot of the Revolution and native of Pelham, Mass., brought his family from Granville, N. Y., in the fall of 1804, locating near Springfield Center. Here he carved out a home in the wilderness and died, 1825, aged sixty-three years. By his wife Esther he had children: Ebenezer, James, Amos, Polly, William, Isabella (Mrs. James Mattocks), John, Millicent (Mrs. Nicholas Parkhurst), Stephen and Eliza.

Abel Eaton and **William Eaton,** single young men, in the

spring of 1804, left their homes in Springfield, Mass., on foot, with their knapsacks strapped upon their backs, hoping to find their former neighbors, the Leonards. They reached the Susquehanna at Oneonta where they purchased a canoe and paddled down the river to Ulster. Here they sold their canoe and resumed their journey on foot, coming by the way of Sugar creek. They worked with the Leonards until June, then selected lands of their own. Abel after some years removed to Canton township. William married Asenath, daughter of Wright Loomis of Athens and had children: L. Emily, Louisa C. and Theodorus.

Ichabod Smith also from Springfield, Mass., with his wife, Anna, came to the township in 1804. He removed to other parts before 1812.

Josephus Wing and wife, Sarah, natives of Darmouth, Mass., and both advanced in years, in 1805, came to the wilderness of Springfield township to reside.

Joseph Grover, a native of Norwich, Conn., and patriot of the Revolution, settled at Springfield Center, 1806. His family consisted of his wife, Elizabeth and children: Ebenezer, Gurdon, Betsy (Mrs. Fuller), Almira, Gamaliel, Harry and Joseph, Jr. Mr. Grover died, 1828, aged eighty years and his wife, 1826, aged seventy-five years.

Joshua Spear, soldier of the Revolution and a native of Suffield, Conn., emigrated to Springfield with his family, 1806. He took up and improved lands, bravely sharing the hardships with his few remote neighbors in the wilderness. The children of Joshua and Miriam Spear were Miriam (Mrs. Dexter Parkhurst), Harriet, Juliet, Hiram and Sophia (Mrs. Adin Calkins). He died, 1838, aged seventy-four years.

James Mattocks, a native of Litchfield, Conn., exchanged his property in Washington county, N. Y., where he resided, for 1000 acres of Connecticut land in Springfield and moved thereto, 1806, settling at the "Corners." Losing his title he repurchased 150 acres of the Bingham estate. He was a stirring and influential man in the community, being farmer,

mechanic, captain of militia and a Justice-of-the-peace for thirty years. His death occurred, 1858, at the age of eighty-eight years. By his wife, Abigail, he had children: Sally R., James, Samuel P., Charles, Walter, John W. and Abigail (Mrs. Asahel Parmeter).

Oliver Gates, a native of Preston, Conn., who had served his country on both land and sea in the struggle for Independence, settled in Springfield, 1806. He suffered many privations and hardships in his effort to provide for the wants of his family and establish a home in the wilderness. On one occasion while he was at Tioga Point earning bread for his family, the provisions gave out and all that Mrs. Gates and the children had to live upon for a period of two weeks were blackberries and milk, and to procure the berries Mrs. Gates had to go a mile, making the trip every morning before the little ones had awakened. The children of Oliver and Jemina Gates were William, Denison, Oliver, Samuel, Almira, Marcy and Betsy.

Luke Pitts, a native of Westfield, Mass., came to Springfield from Queensburg, N. Y., 1806. In 1813 he built a gristmill, the first in the town, at Springfield Center. His family consisted of his wife, Sally, and children: Almira, Valaria, Sally (Mrs. Benedict Bostwick), Wright and Luke.

Stephen Bliss joined the Springfield settlement in 1806, where he continued to reside until his death, 1850. He left a son, Noah, and daughter, Marcy.

William Brace, a native of Cambridge, N. Y., located in Springfield, 1806. He was industrious and enterprising and accumulated a fine property. He died, 1872, aged eighty-seven years. His wife was Polly Furman and their children: Stephen A., Alfred, William F., Angeline (Mrs. Blakesly), Dilton, Samuel, John H., Nancy (Mrs. James McKean), Martha (Mrs. James Bullock) and Eliza (Mrs. Taylor).

Henry Stever and **Amaziah Thayer,** the former from Worcester, N. Y., and the latter from Curlmont, Mass., came to Springfield with their families, 1806. In 1810, Stever sold

and moved away, Thayer remaining a few years longer.

James Harkness, a native of Pelham, Mass., moved from Salem, N. Y., to Springfield, settling in the east part of the township, 1806. His family consisted of his wife, Betsy, and children: Rosanna, Abner, James R., David, Betsy, Edson, Daniel, Isaac and Chloe.

Abel Fuller, a native of Rehobeth, Mass., came to Springfield, 1807. He had a wife, Elizabeth, and children: Jacob, Althea, Gurdon, John, Alanson and Parmelia.

Nehemiah Wilson, a native of Newtown, Mass., and a patriot of the Revolution, removed with his family from Cobleskill, N. Y., to Springfield, 1807. He was a weaver by occupation. His wife was Polly Grover and their children: Burdet, Elizabeth, Polly (Mrs. McDougal), Charlotte (Mrs. James Voorhis), Sally (Mrs. Eber Leonard), Ann (Mrs. Joseph Watrous, 2nd wife), Lucinda (Mrs. Joseph Watrous, 1st wife), Hiram and Charles.

Joseph Grace, son of Joseph and Mara (Sargent) Grace, was born at West Springfield, Mass. He married Deborah, daughter of Austin Leonard. In 1807, he removed to Springfield, settling near Leona. He came with an ox-team, also bringing a cow, whose milk provided food for the children on the way. A few years later he was joined by his brothers, George and William, aged mother and sisters, Polly (Mrs. Samuel Sargent) and Betsy (Mrs. Elisha Fanning). He died, 1825, aged forty-three years. His children were Ambrose, James Upham, Maria (Mrs. David M. Brooks), Betsey (Mrs. Chauncey Brooks), Jane (Mrs. Lewis Beach) and Joseph L.

Gaius Adams emigrated from Springfield, Mass., with his brother-in-law, Isaac Cooley, in 1808. For two or three years these families lived together and shared the hardships of a new country that were "almost famine to them." Maple sugar was the only source by which the wants of the families could be supplied in the spring. This Messrs. Adams and Cooley would take to Tioga Point and exchange for provisions

and articles of comfort. Mr. Adams married Cynthia Kent and had children: Henry Lewis, Joel, James, Bela K., Margaret, Harriet (Mrs. Sidney Struble), Lucretia (Mrs. Ambrose Brown) and Jere.

Isaac Cooley, like Gaius Adams, was a native of Springfield, Mass. He was a worthful citizen and long prominent in public and civil affairs. From his rank in the old militia he was generally known as "Major Cooley." His first wife was Betsey Norman and their children: John N., Caleb W., Mary P. (Mrs. Bela K. Adams), Jane E. (Mrs. Caleb S. Burt) and Isaac A.; married 2nd Margaret Kent and had children: Rodney H. and Maria M. (Mrs. James Allen).

Thomas Pemberton, a native of London, England, emigrated from Connecticut, 1808, locating near the Center but was not a permanent resident. He had a family of ten children: Thomas, Norton, Henrietta, Polly, Richard, Gabriel R., Henry, Elizabeth, Ardon K. and Isabel.

Elihu Spear from Massachusetts and **Samuel Campbell** and **Samuel Kingsbury** were comers also in 1808.

Jacob Newell emigrated from Vermont, 1810, settling the farm afterwards occupied by his son, Barnard. Rev. Calvin Newell was the youngest son of Jacob Newell, who was a brother-in-law of Amaziah Thayer.

James Otterson from Vermont, Conklin Baker and George Gates came to the township in 1811.

1812.—The new comers were Aden Brown, Elisha Fanning, William Faulkner, Chas. Phillips and Thomas Wheeler. **Fanning,** a native of Connecticut, came from West Springfield, Mass. He was three times married and had children: Amanda (Mrs. Stephen A. Mills), Eliza (Mrs. Ephraim Sargent), Hiram, William Jayne, Charlotte (Mrs. John Ward), David Grace, Amos B. and Luther J. **Phillips** was from West Springfield, Mass. His children were James L., Charles, Elijah, Martin, Mary Sarah Ann and Caroline (Maynard).

1813.—William Evans, Seth Gates, John Parkhurst and

Lemuel White. **Evans** was a native of New Hampshire; he came with his father-in-law, **Maj. John Parkhurst,** a patriot of the Revolution, who was the father of John, Daniel, Josiah, Sarah Maria (Mrs. Evans), Curtis, Dexter, Joel, Martha (Mrs. Micajah Seely) and Ebenezer F. **Gates** was a cousin of Gen. Horatio Gates of Revolutionary fame.

1815.—Elam Bennett, Bela Kent and Samuel Severance. **Bennett** died, 1863, at which time he and his wife, Mary, were the oldest couple in Springfield. **Kent,** a native of Connecticut, was a patriot of the Revolution. His children were Bela, Henry, Cynthia (Mrs. Gaius Adams), Harriet (Mrs. Bedortha) and Margaret (Mrs. Isaac Cooley). **Severance** was from Massachusetts and a soldier of the Revolution. His wife was Azuba Smith and their children: Sarah (Mrs. David Phinney), Mary (Mrs. Oliver Gates), Patience (Mrs. John Harkness), Clarissa (Mrs. Almon Berry) and Samuel.

1816.—Charles Burgess and William Grace. **Burgess** first settled near Leona and afterwards north by the Center. He was father of twelve children. **Grace,** noted as an old-time singer, was a brother of Joseph (1807). His wife was Hannah Salisbury and their children: Harriet L. (Mrs. Chas. Guthrey), Hannah (Mrs. John Salisbury), Minerva (Mrs. Freeman Mills), Olive (Mrs. Eli Brooks), William S., Maria (Mrs. Jackson Ross), Arutine S. (Mrs. Ulysses Moody), Addison and Ruby.

1817.—Joseph Brooks from Massachusetts, Daniel Cleveland and Joseph Stacy. 1818—Quartus Ely. 1819—Amos Sargent and John Sargent from Massachusetts, and Stephen Smith, Vermont. 1822—David Brown from Connecticut, Joseph Guild, Massachusetts, Alexander Kennedy, Vermont. Hiram Potter, Vermont. 1824—Clark Hooker, Massachusetts, William Salisbury, Massachusetts. 1825—Woodard Berry, New York state, Carlton Campbell, Vermont.

First Events.—The first child born in Springfield was Hiram, son of John Harkness, April 20, 1805. The first marriage was that of Abel Leonard and Abigail, daughter

of Ezekiel Leonard, 1812. The first person called by death was Mrs. Morey, mother of Mrs. Samuel Kingsbury, 1809. The first school was taught by William Nevins, winter of 1808–09, in a weaver's shop, built by Oliver Gates. The first school house was built, 1813 of hewed logs, in Leonard Hollow. The first preaching in the town was by a Baptist missionary in 1810 or '11. The Methodists commenced, 1812, and organized a class of twelve in 1813. The first saw-mill was built by Austin Leonard, 1808. The first grist-mill was erected by Luke Pitts, 1813. Samuel Campbell had the first distillery about 1810 or '11. James Mattocks was the first Justice-of-the-peace, commissioned, 1810. The first constable, Conklin Baker, 1813. The first resident physician, Daniel Parkhurst, 1813. The first celebration of our national Independence was July 4, 1811, at the house of Luke Pitts; Theodore Leonard was speaker and Isaac Cooley marshal of the day.

Most of the pioneers had settled on Connecticut claims and owing to defective titles were compelled to repurchase, some paying for their land three times. The early settlers were required to go to Tioga Point for their mail, and paid twenty-five cents postage before they were given a letter written by a friend in the East. A mail route from Towanda through Western Bradford, crossing Springfield, was opened in 1818. The Springfield post-office was established, 1819, with William Evans, postmaster. The first store in the township was kept by Samuel P. Mattocks at Springfield Center.

Reminiscences.—When Bradford county was a greater wilderness with ferocious wild beasts on every side, it is indeed most remarkable that neither man, woman nor child was killed by them. With the pioneer's faithful friend, the dog, that kept watch and generally fought the battles, fate was frequently against him. Many times he went down before a more powerful foe or lost his life by being overwhelmed in numbers. The following, as related by the late Ira Ballard of Pisgah, will illustrate: "Wolves in great numbers used

to gather around our log cabin at night and make us almost frantic with their terrible howls. One evening we let the dog out on them and all we saw of him afterwards was a couple of ears and a few picked bones."

The Bear Tree.—Asaph Leonard was a noted hunted and trapper. In the course of his hunting excursions, he discovered a large, hollow basswood tree, the nesting place of bears. At the opening in the tree he set his trap with care and soon had a bear secure. He repeated the operation until he had entrapped a whole pack, fourteen bears, at the mouth of that hollow tree.

Gurdon Grover built a barn in 1808 and it required two days to raise it with all the men that could be obtained in Springfield and others from Smithfield and Troy. During the framing and raising more than one barrel of whiskey was used, and while raising, a young man who had imbibed rather freely walked off the end of the purline-plate, falling a distance of twenty feet and lodged in a hollow stump without receiving serious injury. Some years later the same barn was moved about forty rods up a considerable rise of ground. Fifty-two ox-teams were required to accomplish the feat.

Patriotism.—Record of patriotic glory in the wars: **Revolutionary War.**—David Brown, Oliver Gates, Joseph Grover, John Harkness, William Harkness, Bela Kent, Simeon King, Austin Leonard, Ezekiel Leonard, Benjamin McAfee, Noah Murray, John Parkhurst, William Salisbury, Samuel Severance, Joshua Spear and Mara Sargent. Gates served on both land and sea and participated in the battle of White Plains. **Grover** served three enlistments. **Kent** served six years, crossed the Delaware with Washington, was in the battle of Brandywine and spent the memorable winter of 1777–78 at Valley Forge. **King** served four years and was in the battles of Stillwater and Monmouth. **Ezekiel Leonard** was with Gen. Ethan Allen when he surprised the British at Fort Ticonderoga. **Murray** bore battle-scars; he was a noted Universalist preacher; a monument to his memory stands in the Springfield

cemetery. **Parkhurst** served four enlistments. **Salisbury** was one of the party who assisted in destroying the tea on British vessels in Boston harbor, 1773. He was in Montgomery's expedition into Canada, participated in the assault on Quebec, where Montgomery was killed. He was many years a Baptist preacher.

Springfield had its "Molly Pitcher"; yes, and of an earlier period than the heroine of Monmouth. Our heroine was **Mara Sargent** (Mrs. Joseph Grace, Sr.), a native of Boston. She witnessed the battle of Bunker Hill, helped care for the wounded and when other bandages were exhausted took off her own petticoat and tore it into strips to save the lives of unfortunate soldiers. During the same battle with buckets she carried water from a spring to allay the thirst of the wounded and fighting patriots, and in after years stated that "bullets fell around her like hailstones." She died, 1844, aged eighty-two years.

War of 1812.—James Mattocks and George Upham. Upham entered the U. S. Navy in 1811, serving on the Argus, President and lastly on the Chesapeake, commanded by Capt. James Lawrence. In the action with the Shannon he was wounded in the leg, arm and shoulder and had his left eye destroyed. The battle was a memorable one. The conflict was obstinate, brief and dreadful. In a short time every officer on board was either killed or wounded. Captain Lawrence himself was struck with a ball and fell dying on the deck. As they bore him down the hatchway he gave his last famous order which became the motto of the American sailor—"Don't give up the ship."

Civil War.—Springfield furnished one hundred fifty-two soldiers, of whom three were killed in battle, three died in rebel prisons and eight of disease. **World War.**—Contributed twenty-eight of her sons; three were killed in battle and two died of disease.

Distinguished Sons.—These, earning fame in public and civil affairs, were born in Springfield: Charles C. Martin, a

celebrated engineer, directed the entire construction of the Brooklyn bridge. Augustus S. Hooker, teacher, long the editor of the Northern Tier Gazette and the author of many poems, stories and several volumes on science and art. Frank P. Harkness, lawyer, twice State Senator and Judge in Kansas. Adelbert C. Fanning, orator, lawyer, District Attorney and Judge of Bradford county. Joseph C. Doane, noted teacher and principal of the Mansfield State Normal School. William M. Lynch, physician, coroner of Lackawanna county and State Senator from that district. Joel Parkhurst, who died in Tioga county, Pa., one of the richest men in the state, spent his early life in Springfield.

Public Officials.—Representatives—Isaac Cooley, Thomas Smead, Stephen D. Harkness; Associate Judge—Stephen D. Harkness; Sheriff—John L. Webb; County Treasurers—Stephen D. Harkness, Finley N. Hubbard; County Commissioners—Isaac Cooley, Hiram Spear, Edson D. Harkness; District Attorney—Thomas Smead; County Auditor—Isaac Cooley.

Villages.—There are three small villages in the township—Leona, south; Springfield, near the center; Big Pond, originally called Mill City, northeast. Springfield, at the crossroads, was long known as Springfield Center and the "Corners" and the place of most importance.

CHAPTER XLV

South Creek Township

South Creek derives its name from the principal stream flowing through the township, being a south branch of the Chemung river.

Geographical.—South Creek, comprising 1-39 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York State, east by Ridgebury, south by Smithfield and Springfield and west by Wells. The surface is rugged and hilly, deeply cut by South creek which has its source in the southern part of the township and flows northward. High hills border both sides of the valley, those on the east being higher and more precipitous. The eastern and southeastern parts are quite even and the northwestern part most broken. South creek and its tributaries drain the central and western sections, the eastern slope being drained by streams flowing into Bentley creek. Buck's creek flows through the southeastern part and Roaring run through the northwestern. Originally a dense forest of pine (valley of South creek), hemlock, maple, beech, chestnut, rock-oak, sassafras, basswood and other trees covered the township. Deer, bears, wolves, wild turkeys and other game abounded. Brook-trout were plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of 30 square miles and was formed from Ridgbury and Wells in 1835; population 712 in 1920.

History.—South creek was frequented by Indians. A trail traversed the valley of South creek, and over it, the Indians traveled in making a short cut from the head of Lycoming creek to Newtown.

The Pioneers: Jesse Moore, the first permanent settler, found already here, Solomon Bovier, Benjamin Seeley,

Aaron Stiles and a Mr. Potter, who had made small improvements, when he came to South Creek in 1804. He was from Orange county, N. Y., and cut his own road through the wilderness from Southport. Soon after locating he erected a log grist-mill with one run of stone on the west branch of South creek, being the first mill in the township. He continued his battle against privations and hardships until he had cleared a farm, where he died, 1844. His wife died, 1855, aged nearly eighty years. Their children were Jesse, David R., Gabriel B., Clarissa, Minerva and Sarah Ann.

Hosea Baker came a few years after Mr. Moore. He erected a plank dwelling at Gillett and opened it as a public house. He was quite a noted hunter and active in pioneer development. His son, Ezekiel, was also a hotel keeper at Gillett. **Isaac Baker** who located down the creek and had a grist-mill was of another family. **James Vankuren,** a native of Orange county, N. Y., moved with his family from Standing Stone, 1823. **Joseph Chase,** a native of Massachusetts, became a settler, 1826. He had seven daughters and six sons, four of whom served in the Civil War.

John Pitt came to the township before 1830 from Schuyler county, N. Y., settling one and one-half miles east of Gillett. He worked near Elmira and Saturday nights backed in his week's earnings in provisions for his family. His only cow was killed by lightning. **Widow Blodgett,** who had several sons, was Mr. Pitt's nearest neighbor. **Henry Jones** from Hartford, Conn., settled at Gillett about 1830. His father, Rev. Simeon Jones, was a pioneer preacher. **Philo Fassett,** a native of Vermont, emigrated to Troy township, thence to South Creek in 1830. He purchased the Andrus possession, enlarged the house and in 1832 opened it as a hotel. This he conducted many years in conjunction with the manufacture of lumber and the improvement of his large farm. He amassed a handsome fortune.

Linus Williams, a native of New Jersey, came to the township, 1832, from Seneca county, N. Y. Mrs. Williams re-

lated: "The first summer we lived in our log cabin without a door, window or fire-place. Frequently deer and wild turkeys came to our door. In the spring we made maple sugar which Mr. Williams would take to Ovid on his ox-sled and exchange for bread-stuff."

Benjamin Inman arrived from Cortland county, N. Y., in 1832. Mrs. Inman thus recited their advent into the wilds: "A spot large enough for our cabin was cleared, then it was raised and covered with basswood bark. Mr. Inman was required to cut his road from Bentley Creek, then father took his ox-team and moved us in on a sled. My husband had to work out most of the time and frequently I was left alone from Monday till Saturday evening without even a cat or dog to keep me company. One evening as I closed the door a bear stuck his nose in after me. We did not want for meat as Mr. Inman took great delight in hunting, and killed many deer. We illuminated our cabin with candles made from deer fat." Mr. and Mrs. Inman had a family of nine children and lived to celebrate their golden wedding.

Asa Gillett came to the township from Delaware county, N. Y., in 1823. He purchased lands, a hotel and saw-mill at Gillett and conducted the three enterprises successfully. **William Thompson,** a native of Ireland, was the first settler on Thompson Hill, 1833. Mrs. Thompson said: "We moved in on sleds in January. Our cabin had no door, save a blanket that was supplemented. A hole had been left in the roof for the chimney, the gables were open and the room only partly floored with halved saplings, flat-side up. We had to keep big fires to keep warm. The wolves would howl furiously around our abode, the dog being sentry while we slept. The hoot-owl perching on over-hanging branches, lent his coarse voice to the miseries of our gloomy situation. Many a time by moon-light, when the children were sleeping, we picked and burned brush."

Other prominent settlers were William Burke and John Dean, natives of New Jersey, 1835; Eben Dunning from

Cayuga county, N. Y., 1837; William Fletcher from Candor, N. Y., 1838; James Dewey, George Dunham, N. Y., Glines and William Goldsmith.

First Events.—In 1830 there was one log school house in the township near Gillett, but when and by whom the first school was taught there is no record. Meetings were at first held in the school house, irregularly. The Baptist society was established at Gillett in 1842. James H. Noble was the first regular minister. The first post-office was kept at Fassett by Philo Fassett. After a time it was moved to Gillett and kept by Asa Gillett in his hotel.

South Creek's first Justice-of-the-peace was Samuel Pettingill, commissioned, 1835, and Truman Fassett, the first constable, 1835; the first presidential vote, 1836, was Harrison 14 and VanBuren 35. The stage-route from Williamsport to Elmira passed through South creek and on the line within the township there were three hotels, kept by Ezekiel Baker, Harvey Jones and Asa Gillett. The Northern Central railroad, crossing the township from north to south, was opened in 1854 and has stations at Fassetts, Gillett and Dunnings, all of which are small villages.

Patriotism: War of 1812.—Samuel Sample; **Civil War.**—Furnished one hundred two soldiers, of whom three were killed in battle, three died in rebel prisons and eight of disease; **World War.**—Contributed twenty-five soldiers, of whom two were killed in battle and two died.

Noted Personages.—Judge H. B. Smith of the New York Supreme Court and J. Sloat Fassett, state senator, congressman, etc., from New York spent their boyhood days in South Creek.

Public Officials.—Representatives—John F. Gillett, Charles P. Dewey; Sheriff—Peter J. Dean; Register and Recorder—Charles P. Dewey; County Auditors—Ira Crane, Donald H. Aird.

CHAPTER XLVI

Ridgebury Township

Ridgebury was so named by Samuel Bennett who settled on the hill which still bears his name. His farm was covered with berry bushes and he gave his place the name of Ridge-berry. He was one of the most active promoters in forming the new township and was given the privilege of furnishing a name, which was that of his farm, and it was adopted. The Susquehanna Company's township of Durkee covered most of Ridgebury. A considerable part of the land, Pennsylvania title, originally belonged to Charles Carroll of Carrollton.

Geographical.—Ridgebury, comprising 1-32 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by New York state, east by Athens, south by Smithfield and Springfield and west by South creek. The surface is hilly, and much broken by the cuts of numerous streams. Highlands on the east, south and west form the rim of an undulating basin, open at the north, and through which, Bentley creek, the principal stream, passes from south to north. Nearly the whole area is drained by Bentley creek and its tributaries, Three Fall Run, Justus Run, Buck's creek and Miller's Run from the west, and Terwilager Run, Trout creek and Fall creek from the east. Ridgebury was covered with a primitive forest of rock-oak, chestnut, maple, white and yellow pine, the last, confined chiefly to the swales and the Bentley creek valley. Deer, bears, wild turkeys and other game were numerous, and brook-trout plentiful in the streams. The township has an area of 38 square miles and was formed from Athens and Wells in 1818; population 710 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—**Isaac Fuller** and **Joel Campbell** from Orange county, N. Y., were the first permanent settlers, although when they arrived with their families in 1805, they found Adam Ridenbar, a "squatter," and his family living within Ridgebury. They came with ox-teams, also bringing several cows, locating on Bentley creek about a mile from the State line. "The inconveniences and privations of the wilderness were experienced in full measure by these families. Their dwellings were made of logs and roofed with bark or shakes. They ate their samp and johnny-cake, made from pounded corn, rendered palatable for daintier tastes by the addition of maple sugar of their own making. They roasted potatoes in the ashes and boiled beans in a kettle suspended over the fire from a forked stick; but venison and bear steaks and roasts, wild turkeys, pigeons and grouse and delicious brook-trout graced their tables at all seasons of the year. They chopped and burned fallows and with sharpened sticks made holes in the ground among the logs and stumps, into which they dropped the corn and covered it over by their feet. They formed logging bees to clear wheat patches and harrowed in the grain by drags with wooden teeth. Their plows were wooden ones called 'bull' plows; the back-logs for fire-places were drawn into the house by a horse."

Isaac Fuller came with his wife and eight children: Beulah, Betsey, Charity, Isaac, William, Abial, Lemuel and Peter. **Joel Campbell's** family consisted of his second wife, brother, Benjamin, and children: Joshua, Ezekiel, Joel, Jonathan, Nathaniel, Benoni and William. Nathaniel married Beulah Fuller and died on the homestead. Most of the Campbells joined the Mormons and went West. Grant Campbell, a noted character, who died in Wyoming, 1915, was of this family.

Samuel Bennett came from Orange county, N. Y., 1807, settling on Bennett hill. He was a tailor and plied his needle in connection with clearing and improving land. **Job Stiles**, a soldier of the Revolution, located near the State line in 1807.

He cleared and improved a farm where he died, 1841, aged eighty-two years. The same year, **John Cummings** from Washington county, N. Y., and **Alpheus Gillett**, a patriot of the Revolution, and his son-in-law, **Aaron Marcellus**, came from Boston and settled on Bentley creek, north of the center of the township. **Griswold Owen**, a native of Connecticut, came from Unadilla, N. Y., to Chemung, where he married Annis, daughter of Roswell Goff. In 1809 he moved to Ridgebury and was prominent in the affairs of the new settlement.

Vine Baldwin, son of Thomas Baldwin, the Indian fighter and patriot of the Revolution, located on Bentley creek, 1809. He built a grist-mill, saw-mill and distillery, carrying on an extensive business for the times. In 1821 he moved to Troy. **James Dewey** from Vermont moved from Smithfield to Bentley creek about 1812. He died, 1829, survived by his wife, Patience, and children: James, Nathan, Ebenezer, Hiram, Polly and Sally.

Other comers in or before 1812 were Joseph Batterson, Samuel Green, Jonathan Kent and Peter Squires. Batterson was a Revolutionary soldier, served six years and was in the battles of Germantown, Monmouth and the taking of Cornwallis. Green settled on Durkee hill. Kent located where the village of Bentley Creek now is. He removed to Big Flats, N. Y. Squires, a native of Connecticut, came first to Columbia with the Squires family. His brother, Sturgis, located in Ridgebury, 1827.

James Covell, who had served as a captain in the War of 1812, came from Washington county, N. Y., in 1816. He experienced many hardships. In 1816, "the year without a summer," he paid $13 for a barrel of rye flour at Tioga Point. Other settlers whose names appear upon the assessment rolls, 1818: James Burnham, Ezra, Samuel and Thomas Benight, John Burt, Edward Comfort, Abner and Jeremiah Graves, Peter Lafler, Isaac and Jeremiah Miller, James Mitchell, John Newton, Dyer Pearce, James Roberts, Israel Rickey, Israel

Rickey, Jr., Joseph Tice, John Thurston, Samuel Vangorder, Seth Ward, John Westbrook and Benjamin Winekoop; 1820—John H. Avery, John Buck, Mansier Chamberlain, Clark Cooper, Capt. Calvin West; 1821—George Baldwin, Seth Sturgis; 1822—John L. Webb; 1826—John Stirton.

The Irish formed an important settlement in the southeast part of the township. Cornelius Driscoll and Richard O'Connor were the first in 1840; James White came, 1841, and George O'Leary, 1842, followed by a number who had worked upon the North Branch Canal, being Daniel Desmond, Richard Hurley, John Mahoney, Patrick Butler, Daniel, George and Thomas Chambers, Daniel Cain and James Crowley; Richard O'Connor died May 25, 1887, aged 103 years. The colony comprised about one hundred families. Father O'Reilly in 1843 was the first priest to celebrate mass in the township. A chapel was erected in 1847.

First Events.—The first settlers entered Ridgebury by cutting a road up Bentley creek. The first thoroughfare was the Berwick turnpike, running north and south across the township, constructed in 1820–21. The first birth and marriage in the township, of which there is any record, were King H., son of John Cummings, born December 28, 1809, and John Miller and Charlotte Coleman, married December 14, 1826. The first religious denomination to form a class in the township was the Baptists in or before 1829. They built a church on Bentley creek in 1845–46.

In 1816 there was only one framed house in the township, being that of Vine Baldwin. Before 1818 Vine Baldwin had the first grist-mill, and Abial Fuller and James Dewey the first saw-mill. Isaac Miller was the first assessor, 1818; James Dewey, the first collector, 1819; Vine Baldwin, the first Justice-of-the-peace, 1818; John Burt, the first constable, 1821. In 1824 all the votes cast in Ridgebury, 20, were for General Jackson for President. Ridgebury's noted and professional hunter was King H. Cummings. The money earned by his rifle paid for the farm upon which he lived.

Centenarians who have lived in Ridgebury: Israel Parshall Burt, Richard O'Connor and James Barrett.

Patriotism.—Record: **Revolutionary War.**—Joseph Batterson, Alpheus Gillett, Job Stiles; **War of 1812.**—Abial Fuller, Isaac Fuller, James Covel, Sturgis Squires; **Civil War.**—Furnished seventy-seven soldiers, of whom four were killed in battle and four died of disease; **World War.**—Contributed nineteen soldiers, of whom, one was killed and one died.

Public Officials.—Representative—Edmund M. Tuton; Sheriff—Stephen F. Robinson; County Treasurers—Leonard Pierce, James C. Robinson; County Commissioners—John L. Webb, Sturgis Squires; Coroner—John L. Webb, Jury Commissioner—John McKay.

Villages.—The three hamlets, Centerville, north, Bentley Creek, center, and Middletown, south, are all on Bentley creek. The first post-office was established as Ridgebury (central part of township) in 1826 with James Cowell, postmaster.

CHAPTER XLVII

Herrick Township

Herrick was so named in honor of Edward Herrick of Athens, who was president judge of Bradford county, when the township was formed, and held in high regard by its inhabitants.

Geographical.—Herrick, comprising 1-53 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Orwell, east by Pike, south by Wyalusing, west by Standing Stone and north-west by Wysox. The surface is a high table-land trending to the south-east. From the most elevated section, the northern part of the township, the tributaries of Wyalusing and Rummerfield creeks have their sources. Camp creek and Cold creek, the principal streams, are both contributory to the Wyalusing. Herrick was covered with a dense forest of hardwood—maple, beech, birch, ash, oak, and hemlock, cucumber and a belt of pine in the southern part. Wild animals, including deer, bears, wolves and panthers, were numerous, and brook-trout abundant in the streams. The township has an area of 22 square miles and was formed from Orwell, Pike, Wyalusing and Wysox in 1838; population 576 in 1920.

History: The Pioneers.—The Platts from Connecticut made the first settlement in Herrick. Ephraim and Nathaniel Platt, brothers, located at East Herrick in 1808. Their father, Zophar Platt, joined them the next year. He died at an advanced age upon the homestead. Ephraim married Polly, daughter of Judah Benjamin, and Nathaniel wed Mabel Hitchcock; he was killed accidentally at a general training in Orwell about 1831.

Fredus Reed, a dish-turner by trade, emigrated from Con-

necticut to north-east Herrick and set up his lathe in 1811. His father-in-law, **Asa Matson,** came with his family in 1813. In 1816 a **Mr. Townsend** built a log-house and made some improvements in the central part of the town. He soon removed to other parts. The same year **John Haywood,** a blacksmith, located near him.

Isaac Park, a tanner by occupation, came from Massachusetts, 1818, and located in the northern part of the town, where he died, 1850, aged 66 years. He was the father of Capt. Isaac A. Park. **James Hines** also came as a settler in 1818. **Calvin Stone** was the next comer, 1820. **Charles Squires,** a native of Massachusetts and blacksmith by trade, in the winter of 1820–21 moved with his family from Asylum to southwest Herrick. To reach his log cabin he was required to cut a road through the woods nearly two miles. The first night after moving in, the cabin roof was crushed by the weight of snow, the family narrowly escaping death. A first crop was obtained by clearing away the trees and with axes and hoes, dirt was worked from among the roots, the seed deposited and corn covered; an abundant yield resulted.

Other Settlers.—1824—Martin Angle, Micajah Slocum, Charles Stevens. 1825—Reuben Atwood and Isaac Camp. 1826—Ezekiel B. Mints. 1827—Daniel Durand, Adam Overpeck and William Sill. Mr. Durand was from Orange county, N. Y. He removed to this county with his wife, six children and household goods in one wagon, he walking and carrying an axe and a gun. After living at Camptown three years he moved into his unfinished log-house in Herrick. His home was "the religious center" and the first meetings in the township were held there. 1828—Nathan B. Wetmore. 1830—John Erskine and Nathaniel Nesbit. 1831—William Nesbit. 1833—Hiram W. Camp, Richard and William Hillis. 1834—David Armstrong, Jeremiah Barnes and John Lafferty.

Inhabitants 1837.—The following came to Herrick in or before 1837 and their names appear in the first and appended assessment list of the town, returned December, 1837: Jeremiah Allen, Martin Angle, William

Angle, Zebade Angle, David Armstrong, Jeremiah Barnes, John N. Barnes, Jeremiah C. Barnes, Solomon Barnes, Ambrose Bosworth, J. Kemper Bosworth, Nelson Bosworth, Robinson Brink, Jonathan Buttles, Albert Camp, Clark Camp, Hiram Camp, Isaac Camp, Jonathan Camp, Lacey Camp, William Carl, Ozias B. Caswell, Ezekiel Carr, Wm. Chase, Timothy Coggins, Benj. Coates, Benj. Coates, Jr., Archibald Coleman, Hezekiah Cooley, Reuben Coe, Alexander Daugherty, Robert Depue, Armines Duey, Daniel Durand, John Durand, Joshua Durand, Wm. Dyer, John Erskine, Edmund Fairchild, Miner Fairchild, Jacob Gallows, Wm. Gamble, Arad Goodell, Daniel Hall, John Haywood, John Haywood, Jr., Richard Hillis, Wm. Hillis, Marcus Hines, Marshall Hitchcock, Joseph Ingham, Wm. Jones, John Lafferty, James Lee, Burnham Madison, Lyman Madison, Benajah Martin, Ezekiel B. Mints, Hamilton Morrow, Andrew Moscrip, Elijah Mott, Nathaniel Nesbit, Wm. Nesbit, Adam Overpeck, Andrew Overpeck, Charles Overpeck, Samuel Overpeck, Isaac A. Park, Henry Phelps, Abel Platt, Ephraim Platt, Zophar Platt, John Reed, Wm. B. Robinson, Linas Rogers, Nelson Rogers, Wm. Rogers, Joseph Savage, Charles Sill, Geo. Sill, Wm. Sill, Micajah Slocum, Charles Squires, Calvin Stone, Luther Stone, Chas. Stevens, John Stevens, Chas. Stewart, John Strong, Abraham Taylor, Jr., Nathan Taylor, Platt Taylor, Hollet Titus, Henry Wells, Matthew W. Weldon, Hezekiah West, Nathan B. Wetmore, Richard Wheeler, Lyman White, James Wood.

The Ballibay or southwest settlers—Daughterty, Erskine, Gamble, Hillises, Lee, Nesbits and Wood, and several others settling in the town were Scotch-Irish. Somewhat later a number of thrifty Irishmen purchased farms in West Herrick.

First Events.—The first child born in Herrick, south of the State road, was John D., son of Charles Squires, January 2, 1821. The first wedding is said to have been that of Matthew W. Weldon and Lydia, daughter of Isaac Camp, about 1829. The first death, an eleven-year-old son of Daniel Durand, by drowning in Camp's pond. The first religious meeting in Herrick was held at the house of Daniel Durand in 1828. Rev. Hezekiah, West, Baptist, was the preacher. Thirty-seven persons, men, women and children, all the inhabitants of the town, except two invalids, attended the meeting.

The first school house in the township was built in the

Ballibay district in 1836, the first teacher being Philander Camp in the winter of 1836–37. The pupils attending came from three to four miles through the woods. It is recorded "that a bear once came and looked into a school house door in Herrick," also, "that we have the required number of children for a school, a boy about three years old being pressed into service; his mother went to school with him in the morning, a long distance through the woods, where wolves were occasionally heard. One day after returning from the trip she saw the tot coming back; on questioning him, he replied, 'I forgot to take a posy to the teacher.'"

The first pioneers reached Herrick by cutting their own roads from different directions. It was many years before the great thoroughfare, the State road, running east and west, passing through Herrickville, was constructed. In 1818 the first section of this road was built from Bostwick's in Pike to Nathaniel Platt's. Years afterwards the road was extended across the township. The first post-office was established as Wheatland, changed to Herrick, with Isaac Camp, postmaster, in 1837.

The first saw-mill was erected by Isaac Camp on Camp's creek in 1822. The first assessment of the township was made in November, 1837. Adam Overpeck had a tannery, Charles Sill a bedstead factory and Clark Camp and William Sill each a saw-mill. Hallet Titus was the first constable and Wm. Sill and Calvin Stone the first Justices-of-the-Peace. Herrick's first vote for President was cast in 1840, being 59 votes for Martin Van Buren, and 29 for Wm. Henry Harrison.

Noted Personages.—Herrick has furnished a galaxy of men of mark—Hon. George Landon, orator, teacher, preacher and statesman; Silas H. Durand, teacher, preacher and author; Dr. John M. Crawford, master of ten languages, college professor, author and twice Consul General to St. Petersburg; Henry J. Lee, promoter of big enterprises and millionaire in Nebraska; John F. Nesbit, state Representative in Nebraska; Capt. Joseph H. Hurst, noted teacher, soldier and Indian

fighter; and more than a score others who have attained high rank as teachers, preachers, doctors and lawyers.

Centenarians.—Of the pioneers, Adam Overpeck attained the greatest age, dying in 1878 at ninety-four years. His son, Samuel, lived one hundred and one-half years and died in Herrick, 1910. The oldest person ever residing in Herrick was Elisha Newman, who died in 1893, aged one hundred one and one-third years.

Patriotism.—Herrick has ever been ready and furnished freely her sons whenever protection of country required. **Record: War of 1812.**—Daniel Durand, William Rowley; **Mexican War.**—William Mitten; **Civil War.**—Herrick furnished one hundred eight soldiers, of whom six were killed in battle, two died in rebel prisons and twelve of disease; **Spanish-American War.**—Five soldiers; **World War.**—Fourteen soldiers, of whom one was killed in battle and one died of disease.

Public Officials.—State Senator—George Landon; Register and Recorder—James W. Hurst; County Commissioners—Isaac A. Park, James W. Hurst, Pembroke S. Squires; County Auditors—George W. Elliott, Asa R. Brown, James Foyle; Coroner—Calvin Stone, Joseph H. Hurst, John C. Lee; Jury Commissioner—Thomas A. Lee.

Herrickville at the cross-roads in the north central part of the township is the only village and business center. The Herrickville post-office was established in 1843 with Daniel Durand postmaster.

SUSQUEHANNA COMPANY'S TOWNSHIPS, BRADFORD COUNTY, PENNA.

CHAPTER XLVIII

Overton Township

Overton was so named in honor of Edward Overton, Sr., a prominent member of the Bradford county Bar, who held large tracts of lands within its bounds and gave the people valuable assistance in their effort to secure the erection of a new township. For fifty years this section was known as the "Heverly Settlement."

Geographical.—Overton, comprising 1-25 the area of Bradford county, is bounded north and northwest by Barclay from which it is separated by Schrader creek, east by Monroe and Albany, south by Sullivan county and west by LeRoy. Its surface is high and rugged, being mountainous in the northern and western sections and hilly in the central and southwestern parts. A high ridge extends parallel with the Schrader, while another range of hills, in the center of the township, forms **the divide,** separating the waters which on the south reach the West Branch and on the north the North Branch of the Susquehanna. The north slope is drained by Millstone run and the south slope by Black creek, Level Branch and Lick creek. Overton was originally covered with a dense forest of hemlock, pine, beech, birch, maple, cherry, chestnut, ash, oak and basswood. Elk and deer in large numbers roamed over the ridges and panthers at large; the choicest brook-trout swarmed the streams. The township has an area of 46 square miles and was formed from Albany, Franklin and Monroe in 1853; population 394 in 1920.

History: Indian Domain.—Overton was once the home of the red man. Not that he had any villages here but it

was his favorite hunting and camping ground. By many springs have been found pestles, stone hammers and other implements, things of the Indian's handiwork, and a proof of his presence. One of his cross-paths leading to the West Branch was over the mountains from the South Branch to the head of Black creek, thence down that stream to the Loyal Sock. A highland trail followed the range of hills in the central and eastern parts of the township connecting with the Lycoming and Loyal Sock paths. Locally it marked the old boundary line between Northumberland and Luzerne counties and later between Luzerne and Lycoming. Territorially, Overton has been within the counties of Northampton, Northumberland, Luzerne, Lycoming and Bradford.

The Pioneers.—Daniel Heverly, a Pennsylvania German, and his sons, John, Daniel, Jacob, Christian and Henry, were the founders of Overton. He came to Monroe from Lehigh county in 1806. Upon the location of the old Berwick and Elmira turnpike, Mr. Heverly contracted to build several sections of the road, the work on which, brought him to the beautiful Overton basin. He thought it an ideal place for a home and took up a tract of 640 acres. He built a log-house about one-fourth of a mile north of the Sullivan county line and in 1810 moved in with his family. It was a venture seldom equalled—a vast wilderness on every side, inhabited only by ferocious wild beasts, and the nearest neighbor fourteen miles away. There were a few settlers in Albany, but no means of forming an acquaintance as there were no roads or paths between the two places.

For three years, Mrs. Heverly did not see a single female face, yet she was not disheartened or even thought of departing from her lonely sylvan abode. Wild beasts frequently seized Mr. Heverly's sheep, calves and hogs, but whenever he got a chance at them their lives paid the penalty for their depredations. Sometimes he encountered a bear, without a gun, but gave battle with stones and club, and nearly always dispatched his game. Indeed, many were the thrilling ex-

periences of this courageous and enterprising pioneer, who performed his part nobly and well in establishing civilization in Southern Bradford. Daniel Heverly married Catherine Ott. He died in 1844, aged eighty years, and his wife in 1831, aged sixty-seven years. Their children were Betsy (Mrs. Leonard Streevy), Hannah (Mrs. Jacob Grantier), Catherine (Mrs. John Grantier), John, Daniel, Jacob, Christian and Henry.

John Heverly took up lands a mile north of his father. In 1816 he married Almira Kellogg of Monroe and they began housekeeping in a log cabin without doors or windows, hanging up sheets to keep out the rain and snow. The woods were full of wolves, and many were the nights, that he and his wife were kept awake by the terrifying howls of these gray denizens. When there were only a foot-path and blazed trees to mark the way, Mr. Heverly went to Muncy Mill, a distance of thirty-five miles, on horse-back to mill. Deer were very plentiful and to keep the family supplied with meat it was only necessary for Mr. Heverly to carry a gun when after his cows, getting a deer whenever he wished. One day Mr. Heverly's dogs treed four panthers, an old female and three whelps. He succeeded in killing them all, though he had to dispatch the fourth with a club, his ammunition having given out. Mr. Heverly died, 1864, in his seventy-seventh year and his wife, 1880, aged nearly eighty-one years. Their children were Amasa, James, Eunice (Mrs. Geo. Irvine), Catharine (Mrs. Gideon Boyles), Maria (Mrs. Solomon Wayman), Orlando, Adeline (Mrs. Sophronus Paris), Almira (Mrs. Orange M. Chase), Oliver Delamson and Mary Ann (Mrs. Geo. B. Neal).

Daniel Heverly, Jr., like his father was a genius, noted hunter and successful pioneer, owning at one time 800 acres of land. He killed many panthers and bears, and had many narrow escapes in his encounters with wild beasts. On one occasion he came upon a large bear. He fired, but only wounded the animal. A fierce battle at once ensued between

the dog and bear. Before he could re-load the bear had got the advantage, and not wishing to lose his dog, he ran up to the bear and caught him by the hind legs to draw him off. The bear then turned upon him and he fought him off as best he could, till the dog could again close in by a new hold on the bear's heels. Thus the battle went on for some time until the courageous hunter was nearly exhausted. Finally, their struggles brought them near an old tree, when Mr. Heverly seized a hemlock knot and dealt the bear several lusty blows across the head, ending the contest. In 1821 he married Magdalene Wilt of Lehigh county. He died, 1874, aged seventy-nine years and his wife, 1870, aged eighty years. Their children were Catharine (Mrs. Reuben Rinebold), Elizabeth (Mrs. Sylvester Chapman), Eli, Hannah (Mrs. Wm. Waltman), Daniel, Henry, Jacob and Mary Ann.

Jacob Heverly was a shoemaker and farmer. He died, unmarried, 1826, aged twenty-nine years. When he was taken severely ill, his brother, Daniel, was required to go to Muncy, a distance of thirty-five miles, for a physician, and ruined a young horse in making the trip by overheating him.

Christian Heverly as a boy passed through the trying and exacting scenes of pioneer life in the wilds of Overton. He was a successful and enterprising farmer. He married first Hannah Warren and had a son, William L; married second Martha Kilmer and had children: Hannah (married 1st Moses M. Lewis, 2nd, Samuel Annable, 3rd Eldaah Landon), Martha (Mrs. Myron Annable), Catharine (Mrs. Horatio J. Ladd), Celinda (Mrs. Edward Rinebold) and Christian LeRoy. Mr. Heverly died, 1860, in his sixty-first year.

Henry Heverly was noted for his industry and great strength, a remarkable characteristic of his father. He married Rosina Kilmer and had children: Hannah (Mrs. John Molyneux), Henry, William, Rosina (Mrs. Reuben Camp), Angelina (Mrs. Wm. J. Hottenstein), Hester Ann (Mrs. John M. Heacock) and Alexander Chauncey.

Frederick Kissell came in from Monroe with Mr. Heverly

in 1810. He "squatted" on a piece of land known as the McCann farm, built a log-house, cleared about five acres then enlisted in the War of 1812 and served until its close. After his return he married Luckey Clark and had a son, John. Mr. Kissell died, 1823, aged about thirty-five years.

Leonard Streevy, a German, who had married a daughter of Daniel Heverly, came to the township from Lehigh county in 1820. He located on land adjoining his father-in-law's tract and made an improvement of fourteen acres. Mrs. Streevy died in 1827 and the following year Mr. Streevy sold to his son, Isaac, and returned to Lehigh county. He had a large family of children; only Isaac and John spent their days in Overton.

Henry Sherman, a German and native of Mifflin, Pa., came to Overton from Columbia county in 1824. He made the journey on foot with his wife, one child and a sister. He carried the gun and his wife the baby, alternating. He "squatted" upon lands south of Overton village and subsequently held 200 acres by right of possession. He built a log-house with a bark roof and puncheon floor, furnished with domestic articles of his own manufacture. Mr. Sherman was twice married and the father of twenty-three children. He died in 1878, aged seventy-seven years.

Jacob Heverly, a nephew of Daniel Heverly, moved from Susquehanna county to Overton in 1828. He purchased a 400-acre tract and cleared fully one-half of it with his own hands. He was a systematic, indefatigable worker, enterprising and the most successful pioneer farmer. Never sick a day in his life, he died suddenly, 1886, in his eighty-second year. He was thrice married and the father of three sons and five daughters. **Philip Heverly,** a brother of Jacob, came in 1827, remained a few years then removed to Sullivan county.

Jacob Hottenstein, a German and native of Berks county, came to Overton in 1829, where he was induced by the Heverlys of whom he was a relative. Upon reaching the settle-

ment Mr. Hottenstein found he had a wife, five children, a few household goods and $5 in cash. He took up lands at the north end of Overton village and occupied a one-story log cabin. To provide for the wants of his family he worked in the vicinity of Monroeton and Towanda and not infrequently after his day's work, backed a grist to his family, a distance of twelve or fifteen miles through an almost unbroken wilderness. His was a hard but successful struggle in the new country. He died, 1880, aged nearly eighty-two years. He had a family of five sons and four daughters. **Christian Ruth,** father-in-law of Mr. Hottenstein accompanied him to Overton. He died, 1851, aged seventy-eight years.

John Clark and James Daugherty arrived, 1829; John Barchley and Jacob Hunsinger, 1833; Hiram Baker, 1834; Daniel Kellogg, 1838. None of these became permanent settlers.

Ludwig Rinebold, a German and shoemaker by occupation, came from Lehigh county in 1835. His family, consisting of his wife and nine children, were loaded in a two-horse covered wagon, together with their household effects, and the journey performed across the mountains. He made shoes for the settlers, cleared and improved his little farm, where he died, 1856, aged 69 years.

Other Settlers: 1837.—Charles Dieffenbaugh and John Molyneux came as permanent settlers from Sullivan county; Daniel Slotery took up lands the same year, but sold in 1841 and removed. 1841—John Sniteman, Kelsus Heath, Owen McCann, Edward McGovern, Thomas McGovern, Cornelius Maloney and Peter McGoy. Only Owen McCann and Edward McGovern were permanent residents. 1842—Daniel O'Neill settled at the foot of the huckleberry mountain. 1844—William Fawcett located on Sugar Ridge, Andrew Wilt from Lehigh county. 1848—Jacob Musselman from Northampton county.

Irish, Sugar Ridge Settlers: 1848.—Thomas Sweeney; 1850—Michael Byron, Thomas Grimes; 1851—Bartholomew

Mullen, James Frawley; 1852—James Shahan, John Flynn; 1853—James Sheedy, Timothy Fleming, Thomas Leahy, Patrick Britton, Patrick Gately, William Annis; 1854—Dennis, Jeremiah and Patrick Keefe, John Lane and sons, Dennis, John and Michael; 1855—Patrick McHale, Patrick Cusick, Patrick Calahan, Daniel Moore, Patrick Leahy, John McAndrew; 1856—Patrick Dorsey, John Sullivan. Other Sugar Ridge settlers were James A. Paine, 1850; Isaac Frear, William W. Cahill, Jonathan Camp, John O'Bourn, Jonah and William Luce and Loren H. Beagle, 1853.

First Events.—The first child born in Overton was John, son of Frederick Kissell, in 1818, although Amasa, son of John Heverly, born April 11, 1817, was in fact Overton's first baby. The first person called by death was Hannah, wife of Christian Heverly, July, 1821; her remains were taken to Forks for burial. The first male was Frederick Kissell, whose death occurred, spring of 1823. The first funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Elisha Cole at the burial of Jacob Heverly, 1826. The first wedding in the neighborhood was at the home of Henry Sherman, summer of 1828, when Daniel Kaufman and Susan, daughter of Leonard Streevy, were united in marriage by Esquire Dyer Ormsby. Overton's first bride and groom, Almira Kellogg and John Heverly, married in Monroe, April 4, 1816.

The first school house in the township was built in 1826. It was a small hut 15×16 feet, covered with clapboards. The seats were made of slabs, round side up. The first teacher was Anna Kellogg of Monroe. She received fifty cents per week for teaching reading, writing, spelling and "some cyphering." The school was for a couple of months only during the winter of 1826–27. The pupils were Amasa, James and William Heverly, John and Jacob Streevy, Barney and Jacob Hunsinger. The first religious movement was in 1823, when a Methodist class was organized at the house of Daniel Heverly, Jr., by Rev. Philetus Parkhurst. The mem-

bers were Mr. and Mrs. Christian Heverly, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly, Mr. and Mrs. John Heverly, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Heverly. Amasa and James Heverly, then children, were baptized.

The earliest road constructed through any part of Overton was the Genesee road, the first thoroughfare between the North and West branches of the Susquehanna, opened about 1802. Locally, this road started near Millstone run, thence in a northwesterly course passed through the central part of the town by the Cahill place to Eldredsville, thence to Muncy. This road was of use only to travelers. The first outlet from the Heverly settlement was the old turnpike, which crossed the huckleberry mountain, thence passed north to the Schrader and followed it to Greenwood. The next egress was to the Forks, south, whither a road was cut by Daniel Heverly and sons. Roads connecting with the Albany settlement, east, were some years later.

The first store in the township was opened in 1855 by Daniel Heverly 3rd, who bought in a stock of groceries and dry goods from Elmira. Mr. Heverly also kept the first hotel, being licensed in May, 1857. The store and hotel were kept in the building that is still occupied by the family. Before Mr. Heverly opened his store, trading was done generally at Towanda or Monroeton; sometimes, however, the settlers would go to Sam Jackson's at Dushore. The first post-office was established as "Heverlyville" in 1851, changed to Overton, 1856, with Edward McGovern postmaster. The office, however, was kept by James Heverly at his house.

The Overton pioneers appreciated the right of suffrage and exercised it though it meant a sacrifice of time and long and toilsome journeys. In 1823 the nearest polling place was Terrytown and at the fall election John Heverly and Daniel Heverly, Jr., traveled a distance of eighteen miles through the wilderness to cast their votes. The first election, "special," was held March 18, 1853, for the choice of the first

township officers. The expression at the first Presidential election, 1856, was John C. Freemont 32 votes, and James Buchanan 28 votes.

Reminiscences.—Mrs. Jacob Hottenstein assisted her husband in logging and all other toilsome outside work. In 1840 she and her daughter Lydia, sixteen years old, went on foot a distance of one hundred and twenty-four miles, to Lehigh county on a visit. They remained seven weeks then walked back. When Lydia was thirteen years old she was "mill-boy" for her father and Uncle Ike Streevy. With a bag of grain upon a horse, she leading it, trips were made to Molyneux's mill, a distance of six miles through the woods. The journey of twelve miles was made in a day. Sometimes she went to Blackman's mill in Monroe, eight miles. Mrs. William Cahill, with a pail of butter on her arm, often footed it to Towanda and back the same day. The journey of thirty-two miles was made alone and the greater part of it through a wilderness.

Daniel Heverly, the pioneer, who weighed one hundred and sixty pounds, was the Hercules of the country and in contests outlifted all the strong men. He was also athletic and when past sixty years of age, he would place his hands upon a horse's hips and spring astraddle its back. Thomas Sweeney, the first Irish settler on Sugar Ridge, often after doing a day's work, backed a bushel of corn from Joseph Rogers's in Elkland to his home or to Campbell's mill to be ground. There were only foot-paths and sometimes Mr. Sweeney would remain in the woods all night for fear of getting lost. The oldest couple ever residing in Overton were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Heverly 3rd who enjoyed over sixty-eight years of wedded life together. The oldest man, Michael Byron, died, 1915, aged ninety-seven years and seven months. The oldest women, "Granny Staley, died, 1875, aged ninety-five years.

Patriotism.—Nowhere do we find a more patriotic people than those who have made Overton their home. From the time of the first settlement to the present the same patriotic spirit has prevailed. Record: **War of 1812.**—Frederick Kis-

sell, Larry Dunmore and Morgan K. Jones; **Civil War.**—Though the least populous township in the county, she furnished forty-five men and boys, of whom four were killed in battle, three died in rebel prisons and three of disease; **Spanish-American War** and **Philippine Insurrection.**—Contributed eight soldiers; **World War.**—Twenty-two soldiers.

Men of Mark.—Thomas McGovern, celebrated priest and Bishop of the Harrisburg diocese, spent his early life in Overton and attended the public schools. William Goebel, the martyred Governor of Kentucky, attended his first school while his parents were residing in Overton. Daniel L. O'Neill, teacher, lawyer and member of the Legislature from Luzerne county, was an Overton boy and graduate of her schools. John McGovern, who was one of the most successful contractors and business men in the State, made Overton his home most of his life. Philip O'Neill, distinguished as a soldier, editor and writer, was an Overton boy. J. Andrew Wilt, widely known as soldier, teacher, lawyer, prothonotary and Department commander G.A.R., was born in Overton. Clement F. Heverly, teacher, twenty-six years editor and publisher of the Bradford Star and the author of many volumes on local and general history, was a persevering Overton boy; in 1884 he was elected county auditor, being the only person ever chosen to county office from the town. Eugene F. McCann, elected county treasurer of McKean county, was another Overton boy who succeeded. Besides the foregoing, many others have qualified as ministers, doctors and lawyers and more than two score as teachers.

Overton Village, the only one in the township, a fourth of a mile from the Sullivan county line, has long been an excellent trading point. The town was platted by Henry Sherman in 1856 and the first lot sold to Joseph Mosbacher, who began blacksmithing in the village in 1855.

CHAPTER XLIX

Armenia Township

Armenia signifies, "heavenly mountain." The mountain from which the township derived its name was first so called by Noah Wilson who settled in what is now Alba borough in 1803.

Geographical.—Armenia, the smallest of the western townships, comprising 1-68 of the area of Bradford county, is bounded north by Columbia, east by Troy, south by Canton and west by Tioga county. It is situated on the top of a high ridge (Blossburg mountain) which extends farthest towards the northeast and is about 2000 feet above tide-water. Its eastern boundary is very irregular, following the brow of the mountain in a southwesterly direction from the northeast corner to the Tioga county line. The eastern portion of the township is a high table-land, sloping to the west. Here the Tioga river has its source from Tamarack creek and other tributary streams; the head, Tamarack swamp, covering an area of 100 acres, was originally a lake but is now nearly carpeted by a growth of whortleberry, cranberry and wild vegetation. When first known, Armenia was clad in a beautiful forest of ash, beech, birch, basswood, cherry, chestnut, cucumber, tamarack, and noted for its profusion of sugar maples. It was a favorite habitat of deer and wild turkeys with wolves and bears lurking in the swamps and ledges. The streams were alive with brook-trout. The township has an area of 17 square miles and was formed from Canton and Troy in 1843; population 256 in 1920.

History: Settlement.—Armenia was settled mostly by

people from the states of New York, Connecticut and Rhode Island. The first improvements in the township were made by a Mr. Wilson in 1808, although there was no permanent settler until Newton Harvey came in 1822 and located in the northwestern part of the township. Those following him were George Hawkins and Samuel Avery in 1828. From 1830 to '32 the arrivals were Heman Morgan, Nathan Wood and Newell Phinney. In 1833, Samuel Moore, Joseph Biddle, Alexander Cease, John Lyon, Alba Burnham, John S. Becker, Daniel Crandall and Robert Mason, the last being the thirteenth settler in the town. The next were Andrew Monroe, Wrightman Pierce, William Covert and Daniel Story and Eber Story. In 1836, Abiezer Field and about the same time John J. Reynolds and Timothy Randall. In 1838, Gosper Webler and son, Choral H. Webler, and in 1839, John Y. Dumond and Rev. John P. Smith and sons.

Rev. Silas E. Shepard, the eminent Disciples minister, writer and lecturer, made Armenia his home in the early '30's. Col. Lyman Hinman of Auburn, N. Y., who did much for the good and uplift of the community, was also an early resident for a few years. The first of the settlers to meet a violent death was Nathan Wood who was accidentally killed in a sawmill, May 22, 1835. Gosper Webler, who was the son of a Hessian soldier, captured at Trenton, died in 1872, aged ninety-four years. Abiezer Field was a nephew of Gen. Benjamin Lincoln of Revolutionary fame. But few of the Armenians gave much attention to hunting. They found the manufacture of maple sugar was more profitable, if not quite as gratifying, and every settler consequently had his sugar-bush. Wood brothers one season produced 12,000 pounds of sugar.

First Events.—The first school house in the township was a log one, built in 1832. Susan Smith was the first teacher. The building was used for both school and church purposes about ten years. The first religious class, Methodist Episcopal, was formed about 1835 by Rev. Samuel Salisbury.

About 1840 a road was opened through the town from Canton village to Columbia flats. Armenia's first constable was Norman Randall, 1843; the first Justices-of-the-peace, John Lyon and Robert Mason, 1844. The first vote for President, 1844, was Polk twenty-eight votes and Clay twenty-two. The only persons of the town chosen to county office: Robert Mason, Oliver D. Field and Geo. A. Douglass, all county auditors. The first post-office, "Covert," established 1886, with Geo. L. Covert postmaster. Armenia has the distinction of being the only township in Bradford county never having a hotel or licensed place to sell intoxicating liquors.

Patriotism.—The Armenians are noted for their patriotism. During the **Civil War,** Armenia furnished the greatest percentage of soldiers to population of any township in the county. She sent seventy-five of her sons, one of whom was killed in battle and nine of disease and in rebel prisons. Eight of the Armenians took part in the **World War,** and one, Sergeant Pilot Dean Ivan Lamb, earned renown as a military flyer. During his service he brought down eight Boche aircrafts. In his final encounter he had the toes stripped from his right foot and his machine wrecked, yet he escaped.

Reminiscence.—The following is related of Samuel Avery: "Avery had been engaged by Reuben Nash of Columbia flats to assist in butchering hogs and received for pay a liberal piece of pork with several 'plucks thrown in.' After securing a good supply of rations from Mrs. Nash's generous table, Avery started in the darkness through an almost unbroken wilderness for his home four miles distant. His road lay through a glen, called Panther Lick, and he soon heard wolves on his track. Return he could not and his only avenue of escape was towards his home, for which he pushed his steps as fast as possible. The snapping of the jaws of the ugly brutes smote ominously on his ear. Nearer and nearer the gaunt, hungry pack advanced, and something must be done to check the close pursuit. Avery was for once, at least, equal to the emergency forced upon him. Cutting off with his

knife a small piece of the liver, he cast it down in the path where it was seized by the voracious beasts and quarreled over for a time, and then the pursuit was again taken up. Again the liver was sacrificed upon the altar of necessity and again the advance of danger was stayed. Thus by husbanding and using judiciously his 'pluck' Avery saved his 'bacon,' and lived to recount his adventure on Armenia mountain to admiring crowds of small boys as well as to children of a larger growth."

CHAPTER L

Barclay Township

Barclay was so named in honor of Robert Barclay of London, England, who, in 1794, purchased 21,000 acres of land lying on what is known as the Barclay mountains.

Geographical.—Barclay, the mountainous, coal-bearing township, comprising 1-58 of the area of Bradford county, is situated between the townships of Franklin on the north, Monroe and Overton on the east, LeRoy on the west and Overton on the south from which it is separated by Schrader creek. The summit in the western part of the township has an altitude of 2041 feet. The general slope is towards the south-east, drained by Coal run and other small streams, flowing into the Schrader. This region, a section of the Towanda range, known as the Barclay mountains, generally, was heavily timbered, even on the slopes, with pine, hemlock, and hardwood. Here among the rocks was the favorite habitat of bears, wolves and wildcats, while on the heights, elk, deer and wild turkeys abounded. The Schrader swarmed with the largest brook-trout and eels in abundance. The township has an area of twenty square miles and was formed from Franklin in 1867.

History: Discovery of Coal.—Prior to 1812, Barclay was only known as a rugged region, abounding in big game. Coal, that year, was accidentally discovered by Absalom Carr while hunting. Soon after, it was first used by Jared Leavenworth, a blacksmith, residing near the mouth of Towanda creek. In the beginning coal was brought down the mountain on sleds. The demand grew, different beds were found and

opened, notably the Mason and Cash mines, to which roads were built, and the coal hauled away in wagons to supply blacksmiths in Northern Pennsylvania and Southern New York.

Mining and Towns.—Mining did not become an important industry until after the completion of the Barclay railroad in 1856, when the Barclay Coal Company took men and equipment to the mountain and began working the original mine. In 1864 the Fall Creek Coal Company was organized and the first shipment made from the Fall Creek mines in 1865. The Carbon Run mines, operated by the Schrader Coal Company, were opened in 1874 and the Long Valley mines, operated by the Towanda Coal Company, in 1880. Barclay was at its best in 1875 when three mines, Barclay, Fall creek and Carbon Run, were in operation, producing 380,000 tons of coal annually. There were five mining villages, Barclay, Fall Creek, Graydon, Dublin and Foot-of-Plane, besides Carbon Run on the line between Barclay and LeRoy. Barclay and Carbon Run, numbering several hundred inhabitants each, were the most important, with stores, shops, churches and schools.

Extent of Production.—The Fall Creek mines were closed in 1875, those at Carbon Run in 1885 and those at Barclay in 1890. Up to the time of discontinuing operations in December, 1890, there had been mined and shipped from the lands of the Barclay Coal Company, 4,256,924 tons of semi-bituminous coal. A considerable village was established at Long Valley where mining operations were continued until 1909. Since then mining in the Barclay field has been conducted only in a small way as an individual enterprise at Long Valley and in the Carbon Run district.

Lumbering and Manufacturing.—Barclay had become almost depopulated and her villages gone to ruins and decay, when in 1902, she was given new life by the establishment and operations of the Laquin Lumber Company. Around

the big mills a village grew of several hundred inhabitants. It was called Laquin and provided with a church, schools, stores, hotel, shops and other accessories. In 1920 Barclay had a population of 841; it was greatest, 2009, in 1870.

CHAPTER LI

Local Names, Origin and History

Towns and Localities

(Townships, see history of Townships)

Alba signifying **white,** an emblem of purity. So named by Noah Wilson, the first settler there, because of the pure, clear stream of water flowing through the locality.

Athens, origin same as township.

Austinville, so named in honor of A. B. Austin of Elmira, N. Y., who located there about 1857, building up an extensive business and doing much for the place. The locality was originally known as "Cabot Hollow" and later as "Morgan Hollow."

Ballibay, a name given southwest Herrick in remembrance of the former home of the first settlers there, who were from Ballibay, Ireland.

Bentley Creek, both village and creek, derive their name from the fact that Green Bentley was the first settler along the creek, although his habitation was in New York state.

Browntown, south part of Wyalusing township, so called for Thomas Brown, a pioneer, and his large family, settling around him.

Bumpville, a section of North Rome, so called in memory of Reuben Bumpus, a noted hunter and Revolutionary soldier, who settled there in 1806.

Burlington, origin same as township; long known as "Burlington Corners."

Camptown so called in remembrance of Job Camp, the first settler, who located at that place in 1792.

Canton, origin same as township; for many years known as "Canton Corners"; Jonathan Prosser, the first settler, in 1795.

Durell, originally the township of Durell (1842–50 now Asylum), so named in remembrance of Stephen Durell, an early settler. The name is now restricted to the hamlet of Durell.

Franklindale from Franklin, the name of the township, and *dale,* a vale or valley, its position on Towanda creek. Name first used upon the establishment of a post-office there in 1826.

Frenchtown.—After the exodus of the French refugees, that part of Asylum, which had been occupied by them, was called Frenchtown in their remembrance.

Ghent.—Articles of peace and amity between Earl Mastin and wife, a belligerent couple, having been agreed upon, about the time articles were signed between the United States and Great Britain at Ghent, Dr. Zadoc Gillett gave the locality the name "Ghent," a designation by which East Sheshequin is still known.

Gillett, both the post-office and locality are so named in honor of Deacon Asa Gillette, a man of enterprise and splendid influence, who came to South Creek in 1833.

Grover so named in memory of Isaiah Grover, a Revolutionary soldier, who made the first improvement in that locality in 1798. He moved to Ohio in 1821 where he died, 1829, aged seventy-three years.

Herrickville is a derivative, the suffix **ville** meaning village or town; hence, the village of Herrick, or Herrickville.

Hornbrook, both creek and locality, take their name from the large horn, or tusk of a mastodon, nine feet long, which was found near the mouth of that stream in the bed of the river by Isaac Horton in 1844. Also from a pair of deer's horns found locked in a tree on the creek, at an earlier date.

Inghamtown, one and one-third miles above Camptown on Wyalusing creek, is the name applied to the locality settled by Jonas Ingham and sons, who early in the 18th century

established at that place mills for carding wool, the manufacture of cloth, lumber, window-sash and edge-tools.

Keelerville, two and one-half miles northeast of Wyalusing on Wyalusing creek, is the name given to the locality where John Keeler established an important manufacturing enterprise in 1836. Here Joseph C. Town built a saw-mill (1796) and a grist-mill (1798).

Laddsburg, a name first given to the post-office, established at South Albany, 1850, in honor of the Ladds, pioneers of Albany township.

Laquin is an ingenious construction from two words—**La** from Barclay and **quin** from Quinn. In 1902 Barclay brothers (G. B. and C. F.) of Cameron county and T. H. Quinn & Co. of Elk county formed a co-partnership under the firm name of the Laquin Lumber Company for extensive lumbering operations in Barclay township. Thus the old firms were united in one word, Laquin, from the names of both, and the town growing up around their mills became Laquin.

Leona is derived from the word Leonard. What is known as Leona was settled by Ezekiel and Austin Leonard in 1804, the locality for years being known as "Leonard Hollow."

LeRaysville, so named in honor of Vincent LeRay de Chaumont, a French gentleman of Jefferson county, N. Y., who owned many sections of land, embracing a large part of Eastern Bradford.

Liberty Corners (Monroe township).—In the Presidential campaign of 1844 a hickory pole was raised with speech-making at the "Corners"—the junction of roads. Esquire H. S. Salisbury, at the time, referring to the occasion and place, gave the name Liberty Corners. The name fitted and was adopted by popular expression for the designation of the post-office, established there in 1856.

Lime Hill, section of Wyalusing township, derives its name from the ridge, abounding in gray limestone, where a kiln was built, about the middle of the 19th century, and lime produced in considerable quantity.

Macedonia.—That section of Asylum known as Macedonia derives its name by reason of a sermon preached by Amos Acla in which the words, "Macedonia," "Macedonian Cry," "come over and help us" were many times repeated. The boys took up the phrase and called the settlement Macedonia, a cognomen which has ever since clung to the locality.

Merryall.—"In the early settlement of Connecticut a few hardy pioneers began a settlement in the township of New Milford in what was afterwards the parish of New Preston, and having got a little rum while regaling themselves by a fine cold spring, christened it the name of Merryall." From this place Thomas Lewis and other Wyalusing pioneers came. In remembrance of their former home they called their settlement Merryall.

Milan, a name said to have been suggested by Mrs. Guy Tracy. The place was orginally known as "Marshall's Corners" from the fact that Josiah B. Marshall commenced businss and opened a hotel there in the early '30's. The locality has also been known as "Upper Ulster."

Minnequa derives its name from a legend in which "Minnequa," an Indian maiden, met a tragic death and was buried near the celebrated mineral springs bearing her name; the word is also said to signify "to drink." Peter Herdic made the place famous by establishing a health resort there in 1869.

Monroeton is a contraction of Monroe-town, meaning the town or village of Monroe, or within Monroe, in contradistinction with the name of the township. Both the village and township had the name of Monroe until 1829, when the post-office there was changed to Monroeton and since retained as the name of the village.

Myersburg so named in remembrance of its founders and first settlers, Jacob and William Myer. In early times Myersburg was a center and place of more importance than Towanda. Here were a grist and saw-mill, carding and fulling factory, shop, store, hotel and distillery.

Neath, a name given to the Welsh settlement in East Pike and South Warren when the post-office was established there in 1870.

New Albany so called to perpetuate the original name, "New Albany," of the township and designate between the village and township.

North Orwell, north part of township, a name given to the locality by the establishment of a post-office there in 1833; also known as "Russellville" and sometimes jocosely called "Slovensburg."

Overshot takes its name from the building of an over-shot saw-mill on a little stream in the northwest corner of Towanda township by C. L. Ward and John F. Means.

Pail Factory, a name retained to a section of North Towanda, from the fact that a pail factory was established there in 1828 by Nathaniel Manville and Jacob Myer.

Potterville so named in honor of Jason Potter, a native of Plymouth, Conn., who owned a large tract of land in East Orwell and settled there in 1824.

Powell originally known as "Greenwood"; post-office established there as "Linwood" in 1855, changed April 1, 1872, to Powell in honor of Joseph Powell of Towanda, one of the chief promoters in establishing a tannery at that place.

Quicks Bend, the northern section of Wilmot township, around which the river flows in a semi-circle, and so named in memory of James Quick, the first permanent settler (1790) there.

Rome, origin the same as township; Frederick Eikler, the first settler, in 1798.

Rummerfield, both village and creek, so called in remembrance of Anthony Rummerfield, a blacksmith, who located near the mouth of the creek in 1774.

Sayre so named in honor of Robert H. Sayre, president of the Pa. & N. Y. R. R., when the first depot was located there; the name has been extended to the town and borough.

Silvara so called in honor of Emanuel Silvara, a native of Portugal, who settled in Tuscarora, where the village, which bears his name, now stands.

Snedekerville, northeast corner of Columbia township on the line of the Northern Central R. R., so called for W. H. Snedeker who began lumbering operations there in 1865.

South Waverly that part of Waverly built in Bradford county south of the New York state line.

Stevensville derives its name from the settlement commenced in Pike, 1794, by Aden and Nathan Stevens, brothers, from Connecticut.

Sugar Run, both village and creek, derive their name from the fact there were fine maple groves, where considerable quantities of maple sugar were made, at the mouth of the creek, which was called Sugar Run.

Sylvania, name given the post-office established March 18, 1818, and extended to the village; originally known as "Columbia Flats." Sylvania is derived from Sylvan-abounding in forests and trees; hence, Sylvania, a place among trees.

Terrytown was originally the settlement of the Terry families and the village is so called from that fact. The locality was known to the Indians as **Chung-gote-heising.**

Toodleytown, a section of Athens township, derives its name from the Tuteloe Indians who had a small village there in 1767.

Towanda, origin same as township; also long known as "Meansville" from the settlement and improvements of Wm. Means, the first settler.

Troy, origin same as township; Reuben Case the first settler in 1798.

Ulster, origin the same as township; occupies the site of the Indian village of Sheshequannunk, where the first trading post in Bradford county was established in 1765, and a mission by the Moravians in 1769.

Wilawana from the Indian "Wilwan" or "Wilwaning,"

meaning the "Big Horn"—"the place where the big horn was found."

Wetona so named in a legend written by A. S. Hooker of "Wetonah," a gigantic Oneida warrior, who survived the battle of Newtown and thenceforth inhabited the locality which bears his name. Wetona proper was originally known as "Pleasant Valley."

Windfall, the western section of Granville, derives its name from the condition of the wilderness found by the first settlers. In March, 1794, a terrific tornado passed from the Armenia mountain to Granville township, thence to LeRoy and then onward in a southwesterly direction into Sullivan. county. In its path, a mile wide, the timber was prostrated.

Wyalusing, origin same as township; occupies the site of the fortified Andastes village of **Go-hon-to-to.** Justus Gaylord, Jr. located here in 1792 and soon after opened the first store in Wyalusing.

Wysox (Wysauking), origin same as township. In 1811 surveyed, platted and called New Baltimore in anticipation that the site would be chosen for the county-seat.

Lakes and Streams

Bear Creek, Rome, so called from being the haunt of bears, but more especially from the circumstances that on this stream Nathaniel Moody, the first settler, attacked and killed a bear with an axe.

Chemung (river) corrupted from the Indian word **Shamunk,** signifying "the place of a horn"—"a big horn."

Memorial Streams.—Many creeks in Bradford county bear the names of pioneers who settled along or near them, as follows:

Barnes, Canton
Bennett, Asylum
Bentley, Ridgebury
Brown, Albany
Brown, Burlington and Smithfield

Buck, Ridgebury
Buck, Ulster and Smithfield
Bullard, Rome
Camp, Herrick
Case, Warren
Cash, Ulster
Chaffee, Warren
Chubbuck, Rome
Durell, Asylum
Ellis, Asylum
Franklin, Athens
Hicks, Rome
Jeromes (Chaffee), Orwell
Johnson, Rome and Orwell
Kent, Monroe
Ladd, Albany
Leonard, Springfield
Middaugh, Wyalusing
Mitchell, Smithfield
Morgan, Armenia
Murray, Athens
Orcutt, Athens
Park, Litchfield
Parks, Rome
Prince, Warren
Rathbone, Armenia
Rockwell, Pike
Ross, Pike
Rummerfield, Standing Stone
Rundall, Armenia
Satterlee, Athens and Litchfield
Schrader, Monroe
Seeley, Wells
Shepard, Athens
Spalding, Sheshequin
Stevens, Tuscarora
Tomjack, Burlington and Smithfield
Vought, Standing Stone
Wolcott, Athens
Wolf, Columbia

Mill Creek, so called because of the number of mills in operation on that stream during the lumbering period. Canton, Columbia, Pike, Sheshequin, Springfield and West Burlington each has a mill creek.

Millstone Run, Monroe and Overton, so called from the conglomerate rock abounding there from which mill-stones were cut. John Northrup and others, early in the 19th century, engaged extensively in getting out mill-stones along the stream.

Mountain Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, situated near the center of Burlington, is so called because of its elevation, being on the summit of a ridge, or mountain.

Nepahwin, "the spirit of sleep," as given by Longfellow

in his "Song of Hiawatha." Gillett's lake or pond in Canton township was changed to Lake Nepahwin at the suggestion of A. T. Lilley.

Tamarack Creek, so called from having its source in Tamarack swamp, Armenia township, abounding in the tamarack. **Tioga** (river) corrupted from the Indian word **Tahihogah, Teahoga, Diahoga,** etc., meaning "at the forks," "the point of land at the confluence of two streams," or "the meeting of waters."

South Branch applied to the principal stream from the south flowing into Towanda creek, and other streams in the county.

Sugar Creek derives its name from the fact that it flows through a locality where maple sugar was made. A century ago there were fine maple groves along this stream in North Towanda. Here in 1737 Conrad Weiser visited the Indian settlement of Oscalui and found the natives "living on the juice of the maple tree." They could furnish him no provisions but supplied him abundantly with maple sugar.

Susquehanna (river) is an Indian term signifying "winding or crooked river."

Wappasening (creek) corrupted from **Wapachsinning,** signifying "where are white stones," alluding to supposed deposit of silver ore.

Lake Wesauking, the most beautiful sheet of water in the county, covering 40 acres, is situated in Wysox township; originally known as Allen's Lake, then for a long time as Pond Lake until changed to Wesauking as a mere fancy.

Hills and Valleys

Many of the hills in Bradford county take their names from and stand as memorials to the pioneers locating upon them. The following are the most prominent:

Babcock, Windham
Bennett, Ridgebury
Burbank, Warren
Clapper, Tuscarora
Corson, Albany
Crayton, Franklin

Ellis, Asylum
Fisher, Towanda
Garrison, Wells
Gleason, Windham
Gregg, Towanda
Hatch, Albany
Hibbard, Albany
Hollon, Monroe
Judson, Wells
Moore's, Ulster
Morley, Rome
Rowlee, Wells
Shores, Wysox
Sleeper, Warren
Taylor, Rome
Thompson, South Creek
Towner, Rome
Vaughan, Wyalusing
Viall, Terry
Vroman, Granville
Waltman, Albany

Among the Valleys or Hollows named for first settlers are: **Allis**, Orwell; **Bowen**, Warren; **Keeler**, Smithfield; **Northrup**, Monroe; **Prince**, Warren; **Slater**, Burlington; **Vought**, Rome; **Wells**, Orwell; **Wolcott**, Athens; **Wolf**, Columbia.

Historic Points

Beaver Dam and Meadows.—The noted Beaver Dam and Meadows were at the headwaters of Towanda creek, southwest corner of the county, in Canton township. Works of the beavers, less extensive, were also found in Albany, Granville, Springfield, Warren and other townships.

Breakneck and Squaw's Head.—Tradition has it that an Indian squaw was offered a quart of rum if she would jump from the rocks above Towanda into the Susquehanna river. She tried for the rum and broke her neck, hence the name of the locality. The point at which she made her leap is known as the "Squaw's Head." Here for many years the image of a squaw's head was painted upon the rocks, originally having been done, it is claimed, in her own blood, by the Indians. Colonel Hubley of Sullivan's army in his journal of August 9, 1779, says: "We ascended a very remarkable high mountain, generally known by the name of Break-Neck Hill. The mountain derives its name from the great height of the difficult and narrow passage, not more than one foot wide and

remarkably precipice which is immediately perpendicular and not less than 180 feet deep. One misstep must inevitably carry you from the top to bottom without the least chance of recovery." Dr. Jabez Campfield says: "Here several of our cattle and pack horses fell and were killed." On the return march, October 4th, Lieut. Wm. McKendry, commenting upon the same dangerous pass, says: "Three horses with their loads fell off and were dashed to pieces in the river."

Carantouan Hill.—(See history of Athens.)

Claverack was one of the "original seventeen townships." June 20, 1774, permission was given Jeremiah Hogaboom and Solomon Strong by the Susquehanna Company to locate and survey a township five miles square. The said township, extending on both sides of the Susquehanna river, in or before 1778, was laid out and given the name, "Claverack." It embraced half of Wysox, and the Towandas, Lower Sheshequin and a section of Macedonia. The name Claverack long clung to Towanda and the territory within its borders, and the Claverack lines are still in evidence as landmarks.

Fencelor's Fort.—(See history of Rome).

Friedenshutten.—(See history of Wyalusing.)

Gap Rocks.—Directly back of Towanda on the Laning place, there is a natural passage-way, about eight feet wide, between two rocks (Gap Rocks) in the ledge. Through this gap or opening was an Indian path which had existed for centuries. General Sullivan and his army passed through this gap August 9, 1779.

Indian Hill.—(See history of Tuscarora.)

Miciscum, or **Great Indian Meadows.**—(See history of Wyalusing.)

Mt. Pisgah, one of the highest points, 2260 feet, in Pennsylvania and far famed for the beautiful and extensive landscapes to be seen from its summit, is in the southern part of Springfield township. In shape it much resembles a Greek cross. The nave or upright part lies nearly north and south

and is about two and one-half miles long. The transept, or cross-bar lies nearly east and west and is about two miles long, the western arm somewhat the longer. "In the fall of 1817, John Dobbins with Myron Ballard and Elam Kendall started out from Sugar creek for a general hunt to the then nameless mountain. They went to the very apex where they found a refreshing spring and there pitched their tent for the night. In the morning Dobbins said, 'Boys, this is too nice a place without a name,' and taking his knife he cut in the bark of a Norway pine the word, 'Pisgah,' then stepping a few feet, looking to the East and seeing the sun rising in all its splendor, said: 'From Pisgah's top I view the promised land.'" As thus christened so has the name of the mountain ever remained.

Oscalui.—(See history of North Towanda.)

Queen Esther's Flats.—(See history of Athens.)

Standing Stone.—(See history of Standing Stone.)

Southwest Corner.—(See page 16.)

Table Rock.—Opposite Upper Towanda on the east side of the river is a great ledge of rocks. Almost at the summit of the ledge at an elevation of 1317 feet is a flat projecting section, which has long been known as table-rock. From this overhanging shelf it is nearly perpendicular to the road-bed, 600 feet below. Every year hundreds of people climb the mountain slopes to behold from the enchanting rock a most picturesque panorama.

The Southwest Corner is the distinguishing land-mark of the county. Here the old Indian trail, from the West to the North Branch of the Susquehanna, entered the county, being the summit gateway through which both Indians and early white men passed. At this angle paths converged leading to Towanda, Sheshequin, Newtown and the West Branch. Here was the northern boundary line of the Indian purchase of 1768 and the southern boundary line of the Indian purchase of 1784. Here was a corner in the line between Northumberland and Luzerne in 1786, and a corner between Lu-

zerne and Lycoming in 1795, and since then, a common corner of Bradford, Lycoming and Tioga. Here is the **divide,** the source of Towanda creek on the north and the source of Lycoming creek on the south. Here were also the celebrated Beaver Meadows. Crossing at this point, a public road was built in 1807 and the Northern Central railroad in 1854. In 1831 a marker was placed at the junction of the three counties by the State.

QUESTIONNAIRE

[The following questionnaire, covering all the essential facts in our county's history, are designed for use, both in the school room and as self-tests by those wishing to acquire exact and useful information relating to Bradford county. The caption directs you to the chapter where the answers may be found. Answers on subjects not developed in the texts are given at the end under general and supplemental.]

Chapter I.—Locate Bradford county as to latitude and longitude. What state and counties border it? How large in square miles? What rank in area among the counties of the state? Give the topographical features of the county. What mountains enter it? What the highest point? The lowest? What the mean elevation of the county above sea level? What and where the greatest canyons, or gorges, in the county? What difference between the high and low belts? By what river and its tributaries is the county drained? What river has its source in Armenia township? Locate the main water-sheds; the most extensive valley. What the principal lakes and how situated? How are rocks classified? How do the rocks reveal the world's history? Name the geological ages. During what age was Bradford county a tropical region? One of icy coldness? Explain the Carboniferous age; the Tertiary. What was the greatest animal that ever existed in this region? Describe primitive man. Who were the earliest pre-historic people inhabiting this section of country? What minerals have been found in the county and in what localities? Which the most extensive and useful? To which has mining been confined? What are mineral springs? What the general character of those found within the county? What are petroleum and natural gas? What the result of tests made in the county? What wild animals have existed here? Which are now extinct? Name twenty-five of the native trees. This region has

been the habitat of how many species of birds? Which have disappeared? What two varieties of fish were a great food source of the pioneers? Name the river fish; the creek and lake fish. What are the only venomous reptiles infesting this section? Name the amphibians. What is the climate? What are the extremes in temperature in this locality? What is the normal mean temperature for the year? the precipitation? How many days in the average growing season?

Chapter II.—What is known of the original people inhabiting the North American continent? Why were the first known people called Mound Builders? In what were they specially skilled? To what extent did they occupy the country? By whom were the Mound Builders succeeded? Why were the people found by Columbus called Indians? Why red men? Describe the American Indian as found by Europeans; his language. How did he communicate ideas by artificial means, and preserve the memory of events? What were the eight great Indian families, and which occupied Pennsylvania? Who was the first white man to visit Bradford county? When? What tribe of Indians did he find? Who were the Andastes, or Susquehannocks? What territory and how many villages were occupied by them? Where was their stronghold and most populous town? Where else had they fortified towns within the county? What sanguinary battle fought within the county was fateful to the Susquehannocks? Who were the Iroquois? Of what nations composed? Describe the domain, or Long-House, of the Six Nations. Which of its doors was within the county and how guarded? How long did the Iroquois confederation hold sway over the Susquehanna Valley? What tribes occupied the valley after them? Describe Indian life and characteristics as revealed to white people. Explain the following: squaw, papoose, sachem, medicine man, totem, wampum, maize, wigwam, calumet, tomahawk, war-club, council-fire. What was the Indian's only domestic animal? How did the Indian make fire? What was the Indian religion? Why was the deceased Indian buried with his weapons? Of what did Indian commerce consist? What may be said of the Indian as a surveyor and his roads, or paths? Describe the principal Indian paths traversing the county.

Chapter III.—Describe the different grants, which included the territory of Bradford county, made by the king of England. How

did these grants ultimately cause great vexation between Connecticut and Pennsylvania? What were the Indian purchases, covering the county? How did they overlap each other? What was the Susquehanna Company? What was its ultimate design? How much did they pay the Indians for the territory acquired? What was the Delaware Company? Give the plan of colonization of the Susquehanna Company. Describe the company's first settlement and its fate. Upon what did the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania base their claim to Wyoming, and what their plan of occupancy? When and how was the Yankee and Pennamite war started? How were the colonists governed under the Susquehanna Company? When did the state of Connecticut assume jurisdiction? What county was created covering this territory? When did Wyoming first enjoy a period of peace and prosperity? Give an account of the Yankee and Pennamite war. What questions were the bone of contention? What was the Trenton Decree? Its effect? Who was the great champion of Connecticut rights in the Susquehanna Valley? Who were the Half-Share men? What was the New State project and what distinguished general of the Revolution was connected with it? How was the New State project thwarted? How much of Bradford county was in the disputed territory? What was the Intrusion Law? The Compromise Law? Were all the land troubles settled by this law? Who were the "Wild Yankees?" Narrate acts of violence and bloodshed that occurred in Bradford county during the Yankee and Pennamite contentions. How long was organized opposition by the Yankees continued against Pennsylvania titles in Bradford county? Relate political phases of land difficulties. What was done to keep Col. John Franklin out of the Legislature? What was the final trouble over land titles and how settled? When the last uprising in the county against the landholders?

Chapter IV.—What refugees seeking homes in Pennsylvania passed through Bradford county in 1723? Who were the first white women to enter what is now Bradford county? Who visited this section in 1737 and found the Indians on the verge of starvation? Who were the first men of science to visit this region? What was the first journey on horse-back made into the county? Who passed through the county on a peace and religious mission in 1745? What

discoveries did they make? What bishop of the Moravian church in company with others came up the Susquehanna in 1750? Tell of their observations and encampment on the Wysauking plains. For what purpose and by whom was a Council held with the Indians at Diahoga in 1756? By whom was the first religious sermon preached in Bradford county? Who were the Moravian Missionaries? When and where did they establish missions in Bradford county? When, where and by whom was the first permanent settlement made within the county? Who were the next settlers and where did they locate?

Chapter V.—How many families were living in Bradford county at the breaking out of the Revolutionary War? How were they divided as to Whigs and Tories? What place in the county became notorious as the rendezvous of hostile bands of British soldiers, Tories and Indians? Who were some of the first from this section to respond to the call for Independence? What were the events within the county in 1777? Where was the first blood shed in the Upper Susquehanna Valley during the Revolutionary War? What settlers were carried into captivity by the Indians in 1778? How was Tioga connected with the desolation of Wyoming in 1778? What was the purpose of the Hartley expedition? What engagements did Hartley have with the Indians and which of their towns were destroyed by him? What may be said of Hartley's undertaking and achievement? What was the object of the Sullivan expedition against the Indians? How did Sullivan's army reach Bradford county from Wilkes-Barre and at what places did it encamp? When and where during the Revolutionary War was one-third of the whole American army encamped within Bradford county? Where and for what purpose was a fort erected within the county during this war? When was a herd of 800 cattle driven through the wilderness of Bradford county? A train of 1200 packhorses? When did a flotilla of more than 200 boats pass up and down the Susquehanna? Where within the county did the American army celebrate its victory by a great dance? In what military expedition against the Indians across the county were a number of the soldiers accompanied by their wives and children? When was the county without inhabitants? What thrilling act was performed in Wysox by Moses Van Campen? Who made a bold dash and es-

caped from the Indians near Towanda in March, 1781? Give the circumstances connected with the killing of Mrs. Roswell Franklin.

Chapter VI.—Why was there such an inpouring of settlers into the territory of Bradford county immediately after the Revolutionary War? Chiefly, the pioneers were of what nationalities? How many families were settled in the county in 1790? In 1800? At the formation of the county? What was the first requirement of the settlers? Describe a pioneer home and its furniture. Explain the privations, endurance and dangers of the pioneers. What were the natural highways, made use of by the first settlers? Locate the first roads built by them. When, where and by whom were the first grist-mills and saw-mills built and operated in the county? What was the great object to be attained by the pioneers in coming into the wilderness? Describe the development of agriculture in the county. What was the commerce of early times and how carried on? What method was employed by the early settlers, hundreds of miles from their old homes, to get the news? When and where were the first post-offices established in the county? Where and by whom was the first store opened in the county? When and where the first public inns? When, where and by whom the first public schools taught? When and where the first church organized? To what lines was manufacturing confined previous to 1800?

Chapter VII.—Under Pennsylvania jurisdiction in what counties has Bradford county been incorporated? How many families were settled in Bradford when a part of Northampton county? How many when a part of Northumberland county? What two townships originally embraced all of Bradford county? What townships within Bradford county were formed prior to its organization? When was an election contest in Northumberland county decided by citizens from this section who went 100 miles to vote? When was a county line changed for the sole purpose of keeping a resident of Athens township out of the Legislature? What township was formed out of Lycoming county? Explain the difference between townships and election districts. What was the average area of each of the nine original election districts, and the average distance traveled by citizens to cast their votes? Describe how local government was administered before the formation of Bradford county? What state and county officers were chosen from this section when in Luzerne county? When a part of Lycoming county?

What county was formed by the same Act as Bradford? What name was first applied to Bradford? When was Bradford county organized for judicial purposes, and in honor of whom named? When was the first election held, who the first county officers chosen, and when the first court convened? When and what attempts have been made to divide Bradford county?

Chapter VIII.—What notable occurrence of nature took place in 1771? What and when the Great Ice Flood? The Pumpkin Flood? What parallel marks the northern boundary of Bradford county and when was the survey made, establishing the State line? What terrible storm swept over a section of the county in 1794? What celebrated Frenchman visited the county in 1795? What man, afterwards a king, spent a week in the county with refugees from his country? Tell of early visitations of destructive pests in this section? Describe a dreadful fever, prevalent in the county, 1803. What celebrated ornithologist visited the county in 1804? What was the Great Hunt of 1805 and its benefits? When and what was the memorable Dark Day? When was there a spring snow-fall of more than four feet, causing a big flood? When was the great July flood? What was known as "Cold Friday"? Tell of a nest of counterfeiters and their operations, when the county was new.

Chapter IX.—When and by whom were the first schools taught within Bradford county? In what language? What text-books used? Who were the first to promote popular education in the county? When where and by whom were the first English schools taught? Describe a primitive school, what was taught and requirements to teach. Delineate a pioneer school house and its equipment. What text-books were used in the first schools and how improved? Give order in which the different subjects were introduced. What were the object and value of private and select schools? Describe the first girls' school in the county; the first two academies and courses of study. At what places were academies established? Female Seminaries? What provision, relative to schools, was contained in the Constitutions of 1776 and 1790? When was the Act passed, establishing free schools, and to whom are the people most indebted for this beneficent measure? What are the duties of the County Superintendent and who have filled that office in Bradford county? What were the educational agencies co-operating with

the County Superintendent in popularizing the school system and advancing the cause of education? When were graded schools authorized, and where the first established in the county? Tell of the progress and requirements of the public schools from 1860 to 1885. The teaching of what subjects has been made compulsory? Describe, and explain the benefits derived from each of the following: old-time debating society, literary society, lyceum, library, spelling school, singing school, writing school.

Chapter X.—Who were the original agriculturists in the county and by whom was practical farming first applied? What were the agricultural productions of the Indians before the arrival of the white man? Give the history of rafts and rafting on the Susquehanna. When was transportation by steamboats thought feasible on the Susquehanna and what trials were made? Describe the early mode of travel, the stage coach and stage lines. What was the purpose of the North Branch Canal, when commenced and finished, when opened and abandoned? What was the object to be attained by each of the railroads built through this section? What other rapid public carriers have been established since the railroads?

Chapter XI.—Describe the clothing worn by the pioneers—men, women and children. From what material were the different garments made, and what machinery employed in manufacturing? What difference between the dress in summer and that in winter? What was a "dress-up suit"? What more dangerous than wild animals was feared by the inhabitants? Of what did the food of the pioneers consist, and how was it prepared? Describe pioneer cooking utensils. What use was made of herbs, bark, roots and nuts? How were the pioneer homes illuminated? Without watches or clocks how did the pioneers determine the time of day? How was fire made before the introduction of matches? Describe farming implements of the pioneers. Without mills how did the pioneers prepare their corn for food? How did the forest provide sustenance for cattle and hogs? Narrate modes of traveling and conveyance in the early part of the 19th century. How did neighbors assist each other in pioneer times? Describe the manner of social enjoyments among young people, when the country was new. In what were girls specially instructed by their mothers? How was liquor regarded in early times? What were the chief sports of men and boys a century ago? Relate old time simplicity and hospitality.

Chapter XII.—What importance was attached to the old militia and training days? How long were military organizations kept up in Bradford county? Describe a training day. In what wars have residents of Bradford county participated? Who served in the Colonial and French and Indian wars? How many who lived in the county, were soldiers in the Revolutionary War? Give scope of their services. How many from the county were enlisted for the impending war with France? What was the war spirit in Bradford county, War of 1812? By whom were companies raised? How many citizens of the county served in this war? Give range of their services. Who served in the Seminole war? What Brothers from Bradford county fought for Texan Independence? Which one gained great celebrity and married a daughter of General Lamar? How many soldiers did the county furnish in the Mexican War? Which one especially distinguished himself and won high honors under General Scott? What notable part did Bradford county take in the Civil War? With what readiness did the county respond to President Lincoln's first call? Who was the first volunteer? What was the first engagement in which Bradford county troops participated? In what departments did our soldiers serve and in how many engagements take part? How many killed in battle and died from disease? In what battles did we have most men killed? What was known as the "Bradford Regiment"? In what battles did it suffer a terrible loss? What may be said of the heroism and bravery of Bradford county soldiers? What the ages of our volunteers? What family furnished the greatest number of soldiers? Who was the county's most distinguished soldier? What noble part was performed by the women of the county during the war? What response was made from Bradford county in the call for volunteers in the Spanish-American war and Philippine Insurrection? In what manner were soldiers selected for the World War? How were the men called to the colors, and honored by the citizens of the county? How many soldiers including nurses did the county furnish? In what departments did they serve? How many were taken over seas? What the loss in battle and by disease?

Chapter XIII.—What is politics? Ans. The art of government, or the management of public affairs. What were the first political parties? How was Jefferson's election to the Presidency celebrated

in Bradford county in 1801? What was the comparative strength of the political parties in the county at its organization? What was the original method of making nominations? Who was the great political leader of the settlers? When the first political contest in the county and what its result? When was the name of Democratic-Republican party changed to Democratic and when did the party attain mastery over the Federalists? When was the first Independent ticket put into the field? What opposition to the Democrats was formed after the dissolution of the Federal party? Who were the leaders of the Federal party in the county? What Presidential candidate received the votes of all parties in the county? What party was formed in opposition to the Democratic party in 1828 and who its Presidential candidate that year? When was the Anti-Masonic argument first a feature in county politics? How many times did General Jackson carry the county for President? Whom did he defeat? What resident of the County was president of the electoral college that cast the vote of Pennsylvania for Andrew Jackson in 1832? Name prominent pioneer Democrats and leaders of that party in the county till the close of Jackson's administration. When was the Whig party of the county organized? What Presidential candidate carried the county by twenty-four votes? When did the Whigs win their first victory in the county? In what most exciting Presidential campaign were fife and drum corps, live coons and log cabins features? Who carried the county for President in 1840? Who was the first Abolition candidate for the Presidency and how many votes did he receive in the county? Who were the "Workies" and how long did they continue as a political organization? When and where was the greatest political gathering, or mass meeting, ever held in the county? What were novel and exciting features in the Presidential campaign of 1844? When did David Wilmot enter the poitical arena as a Congressional candidate? What measure was introduced in Congress by him in 1846? Who was the "Free Soil" candidate for President in 1848 and what effect upon the Democratic party? What happened over the local nomination for Congress in 1850? What General, a candidate for President, was defeated by his subordinate in 1852? When for the first time, in the county, was a Temperance ticket nominated? Who were the "Know Nothings" and in what year their campaign in the county? How long was the Democratic, the dominant party in

the county? How was it disrupted? When did the Republican party come into being and what elements combined in forming it? Name prominent party leaders of the different parties from 1834 to 1855. Who carried the county for President in 1856? How many years before the Republicans lost the county in a Presidential election? Who was the Republican candidate for governor in 1857? What caused the first break in the Republican party and what new party resulted? What effect did Horace Greeley's nomination for President in 1872 have upon the Republican and Democratic parties? When did the following parties make their appearance: Anti-Secret Society, Greenback, Prohibition? In what year was the high-tide of Greenbackism? In what Presidential election did all the citizens of the county vote for a general of the Civil War? What happened to the Republican party in the county and state in 1882? What provoked the most exciting and memorable political contest in the history of the county and how did it result? In what campaign were "Free Silver 16 to 1" and the "Single Gold Standard," party slogans, and who the Presidential candidates? What were the "battle-cries" in the campaigns of 1905 and 1906, and what happened to the Republican party in the State and county? What were the features of the political contests in county and state in 1909, '10, '11 and '12? What Governor afterwards President addressed a great mass meeting in Towanda in 1911? What was there especially notable in the vote cast for President in 1912? How did Bradford county vote for Governor and U. S. Senator in 1914? When for the first time did the Democrats lose minority representation on the board of county commissioners? Who and when was the first person on the Prohibition ticket elected to county office? In what election did the women cast their first vote? Who received the largest vote ever cast for President in the county? Who were the candidates for Governor and Representative in 1922 and what the result in the county? Who from Bradford county have been chosen to the U. S. Senate? To the House of Representatives? In what three historic acts of legislation were members from Bradford county the chief promoters? What important offices in State government have been filled by Bradford county residents? Who have been chosen State Senators from Bradford county? When was Bradford in a Representative district comprising four counties? When did the county become a separate district? When entitled

to one member? Two members? Three members? How many members now? Who from Bradford county were members of the Conventions that framed the State Constitutions of 1838 and 1873?

Chapter XIV.—What field of usefulness has been filled by our newspapers? What and when was the first newspaper published in the county? How many weekly newspapers have been published in the county? Name the leading ones, and prominent editors and publishers. What newspaper the first to advocate Democratic principles? The Federal? The Whig? The Republican? Name other political organs. What newspaper was established in opposition to Freemasonry and Secret Societies? Which devoted to Temperance? To Education? To the elucidation of local and general history? To literature? As an Industrial exponent? In the interest of labor? As a money advocate? Name some of the newspapers devoted exclusively to local news and interests. How many weekly newspapers now in the county? When did the first daily newspaper make its appearance in the county? The first permanent one? Name the different dailies that have been published and the existing ones. Name other periodicals than the newspapers that have been published in the county. What man, who began his newspaper career in Bradford county, founded the first newspaper in the Hawaiian Islands and became famous as a publisher in California? Who was another that gained national notoriety as a sensational writer and publisher of newspapers and books? What Towanda printer became a noted metropolitan scribe? Name Bradford county authors who have written books on the following: Geology, History and Biography, Genealogy, Poetry, Educational Subjects and Story Books. Who were our noted song composers?

Chapter XV.—How long after the organization of Bradford county before it became a separate judicial district? Name our President Judges in order of succession. Who served the longest period? The shortest? Who were Circuit Judges? Who was the first President Judge of the Bradford Judicial District? What distinction among the jurists of the country was attained by our first Judge? Which of our Judges were elevated to the Supreme Bench of the State and which became Chief Justices? Originally of how many Judges did the judiciary of the county consist? Which were required to be residents of the county? Who was an Associate

Judge twenty-seven years? When did the Bradford county Bar come into being? How many its original members and which were residents of the county? Who were the "Circuit Riders"? How many attorneys were admitted to the Bradford county Bar from its inception to 1921? How many of the local attorneys have been called to the judiciary of the district? What other members of the Bradford county Bar have been chosen to judgeships in other counties and States? In what town, other than Towanda, have courts been held? Why? When was the first Agricultural society organized in the county? When the first permanent one? When and where was the first Agricultural fair held in the county? Of what did the exhibits consist? When was Horace Greeley, the renowned editor, the chief attraction at the county fair? When was the first Grange organized in the county? State benefits derived from the Grange. When was the first Medical Society organized in the county and of how many members did it consist? How many attempts before a permanent Medical Society was obtained? What its object? What value was placed upon liquor in early times and to what extent indulged in? What the first Temperance organization, and when the first Temperance movement in the county? Tell of the Sons of Temperance, Good Templars and Murphy Movement. What splendid work is being accomplished by the Bradford County Historical Society? Describe its museum and collections. What were the pleasures derived from the Soldiers' and Sailors' Encampment? When was the first one held, and how long continued in the county?

Chapter XVI (Athens).—Why was Athens so called? What the Indian name? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Who were the first known Indians inhabiting Athens? Describe their village. When and by what white man was the first knowledge of these Indians obtained? Narrate the mission of Stephen Brulé, and tell how it was the initial event in the history of the state and county. By whom were the Carantouannais succeeded? What tribes comprised the Six Nations? Where their settlement in Athens and by what names known? How long did Diahoga flourish and what of its strategic position? What was the "Long-House" and how guarded? What Indian paths converged at Tioga?

Where the rallying point of war parties and place of execution of captives? Who was the next white man after Brulé to visit Diahoga? What Indians did he find there? Describe a visit by men of science in 1743? What missionaries visited Diahoga in 1745 and what Indians did they find? What occurred at Diahoga during the French war? At what times were there no Indians there? By whom were Indian chiefs frequently consulted at Tioga? When, why and by whom was Tioga destroyed? How many Indian tribes inhabited Tioga for a longer or shorter period? What noted Indian Queen lived near Tioga and what may be related of her and her village? Locate the Indian burial places in Athens. When did two American armies unite at Tioga and for what purpose? Describe Fort Sullivan and the occurrences at Tioga during the Sullivan campaign. How was the white settlement twice thrown into consternation and threatened with destruction? What was done to pacify the Indians? Who was the first white man to locate at Tioga Point? Why was the Athens region so attractive to settlers? Who and when the first permanent settler? By whom and when was the first trading station established at Tioga Point? Who was his clerk? How long were Connecticut people in undisputed possession of Athens territory? Name the most prominent settlers from 1784 to 1790. Where and by whom was the first ferry established in the county? The first grist-mill? When and by whom was the first tavern opened in Athens? What noted patriot of early Athens became a general and was killed in the War of 1812? What distinguished general of the Revolution made Athens a visit in 1786? What enterprises were promoted by John Shepard? When did Col. John Franklin locate in Athens and what of his eventful career? Who was the first resident physician at Tioga Point? What and when was the most important Indian treaty held within the county and what noted personages were associated with it? Name prominent settlers from 1790 to 1796. What tragedy occurred at Athens in 1791? Describe the great settlers' meeting of 1795. Name prominent settlers from 1796 to 1810. Where and by whom was the first drug store opened in the county? Who was William Prentice? Who was the first female nurse and doctor in the county? What noted surveyor lived in Athens? What prominent Quaker? What consideration was given education by the early settlers? When by whom was the first school taught in Athens?

When was the Athens Academy opened? Describe early schools and teachers at Milltown. Where and on what occasions were the first English sermons preached in the county? Who the first preacher to locate in Athens? Relate early religious movements. Who Athens' soldiers of the Revolutionary War and what interesting facts connected with them? Of the War of 1812? How many soldiers and loss in the Civil War? Name distinguished personages born in Athens; others who lived there; state and county officers furnished. What is the oldest village in the county and when and by whom platted? Whence did Athens village have its inception? When incorporated as a borough? What were factors contributing to its growth and prosperity? What the population of the borough in the different decades? Whence did Sayre borough have its origin? When incorporated? What railroads center there? Describe the big shops. Give growth in population. Why is our most northerly borough called South Waverly? When incorporated? What its population?

Chapter XVII (Wyalusing).—What the derivation of Wyalusing? By what other name known? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What were the first known Indians inhabiting Wyalusing? Describe their village. By whom were the **Te-hot-ach-sees** destroyed? Who was **Papunhank** and what town did he build? When and by whom was the first religious sermon preached in Bradford county? What Indian chief and his clan became Christians? By what Moravian Missionaries were the Wyalusing Indians visited? When was the Mission established and who in charge? Describe **Friedenshutten** and the work carried on there. When was the first Christian marriage performed in the county and who the couple? How long did the Mission continue How many converts and whither did they remove? When did a great army encamp at Wyalusing? How did it get there? When were the first surveys of the Wyalusing lands made, and who the first to occupy claims? Name and locate the different settlers up to the breaking out of hostilities. Who were true to the American cause, and which proved Tories? What Wyalusing pioneers lost their lives during the Revolutionary War? Describe the capture of Amos York; the journey of Mrs. York with her family to Con-

necticut and interview with General Washington. Tell of the captivity and escape of Nathan Kingsley. How was the Kingsley family associated with the story of Francis Slocum? For what purpose did Colonel Dorrance come to Wyalusing with a company of soldiers in the spring of 1778? What desperate conflict took place on Lime Hill during the Revolutionary War? What families returned to Wyalusing after the war? Relate the story of the Brown and Elliott families. What remarkable service was performed by Joseph Elliott during the Revolutionary War, and how did he escape from the Indians and death at "Bloody Rock"? Name the most prominent settlers during the different years from 1785 to 1812. What service was rendered by Thomas Lewis in the Revolutionary War? What soldier is said to have mortally wounded a son of Queen Esther, causing her terrible vengeance at Wyoming? Who was the Quaker patriot and local champion of settlers' rights? What good woman was known as "The Mother of Presbyterianism"? What lands have been in possession of the same family since 1792? Describe the 4th of July celebration held at Wyalusing in 1801. When and by whom was the first grist-mill built on Wyalusing creek? The first saw-mill? When and by whom was the first public inn opened at Wyalusing? When the first post-office established and by whom kept? Who Wyalusing's first merchant? How large the original township of Wyalusing? Give facts contained in the assessment of Wyalusing for 1812. Describe the "Great Indian Meadows." By whom was the first educational instruction given at Wyalusing and in what language? Who the first teacher in the English language and when and where the first school? Describe the first church organization in Wyalusing. Give the first birth, marriage and death among the pioneers. What the most important factors in the development of Wyalusing? What historic spot has been marked by a memorial? Give soldier record in the different wars. Name distinguished personages; state and county officials. When was Wyalusing borough incorporated and by what Indian town was it occupied? What other villages within Wyalusing township and who the founders?

Chapter XVIII (Ulster).—Whence does Ulster derive its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What the Indian name of the locality?

What tribe located at Ulster at the close of Pontiac's war? How was commerce carried on with the Indians here? Account for the first cattle brought to the county. When did the Moravians establish a mission at Sheshequannunk and how long did it exist? How many converts and what became of them? To whom was the second white child born in the county? How large the village of Sheshequannunk in 1768? Describe the two kinds of Indians there. When and by whom was the Indian settlement broken up? Who the first white people to settle permanently in Ulster? Give an account of Benjamin Clark, Adrial Simons, Chester Bingham, Lockwood Smith and others before 1800. What early residents of Ulster met tragic deaths? Who was the first settler at Milan? What brothers were noted for their size and strength? Describe a bear fight in which one of the brothers triumphed over Bruin. Give a sketch of Thomas Overton and his enterprises. What father and son served in the War of 1812? Name settlers from 1800 to 1812; settlers and occupations 1812 to 1825. Describe primitive schools. Who the first regular teacher in Ulster? Who the original Baptists? Methodists? Who had the first grist-mill? The first saw-mill? Who kept the first public inn? Who the first merchant? Who the first couple married? How long was transportation across the river by ferry boats? What Ulster's soldier record in the different wars? Name state and county officials. Describe the villages within Ulster township.

Chapter XIX (Towandas).—Give the derivation of Towanda. Locate Towanda township and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Who were the first known Indians inhabiting the Towandas? When did the Delawares and Nanticokes occupy the Towanda flats? What Moravian Missionary visited the Indians there in 1763? When did the Indians leave the Towanda creek region? What trail terminated at Towandaemunk? Who was the first settler in the Towandas? Describe his home and life in the wilderness. How many times was Rudolph Fox captured by the Indians during the Revolutionary War? Who was the next settler after Mr. Fox? How were the Towandas connected with the movements of Sullivan's army? In what Connecticut township was most of the Towandas included. When were the first settlers sent there by

the Susquehanna Company? Describe the return of Mr. Fox to Towanda in 1783 and the bravery of his thirteen-year-old daughter. Give facts concerning the Fox family generally. In what tragic manner did Mr. Fox lose his life? Who was the first white child born in the county? Give an account of Jacob Bowman, Jr., and his enterprises. Name pioneers of 1785 and 1788 and give facts connected with each. Who the most prominent settlers from 1788 to 1798? Narrate thrilling experiences of William Finch and describe his home on Towanda hills. Recite interesting facts connected with the different settlers from 1798 to 1812. Give reminiscences of Rudolph Fox; of Sim West and his encounter with wolves. Describe the first roads, and means of communication with the east side of the river; the first schools and teachers. When the first religious movement? Give soldier record of the Towandas in the different wars. Name twenty-five national, state and county officials chosen from the Towandas. Locate North Towanda township and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Describe the village of Oscalui and its importance. Who was the first white man to visit Oscalui and in what condition did he find the Indians? What village succeeded Oscalui and by whom was it destroyed? When did the Indians leave North Towanda? Who was the first permanent settler on Sugar creek and what of his hardships in the wilderness? Give an account of the Fosters, the Smiths, Amos Bennett, Joshua Bailey, Martin Stratton, Ozias Bingham and others before 1812. Relate reminiscences of the Sugar creek settlement. Describe early schools and teachers. When the first marriage and who the bride and groom? When and by whom were the first grist-mill and saw-mill built? What enterprises once flourished at the Pail Factory? What village near the mouth of Sugar creek; and river bridge there? Locate Towanda, the county-seat, as to latitude and longitude. Give a panoramic description of the town, and contrast with the beginning. Who was the founder of Towanda borough and what of his achievements? Who was "Grandma Means," and how did she once save the life of her husband? Name in order and give an account of the settlers from 1786 to 1812. Who was the first white child born within the borough? How many families residing in the village in 1812? Who was Towanda's first inn-keeper? merchant? blacksmith? car-

penter? hatter? tailor? lawyer? doctor? tanner? printer? shoemaker? milliner? foundryman? Name leading professional men, and chief enterprises from 1812 to 1825; from 1825 to 1840. When was Towanda laid out into lots and by what different names known? When incorporated? What were the factors contributing most to the town's growth? Give population in different decades. Name distinguished personages born in Towanda; others who lived there. What residents became centenarians? Describe each of the three Court Houses; the different jails and sheriffs; the soldiers' and sailors' monuments; the county Historical Society and Museum. In what manner did the early settlers on the east side of the river reach the county-seat? When and where the first bridge over the Susquehanna in the county? When the great fire that destroyed the Court House and most of the business section of Towanda? When was the Barclay railroad opened to the county-seat? The Lehigh Valley? The State Line and Sullivan?

Chapter XX (Wysox).—Give the derivation of Wysox. In what Connecticut town was Wysox included? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Who were the first known Indians inhabiting Wysox? Where did the Shawanese have a settlement? What missionaries stopped at Wysox in June, 1750 and what did they call the plains? What trails crossed the township? When and what great army encamped on the Wysox flats? What thrilling act was performed by Moses Van Campen and Peter Pence on the night of April 3, 1780? Who were the first white people to establish homes in Wysox? What happened to them in May, 1778? Who the only women and children of the county carried into captivity by the Indians? When did the Stropes and Van Valkenburgs return to Wysox? Narrate thrilling incidents connected with Sebastian and John Strope. How many settlers in Wysox before the Revolutionary War? Give an account of Jesse Allen, Roswell Franklin, Jehial Franklin, Moses Coolbaugh, Ralph Martin and others before 1790. Who was the "Hermit" and what his peculiarities? Name the most prominent settlers from 1790 to 1800; from 1800 to 1812. By whom was the first orchard planted in Wysox? The first grist-mill and saw-mill erected? The first public house opened? Who the first preacher? doctor? merchant?

weaver? distiller? blacksmith? shoemaker? tanner? tailor? Who the noted hunter of Wysox? Which of the pioneers were Dutch? Germans? Quakers? French? Describe the first church organization in the county. Give an account of the first schools and teachers in Wysox. What were the first highways and how communication with the west side of the river? What was the Wysox Fishery? Describe the great Swamp. Why was a town laid out in 1811 and called New Baltimore? When was a post-office established in Wysox? Relate interesting events not specially mentioned. Give soldier record of Wysox in the different wars. Name distinguished personages; state and county officials. Describe the villages.

Chapter XXI (Standing Stone).—Whence does Standing Stone get its name? What was the locality called by the Indians? How large the original township and to whom granted? Locate present Standing Stone, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes, found here. Where did the Indians have a village in Standing Stone? What trail crossed the township? Who were the first white people to enter the Standing Stone valley? When did white people begin settling in Standing Stone? Give an account of Lemuel Fitch, Anthony Rummerfield, Henry Birney, Richard Fitzgerald, William Huyck and others in the township before 1778. Who was carried away by the Indians and died in captivity? Name settlers from 1790 to 1812. Describe the "Hermit of Rummerfield Creek." Name prominent families from 1812 to 1835. Who the first bride and groom? Who the first white child born? Who the first person called by death? Describe the oldest landmark in the county. What Standing Stone's soldier record in the different wars? Name state and county officers, and describe villages in the township.

Chapter XXII (Asylum).—Why was Asylum so called? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When was original Asylum formed and what township has it supplanted? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Who was the first white man to pitch his cabin within Asylum? Who the settlers before and during the Revolutionary War? Name the Whigs and Tories. Give an account of the Ketchums, Samuel Cole, the Townleys, Stephen Durell, Amos Bennett, Richard Benjamin, Benjamin Acla, Anthony Vanderpool,

Isaac Wheeler, Samuel Gilbert, John Miller, Dr. Jabez Chamberlain and others before 1793. Which settlers were partly of Indian blood? When and why did the French come to Asylum? Describe their settlement and operations. What distinguished personages connected with it and by what others visited? Where were services of the Catholic faith first held in the county? When and why did the Refugees leave Asylum? Name prominent settlers from 1793 to 1813. What "Redemptioner" found a home in Asylum? When did the Irish begin settling in the township? When the first marriage? Where the first religious services? When the first school and teacher? What the first public road? Relate how Mrs. Chilson made battle with and killed a wolf. Give Asylum's soldier record in the different wars. Who connected with the French Colony fought under Lafayette? Served in Pulaski's cavalry? Appointed by Washington to receive on the part of the French the surrender of Cornwallis? Who Asylum's distinguished and honored sons? Describe villages and their decadence.

Chapter XXIII (Sheshequin).—Give the derivation of Sheshequin. What distinction between Old and New Sheshequin? In what Connecticut townships was Sheshequin embraced? Locate present Sheshequin, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What ancient tribe of Indians inhabited Sheshequin? Describe the Great Path. Who were the first white people to enter the Sheshequin Valley? What occurred in Sheshequin during the Revolutionary War? Where did an army encamp on the Sheshequin flats? When and by whom was the first settlement made in Sheshequin? Give an account of Gen. Simon Spalding, Joseph Kinney, Stephen Fuller, Arnold Franklin, the Gores, Jeremiah Shaw, Wm. W. Spalding, Peter Snyder, Elijah Horton, Ichabod Blackman, Josiah Marshall, Joseph Kingsbury, Timothy Culver and others before 1800. Name prominent settlers from 1800 to 1820. Who the first white child born? The first bride and groom? The first person called by death? Describe the first schools and teachers; early religious activities. Relate exciting events. Give Sheshequin's soldier record in the different wars. What patriot mother, whose six sons and two sons-in-law fought for Independence, is buried in Sheshequin? Ans. Mrs. Hannah Gore, in the Gore cemetery. Name Sheshequin's most dis-

tinguished personages and public officials. Describe villages and business centers. When was the first post-office established?

Chapter XXIV (Tuscarora).—Whence does Tuscarora get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What tribe of Indians dwelt in Tuscarora? What path traversed the township? Describe a desperate battle between the whites and Indians fought in Tuscarora. Who was the first white man to establish a home in Tuscarora? Give an account of Reuben Shumway, Oliver Sisson, Benjamin Hurlbut, the Halls, the Cogswells, Stephen Beeman, John Maxfield, Jacob Hoff and others before 1820. Relate "first events." Describe life in the wilds of Tuscarora; exciting encounters with wild animals. What Tuscarora's soldier record in the different wars? Name public officials, and describe Silvara.

Chapter XXV (Wilmot).—In whose honor was Wilmot named? Within what Connecticut townships partly embraced? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What of Wilmot as Indian territory? Who was the first white man to locate in the township? By whom was he followed before the breaking out of hostilities? Which one was the first white man slain by the Indians in the Susquehanna Valley during the Revolutionary War? Who was the first settler after the declaration of peace? Give an account of Thomas, Richard and Joshua Keeney, James Quick, Silas F. Andrews, Joseph Ingham, Joseph Preston, James Anderson, John Sharts, John Gamble, John Morrow and others before 1812. Relate "first events," and frightful experiences with wild animals. Who the girl heroine of pioneer days? Give Wilmot's record in the different wars. Name distinguished and honored sons. Describe the only village.

Chapter XXVI (Terry).—In whose memory is Terry called? By what Indian name known? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and how formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Relate the trials and fate of the first white man, locating in Terry. Who the first permanent settler? Give an account of Jonathan, Parshall and Uriah Terry, John Horton and Samuel Wells. For what purpose did the French

begin a settlement in West Terry? Who were the first hill settlers? Relate "first events." Tell how the pioneers got supplies before the day of roads? What Terry's soldier record in the different wars? Name favorite sons. What villages, and when the first post-office established in Terry?

Chapter XXVII (Monroe).—In whose honor was Monroe named? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What of Monroe in aboriginal days? Who the first white people to locate in the township? Who the remarkable pioneer woman that lived 109 years? Who the first to come to Monroe after the Revolutionary War and who the first permanent settler? Give an account of the Cranmers, Uzziel Carter, the Heads, the Edsalls, Henry Salisbury, John Schrader, Wm. Daugherty, the Fowlers, Abner C. Rockwell, Timothy Alden, the Northrups, John D. Saunders, Eliphalet Mason, James Lewis, Amos V. Mathews, John B. Hinman, Elisha Cole, Jared Woodruff and others before 1812. Name prominent settlers from 1812 to 1830. Relate "first events." Describe the first schools and teachers. Where the religious center, and who remembered as the "Father of Methodism"? Who Monroe's noted hunters? Relate exciting experiences with wild animals. Give Monroe's soldier record in the different wars. Name state and county officials. Describe Monroeton; when incorporated as a borough? What other village in the township?

Chapter XXVIII (Litchfield).—Whence does Litchfield get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Give a narrative of Thomas Park, the Merrills and Silas Wolcott. What pioneer perished in a snow-storm? Name the settlers from 1806 to 1816. Relate "first events." Who was the heroine of Litchfield? Tell of her courageous acts. Describe the search for a child lost in the wilderness. What Litchfield's soldier record in the different wars? Name public officials. What the only village and when the first post-office established?

Chapter XXIX (Burlingtons).—Whence does Burlington get its name? What Connecticut township does it occupy? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in

square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Describe as the habitation of Indians. When and who the first white man to visit Burlington? Who the last Indian to dwell on Sugar creek? Tell of him and his family. Give an account of the Campbells, the Millers, James Braffit, Gamaliel Jaqua, George Bloom, David Ross, John T. Clark, Levi Soper, William Nichols, Alexander Lane and Eliphalet Gustin. Name settlers from 1802 to 1816. Why were the pioneers compelled to pay for their land the second time? Describe the first roads; the first schools. What Burlington's soldier record in the different wars? Name state and county officials. Describe Burlington borough. Locate West Burlington, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. How was the way prepared for the first settlement? What was done by the women on the evening of the arrival of the colony? Give an account of the McKeans, the DeWitts, William Dobbins, Robert McDowell, the Swains, the Ballards, Moses Calkins, John Gamage, Ebenezer Kendall, Ezra Goddard, the Pratts, Ephraim Blakesley and others before 1803. Who was Jonas Yoras? Ortho? Who known as "The Mother of Methodism"? What heroine of the Revolution lived in West Burlington? Give a history of the old Burlington church. Who the first married couple? the first merchant? What the "cold plague"? Give an account of remarkable Indian remains unearthed. Describe the county farm. Name soldiers of the Revolutionary War? Who was the originator of the Lake Erie fleet and made possible Perry's victory? Who served in three wars and became a general? Who West Burlington's distinguished sons?

Chapter XXX (Pike).—In whose memory was Pike named? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Describe the Indian trails traversing Pike. Who and when the first permanent settler in the township? Give an account of the Rockwells, Nathan Abbott, Abraham Taylor, Ephraim Fairchild, the Bostwicks, the Keelers, Samuel Luckey, the Stevens's, Joseph Pierce, the Bosworths, Andrew Canfield, Wm. Johnson, David Olmstead, the Fords, Isaac Hancock, Reuben Coleman, the Brinks and others

before 1802. Name prominent settlers from 1802 to 1824. Describe the Welsh settlement. Relate "first events." What was the "LeRaysville Phalanx"? Give reminiscences. What Pike's soldier record in the different wars? Name notable sons and public officials. Describe LeRaysville. What the highest town in the county? When was the first post-office established in Pike? Locate Stevensville.

Chapter XXXI (Smithfield).—Whence does Smithfield get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Why were the pioneers compelled to pay for their land the second time? By whom were the first improvements made in Smithfield and who the first permanent settler? Give an account of Reuben Mitchell, James Satterlee, Samuel Satterlee, Jabez Gerould, Phineas Pierce, Solomon Morse, Samuel Kellogg, Michael Bird, Dutee Rice, Alvin Stocking, Joshua Eames, Nehemiah Tracy, Abner W. Ormsby, Samuel Wood, Ebenezer Pease, the Scotts, Jared Phelps, the Kingsleys, Dr. Darius Bullock and others before 1813. Name leading settlers from 1813 to 1820. Describe the first church organization and primitive schools. Relate "first events." What Smithfield's soldier record in the different wars? Who served through the War of 1812 and was in the navy forty years? Name distinguished personages, and public officials. Describe East Smithfield.

Chapter XXXII (Wells).—In whose honor was Wells township named? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first settlement made in Wells? Give an account of Rev. John Smith, Lemuel Gaylord, Solomon Judson, John Osgood, Samuel Edsall, Shubael Rowlee, Zepheniah Knapp, Samuel and William Ingalls and other prominent settlers. Relate "first events." Describe primitive schools, teachers and religious activities. Give Well's soldier record in the different wars. Who served through three wars? Name public officials. Describe the villages.

Chapter XXXIII (Franklin).—In whose honor was Franklin named? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here.

Describe as Indian domain. When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of Danied Wilcox, the Allens, Stephen Latimer, Benjamin Stone, Rev. Thomas Smiley, Wm. French, the Spaldings, Allen Rockwell and other settlers. Relate "first events." Give Franklin's soldier record in the different wars, Who Franklin's most distinguished son? Name county officials. What villages within the township?

Chapter XXXIV (Orwell).—Whence does Orwell get its name? In what Connecticut townships was it included? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first permanent settlement made? Give an account of the Russells, Francis Mesusan, Asahel Johnson, Capt. Josiah Grant, Levi Frisbie, Samuel Woodruff, Samuel Wells, Theron Darling, Eleazer Allis and others before 1805. Name prominent settlers from 1805 to 1824. Relate "first events," schools and religious activity. Give reminiscences. What destructive storm visited Orwell in 1815? Give Orwell's soldier record in the different wars. Name Orwell's distinguished sons and centenarians. What hamlets in Orwell?

Chapter XXXV (Canton).—Whence does Canton derive its name? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What celebrated Indian path traversed Canton? When and where did an engagement between white men and Indians take place within Canton township? Who was the first white man to visit this region? By whom were the first improvements made in the township? Who and when the first permanent settler? Give an account of Ezra Spalding, Zepheniah Rogers, Isaiah Grover, Samuel Griffin, Laban Landon, Jacob Grantier, Samuel Rutty, Abraham Taber, Noah Wilson, Elisha Luther and others before 1806. Name prominent settlers from 1806 to 1820. Relate original events, reminiscences and pioneer life. Who the first colored people to live in Canton? What Canton's soldier record in the different wars? Name favorite sons. Who Canton's centenarians? Describe Canton and Alba boroughs and other villages in Canton township.

Chapter XXXVI (LeRoy).—What the derivation of LeRoy?

Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Describe as Indian domain. Who was the first white man to visit LeRoy? When and by whom was the first permanent settlement made? Give an account of the Holcombs, Seelye Crofut, John Knapp, Isaac Chaapel and others from 1796 to 1806. Relate "first events," schools, teachers and religious inception. What the first roads and when the first mail brought to the township? What LeRoy's soldier record in the different wars? What distinction belongs to LeRoy's oldest couple? Relate reminiscences. Name public officials. Describe LeRoy village.

Chapter XXXVII (Troy).—Whence does Troy get its name? In what Connecticut township was Troy partly included? Why were the settlers required to pay for their land the second time? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first permanent settlement made? Give an account of Nathaniel Allen, Reuben Case, the Barbers, Aaron and Samuel Case, Robert Claflin, Elihu Smead, Reuben Rowley, Caleb Williams, Daniel Loomis, Elisha Rich, Adrial Hebard, Reuben Wilber and others before 1808. Name prominent settlers from 1808 to 1818. Relate "first events," and reminiscences. What Troy's soldier record in the different wars? Name distinguished and honored sons; public officials. Describe Troy borough, its development and enterprises. Why, and how long were courts held at Troy? What newspapers were founded here?

Chapter XXXVIII (Rome).—Whence does Rome get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What of Rome in the days of Indians? When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of Nathaniel P. Moody, Hendrick Lent, Godfrey Vought, Frederick Eiklor, Peter Johnson, George Murphy, John Parks, Achatias Vought, William Elliott, Russell Gibbs, Reuben Bumpus, Elijah Towner, James Moore, John Hicks, David Ridgway and others before 1810. Name prominent settlers from 1810 to 1830. Relate "first events." When and what was the most notable gathering ever

held in Rome? Describe Fencelor's Fort. What Rome's soldier record in the different wars? Who distinguished sons and public officials? Describe Rome borough.

Chapter XXXIX (Warren).—In whose memory is Warren named? By what name first known? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of William Arnold, James Bowen, William Harding, Thomas Gibson, the Coburns, the Corbins, Preserved Buffington, Joseph Armstrong and others before 1809. Relate "first events," including schools and religious activities. Give reminiscences. What Warren's soldier record in the different wars? Who distinguished personages and public officials? Give reminiscences.

Chapter XL (Columbia).—Whence does Columbia get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here? By whom were the first improvements made and who the first permanent settler? Give an account of Nathaniel Morgan, Oliver Canfield, David Watkins, Eli Parsons, Solomon Soper, David Palmer and others before 1808. Name prominent settlers from 1808 to 1827. Describe original roads and relate "first events." Name notable personages and public officials. Who Columbia's soldiers in the different wars? Give reminiscences. Describe Sylvania borough. What other villages in Columbia?

Chapter XLI (Windham).—Whence does Windham get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. What Indian trail crossed Windham? When by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of Thomas Fox, Daniel Doane, Jeptha Brainard, the Smiths, Samuel Dunham, the Verbecks, Jonathan Pease, Parley Johnson and the Russells. Name settlers from 1811 to 1815. Relate "first events," and describe early roads. What important enterprises once flourished in Windham? Give Windham's soldier record in the different wars. Name noted personages and public officials.

Chapter XLII (Granville).—Whence does Granville get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees,

beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of Jeremiah Taylor, the Baileys, Benjamin Saxton, Uriah Baxter and others before 1822. Relate "first events," including schools, religious activities, roads and enterprises. What Granville's soldier record in the different wars? Name favorite sons and the town's oldest citizen. Describe villages.

Chapter XLIII (Albany).—Whence does Albany get its name? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Describe as Indian domain. By whom were the first improvements made? What inducement was offered to settlers? Who the first permanent settler? Give an account of the Ladds, the Wilcoxes, Daniel Miller and others before 1813. Name prominent settlers from 1813 to 1830. Who the first Irish settler? Relate "first events," including schools, religious activities, roads and enterprises. Who the noted hunters and what their records? Narrate rallying points and the first big enterprise. What Albany's soldier record in the different wars? Who Albany's most distinguished son? What celebrated springs and mineral in Albany? Describe New Albany borough. What other hamlets in the township?

Chapter XLIV (Springfield).—Why was Springfield so called? What the original name? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of John Harkness, the Leonards, Wm. Harkness, the Eatons, Joseph Grover, Joshua Spear, James Mattocks, Oliver Gates, Luke Pitts, Wm. Brace, Nehemiah Wilson, Joseph Grace, Gaius Adams and others before 1812. Name prominent settlers from 1812 to 1825. Relate "first events," including schools, religious activities, land titles and enterprises. Give reminiscences. What Springfield's soldier record in the different wars? What heroine died in Springfield? Who distinguished sons and public officials? Describe the villages.

Chapter XLV (South Creek).—Whence does South Creek derive its name? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name

trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Who the first comers and who the first permanent settler? Give an account of Jesse Moore, Hosea Baker, James Vankuren, Joseph Chase, John Pitt, Henry Jones, Philo Fassett, Linus Williams, Benjamin Inman, Asa Gillette, Wm. Thompson and others before 1840. Relate "first events," including religious and political matters, stage route and railroad. Give South Creek's soldier record in the different wars. Name noted personages and public officials.

Chapter XLVI (Ridgebury).—What the origin of Ridgebury? What signer of the Declaration of Independence held the Pennsylvania title to a considerable part of the township? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom first settled? Give an account of Isaac Fuller, Joel Campbell, Samuel Bennett, Job Stiles, John Cummings, Alpheus Gillett, Griswold Owen, Vine Baldwin and others before 1812. Name prominent settlers from 1812 to 1826. Describe the Irish settlement. Relate "first events," including roads, religious and political matters. Give Ridgebury's soldier record in the different wars. What centenarians, public officials and hamlets?

Chapter XLVII (Herrick).—In whose honor was Herrick named? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an account of the Platts, Fredus Reed, Asa Matson, Isaac Park, Calvin Stone, Charles Squires and others before 1824. Name prominent settlers from 1824 to 1838. Where did the Scotch-Irish form a settlement? The Irish? Relate "first events," including schools, religious activities, roads and enterprises. Name noted personages, centenarians and public officials. Give Herrick's soldier record in the different wars. Describe Herrickville.

Chapter XLVIII. (Overton).—In whose honor is Overton named? By what name originally known? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. Describe as Indian domain. When and by whom was the first settlement made? Give an ac-

count of Daniel Heverly and sons, Frederick Kissell, Leonard Streevy, Henry Sherman, Jacob Heverly, Jacob Hottenstein, Ludwig Rinebold and others before 1837. Name settlers from 1837 to 1848. Who the Sugar Ridge, or Irish settlers? Relate "first events," including schools, religious activities, roads, enterprises and political matters. Give reminiscences. What Overton's soldier record in the different wars? Who the town's men of mark? Describe the only village.

Chapter XLIX (Armenia).—What does the name Armenia signify? Locate, and describe topographically. What the salient features? How large in square miles? When and from what townships formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. By whom were the first improvements made and who the first permanent settler? Name the prominent settlers from 1822 to 1839. Relate "first events." What Armenia's distinction on the liquor question. Give soldier record in the Civil War and World War. Relate the story of Samuel Avery and the wolves.

Chapter L (Barclay).—Why does Barclay bear the name of a foreigner? Locate, and describe topographically. How large in square miles? When and from what township formed? Name trees, beasts, birds and fishes found here. When and by whom was coal discovered? By whom was it first used? When were large mining operations started? What the different mines and mining towns? How much coal mined in Barclay up to 1890? Is any coal mined there now? What has been the chief industry in Barclay since 1902?

Chapter LI (Origin of Names).—Locate towns and localities and give derivation of names; likewise, creeks, lakes and rivers. Locate and describe: Beaver Dam and Meadows, Breakneck, Squaw's Head, Claverack, Fencelor's Fort, Friedenshutten, Gap Rocks, Indian Hill, Miciscum, Mt. Pisgah, Oscalui, Queen Esther's Flats, Standing Stone, Table Rock. What circumstances constitute the celebrated "historic corner," and where located?

General and Supplemental.—What is the oldest thing in the county? A. The rocks, formed millions of years ago.

—What is the oldest living thing in the county? A. A few of the remaining giant oaks of the primeval forest.

—What is there remarkable about the flow and depository of all the waters within the county? A. The waters of all streams

within the county whether flowing east, west, north or south ultimately reach the Susquehanna river.

—To what extent had Bradford county been occupied by the Indians, either by settlements or hunting grounds? A. Every township in the county.

—Were any of the early settlers of the county killed by the Indians? A. None were killed by the Indians, but lives were lost during the Hartley and Sullivan expeditions and in the engagement with the Franklin rescuing party.

—When was Bradford county under the jurisdiction of two states? A. From the time of its first settlements up to 1783, Bradford county was under the jurisdiction of both Connecticut and Pennsylvania.

—What Revolutionary soldiers, who had Connecticut towns in Bradford county named for them, are buried here? A. The Susquehanna Company's towns of Franklin, Fullersville and Murraysfield were named for Col. John Franklin, Capt. Stephen Fuller and Noah Murray.

—Were inhabitants of Bradford county ever subjects of the King of England? A. Yes, until 1776.

—When did proprietary government end in Pennsylvania, and how were the Proprietaries satisfied? A. In 1776 by revolt of leading citizens and the adoption of the first State Constitution. The Pennsylvania Assembly in 1779 passed resolutions annulling the Royal Charter and granting the Penns, as a compensation for the rights of which they were deprived of £130,000 sterling, or about half a million dollars.

—Who was the Great Mediator between whites and Indians in this territory? A. Conrad Weiser.

—Where were the timbers of a church converted into a raft, to rescue Whig families from the attacks of Tories and Indians? A. Colonel Dorrance and his force from Wilkes-Barre in March, 1778, constructed a raft out of the timbers of the Moravian church at Wyalusing to transport the Whig families to Wyoming.

—What persons who had settled in Bradford county were killed during the struggle for Independence? A. James Wells, Robert Carr, Miner Robbins, William Dunn and Parker Wilson of Wyalusing, Peter Shoefeldt and Samuel Cole, Jr., of Asylum and William Crooks of Wilmot.

—What white woman was shot and killed by an Indian, during battle in Bradford county?

—How is our history associated with almost every important event of the Revolutionary War? A. Nearly 300 patriots of the Revolution are buried in Bradford county. The history of these men is associated with almost every important event from the battle of Lexington to the surrender at Yorktown.

—How is the name of a noted Signer of the Declaration of Independence associated with the history of Bradford county? The name of a celebrated financier of the Revolution? A. Both Charles Carroll of Carrollton, the last survivor of the Signers, and Robert Morris, the celebrated financier of the Revolution, were the owners of large tracts of land in Bradford county.

—When was the active period of settlement of the county? A. From 1784 to 1820 the county filled up rapidly with settlers.

—What Bradford county citizen was one of the leading spirits in securing the adoption of the free school-system? A. Gen. Samuel McKean, Secretary of the Commonwealth under Governor Wolf.

—What and where was the first public library established in the county?

—What was the most noted and liberally patronized educational institution in the county? A. The Susquehanna Collegiate Institute, Towanda, from 1854 to 1907.

—What distinguished philosopher and theologian once held large tracts of land in Bradford county? What treasurer of the United States? A. Dr. Joseph Priestly who died at Northumberland, Pa.; Samuel Meredith, the first treasurer of the United States, who is entombed at Mt. Pleasant, Wayne county.

—What fruit did the first settlers find in coming into the county? A. Wild plums, crab apples, choke cherries, grapes and the different wild berries.

—What remarkable difference between the Susquehanna river of a century ago and the present time? A. Then the channel only about half as wide as now and consequently the stream much deeper.

—When were the Towanda, Sugar and other large creeks used as a means of transportation? A. In the days of lumbering the waters of the large creeks were utilized in transporting rafts of lumber and shingles to the Susquehanna where formed in ark loads and taken down the river.

—What was the first thoroughfare running east and west across the county? A. The State Road, surveyed in 1807–08 but several years in building, crossed near the center of the county and extended to the west boundary of the State.

—What was the Berwick and Tioga Turnpike? A. This road, popularly known as the "Berwick Turnpike," was a company enterprise, aided by the State. Starting in near Berwick and extending in a northwesterly direction, the road passed through the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Bradford, thence to Elmira; construction in this county, through the townships of Albany, Monroe, Towanda, Burlington, Smithfield and Ridgebury, was during the years 1818 and 1819. It was abandoned as a toll-road in 1847.

—For want of doctors what did the early settlers do in times of sickness? A. They were their own doctors. Every matron learned the virtue of herbs and applied them as the symptoms of the disease required.

—Why did the pioneers, in making their first settlements, like the Indians, locate along or at the forks of the principal streams? A. Both as a matter of necessity and convenience; the streams were the only highways and means of transportation from one section of the country to another; also to better protect themselves against the Indians and have an avenue of escape.

—How was the Susquehanna river a food source of great value to the pioneers? A. One of the main dependencies of the early settlers was the innumerable quantities of shad which in their season were found in the Susquehanna.

—What was the "big game" of pioneer times? A. The elk, deer, bear, panther and wolf.

—Were any persons ever killed by wild beasts in Bradford county? A. So far as known no person lost his life by wild animals.

—What were known as the Big Hunts and when did they occur? A. They were to rid the country of destructive wild beasts, panthers, wolves, bears and wildcats. There were two of these general hunts, in 1805 and 1818.

—What was used as a substitute for money by the pioneers? A. A century ago, trade was carried on almost exclusively by barter. The farmer exchanged his corn, wheat, rye, maple sugar, pork, skins, shingles, butter or whatever other surplus he had for merchandise. The laborer took his pay in grain, meat or merchandise. At an

earlier date skins had a fixed value and were used as a substitute for money in some localities.

—Before the day of canals and railroads how were goods brought to the county by merchants, and what was the principal market? A. Goods were brought in boats up the Susquehanna, later hauled in wagons across the country from Philadelphia, the principal market.

—Why did many of the early settlers prefer hill lands to those along the river? A. Generally the large timber was back from the river. There was a popular notion that the size of the tree was indicative of the quality of the soil where it grew. Accordingly many settlers chose hill lands with the supposed richer soil.

—Who encountered the most hardships, the settlers along the river or those back on the hills? A. Those back on the hills. They were remote from mills, stores and doctors, surrounded by ferocious wild beasts and had to clear away the great timbers before they could grow crops.

—Upon what wild animals, birds and fishes did the pioneers depend for their meat supply? A. Elk, deer, bears and raccoons; wild turkeys, pigeons and pheasants; shad of the river and brook-trout.

—When for a period of two years did the pioneers barely escape starvation? A. 1816 and 1817; in the former year there was a heavy frost every month and nearly every crop was destroyed, leaving nothing to subsist on until crops grew the next year.

—What residents of Bradford county had the distinction of serving in both the Revolutionary War and War of 1812? A. Julius Tozer of Athens, William Curry of Ulster, Jacob Scouten of Burlington and Isaac Wheeler of Asylum.

—What soldier, buried in Bradford county, was with Captain Lawrence on the Chesapeake when he made his dying request, "Don't give up the ship"?

—What native of Bradford county, a graduate of West Point, served in the Florida war, Mexican war and rose to the rank of Brigadier-General in the Civil War?

—What Bradford county people witnessed the assassination of President Lincoln? A. Capt. Geo. V. Myer of Monroetown and Hollis L. Chubbuck of Orwell.

—Which of the old political parties did not long endure? Which

have prevailed since their organization? What parties followed the Federalists in opposition to the Democratic?

—What celebrated Indian fighter, who was a candidate for the Presidency, visited Bradford county? A. Richard M. Johnson, who killed the Indian Chief Tecumseh, and served as Vice-President with Martin Van Buren, in the fall of 1842 made a tour of the county and gave addresses in the principal towns.

—What anti-slavery champion of National fame was born in Bradford county? A. Joshua R. Giddings, several terms Congressman from Ohio, was born in Athens township.

—What Bradford county man was instrumental in securing the nomination of Abraham Lincoln? A. David Wilmot, who was chairman of the Pennsylvania delegation to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860.

—What Presidents of the United States, either before, during or after their terms have visited or passed through Bradford county? A. James Buchanan, 1844; Ulysses Grant, 1876; Grover Cleveland, 1885; Benjamin Harrison, 1892; William McKinley, 1892; Theodore Roosevelt, 1905; Woodrow Wilson, 1911; William H. Taft, 1915, 1920.

—What Governors of the State have visited Bradford county on political or other missions? A. Ritner (first in 1836), Porter, Bigler, Johnston, Curtin, Hartranft, Hoyt, Pattison, Beaver, Hastings, Stone, Pennypacker, Stuart, Tener, Brumbaugh, Pinchot.

—What citizens of Bradford county have been candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and State Treasurer and defeated at the polls? A. Governor—Wilmot, 1857; Lieutenant Governor—Wm. T. Davies, 1882, but elected in 1886; State Treasurer—Victor E. Piollet, 1875, Joseph Powell, 1883, Geo. W. Kipp, 1909.

—What Bradford county residents have represented the U. S. government in foreign lands? A. Edward H. Perkins of Athens, Consul General to Santa Cruz, West Indies; Andrew A. St. John of Towanda, Consul to Fiji Islands; John M. Crawford of Herrick, twice Consul General to St. Petersburg; Thomas Ryan, minister to Mexico; William Martin, formerly of Wyalusing, Consul General to China.

—What four distinguished brothers, Bradford county residents, were all lawyers, legislators and soldiers in the Civil War? A. James H., William C., Henry G. and Charles M., sons of Hon. John

L. Webb. James H. represented Bradford county in the Legislature six terms, was Speaker of the House and Captain, Co. I, 47th, Pa. militia; William C. was a member of the Wisconsin Legislature, Speaker of the House, a Judge and member of the Legislature in Kansas; Henry G. was a member of both the House and Senate in Wisconsin, a Judge and member of the Legislature in Kansas; Charles M. was a member of the Wisconsin Senate, a district Judge and member of the Supreme Court. The last three served in Wisconsin regiments.

—Which of our Judges was an Irishman and wore a wig? A. Thomas Burnside.

—What man, who was the first resident attorney of the county, wore his hair braided, hanging upon his shoulders? A. William Prentice of Athens who died in 1806.

—What famous artist, who painted many of the prominent men of the country and spent several years among Indians, was an early member of the Bradford county Bar? A. George Catlin, a native of Wilkes-Barre.

—What measure introduced in Congress by a Bradford county man, has been incorporated in the United States Constitution? A. The text of the Wilmot Proviso, introduced by David Wilmot in 1846, was adopted as the 13th Amendment to the Constitution in 1865.

—What Quakers were prominent in the early political affairs of the county? A. Jonas Ingham, Burr Ridgway and Nathaniel Clapp.

—What sheriff of Bradford county was himself sheriffed while in office? A. Lemuel Streator, sheriff from 1818 to 1821, was sold out while in office, the writ being executed by the county coroner.

—What streams in Bradford county have Indian names?

—How many townships in Bradford county? Which border on the State of New York? On Susquehanna county? On Wyoming? On Sullivan? On Lycoming? On Tioga? Which is the largest in area? The smallest? Of what townships does the Susquehanna river form a natural or separating boundary? Within what township do two rivers unite? Which township comprises a mountain region? Which occupies a mountain top? Which townships are on the divide whence their waters flow into both the North and West Branch of the Susquehanna?

—Which the oldest township in the county? The last formed? Which have Indian names? Named in honor of notable personages? In memory of the former home of the pioneers who settled them? Which have changed their names since their organization? Which has gone out of existence? What township has the distinction of being the birth place of a Governor? Of a Lieutenant Governor?

—In what townships were Revolutionary soldiers the first settlers? Which are named for patriots of the Revolution? In what township was the first settlement formed by three hardy sons of Rhode Island, who came all the way on foot, carrying a leather saddle-bag, gun and axe upon their shoulders? Which was settled by a father and sons, moving fourteen miles into the wilderness? Which by a preacher and his family? What settlement in the county was formed by Holland people? the Germans, the French? the Welsh? the Scotch? the Irish? the Scotch-Irish?

—What three pioneers were caught and perished in snow-storms? A. Hendrick Lent of Rome, William Harding of Warren and William Drown of Litchfield.

—What pioneer women of the county were noted doctors? A. Experience Nichols, wife of Reuben Case of Troy, Mrs. Francis Snechenberger of Milltown and Mrs. Betsey (Hagar) Pratt of West Burlington.

—What towns occupy the sites of Indian villages? Which have Indian names? Which derives its name from the fact that it is in exactly the same latitude as an European city? Which is named for a noted Frenchman? Which for a Portuguese? Name the boroughs in the county? Which the most populous? Which the fewest inhabitants? What three join one another?

—What were the active religious denominations during the first fifty years of the county's history, and who the noted pioneer preachers? A. Congregationalists, Rev. Jabez Culver; Baptists, Rev. Thomas Smiley; Universalists, Rev. Noah Murray; Methodists, Rev. Elisha Cole; Presbyterians, Rev. Manassah Miner York.

—What religionists created much excitement throughout Bradford county by preaching the "end of the world in 1844"? A. The Millerites, who fixed October 23 as the date. Many were converted to the belief. In one locality the converts arrayed themselves in white robes and climbing to the top of a mountain eagerly awaited the hour of translation.

—What and where the first Masonic lodge instituted in the county? The first Odd Fellow's lodge? A. Rural Amity Lodge, No. 70, Free and Accepted Masons; chartered July 6, 1796, and instituted May 21, 1798, at the house of George Welles in Athens; still a strong and active organization. Monroeton Lodge, No. 137, I.O.O.F., instituted February 12, 1846, at Monroeton, and yet an active body.

—What important city of Texas was founded by a Bradford county man? A. Corpus Christi, Texas, was founded by Henry Lawrence Kinney, a former Towandian.

—What two civil engineers of national celebrity spent their early life in Bradford county? A. Charles C. Martin, who directed the construction of the marvelous Brooklyn bridge, and George Remington Bramhall, the designer and builder of Chicago's great water system.

—What musical prodigy and noted song writer received his early education in the schools of Bradford county? A. Stephen Collins Foster, who was a student in both the old Towanda academy and Athens academy.

—What father and sons died centenarians in Bradford county? A. Elisha Newman died February 23, 1893, in Herrick, aged 101 years, 4 months and 26 days. His son, Walter Scott Newman died March 9, 1917, in Canton, aged 100 years, 9 months and 8 days and Edwin Newman, another son, died, 1922, in Canton within five months of the century mark.

—When was the cry, "On to California," and an expedition organized from Bradford county? A. In 1849, fully a score of Bradford county people joined an expedition and braved the hardships to find riches in the gold regions of California.

—What Bradford county men attained eminence in the "Golden State"? A. Prof. John G. Marvin of Pike, Lorenzo Sawyer of Rome, James Ellery Hale of Smithfield and Elijah A. Rockwell of Troy.

—When was the last wolf killed in Bradford county? The last panther? The last appearance of wild pigeons? A. Last wolf killed 1853; last panther 1860; last appearance of wild pigeons 1886.

—In what two years was there a heavy or killing frost every month in the year? A. In 1816 and 1859.

—What grand celestial phenomenon occurred in 1833? A. The

Meteoric Shower, or "Falling Stars" on the morning of November 13.

—When did it snow on the 4th of July? When the big autumn snow-storms? A. 4th July, 1859; October 5, 1836, nearly two feet of snow; September 29, 1844, over two feet of snow.

—When was the highest water ever known in the Susquehanna? When the great June flood? When and what the county's most destructive flood? A. On March 17, 1865, being 28 feet above low water mark at Towanda; June 1 and 2, 1889; the great December (14th) flood of 1901, when five persons were drowned and property, public and private, destroyed to the extent of a million dollars.

—What winter was notable for the total absence of snow, and what were the memorable warm New Year's days? A. The winter of 1853–54; January 1, 1876, and January 1, 1905.

—When did it snow on Memorial Day? When the deep three days' November snow? When the great March blizzard? A. May 30, 1884; November 23, 24 and 25, 1885; March 12 and 13, 1888.

—When the coldest weather ever experienced in this section? The warmest? A. January 5, 1904, when temperature in the county ranged from 25 to 40 degrees below zero; the warmest spell, 1st to 6th July, 1868, temperature 16 days in succession being from 90 to 103 degrees.

—When did the most terrible and destructive windstorm or tornado strike Bradford county? A. September 7, 1893, killing four persons and doing damage to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars.

—What year was memorable for its terrific and destructive windstorms? What winters for huge snow drifts? A. The year 1893; winters of 1835–36, 1856–57, 1867–68, 1890–91, 1894–95, 1913–14.

—What years notable for long rainy seasons? For great droughts? A. Rainy, 1857, 1889, 1915, 1917; droughts, 1822, 1854, 1871–72 (winter), 1879, 1881, 1894, 1903, 1908, 1909.

—What persons have been executed for murder in Bradford county? A. James Dolan hanged, 1844, by Sheriff Weston; James P. Langford, 1848, by Sheriff Dobbins; Albert Brown (colored), 1875, by Sheriff Smith; Bigler Johnson, 1905, by Sheriff Robinson; Charles Johnson, brother of Bigler, 1907, by Sheriff Griffis; Floyd Smith, electrocuted, 1923, at Rockview penitentiary.

—When was Bradford county under Local Option, or a "dry county," prior to the adoption of the 18th amendment? A. In

1873 the people voted against the granting of liquor licenses, and the county was "dry" from May, 1873, until March, 1875, when the Legislature repealed the Local Option law. The 18th Amendment became effective January 16, 1920.

—How long was slavery tolerated in Bradford county? A. A few of the first settlers were accompanied by negro slaves; the French brought with them and employed negro slaves as their servants at Asylum; in 1821 four slaves were still held in the county.

—What once flourishing industries and enterprises in the county are now things of the past? A. Water-mills and lumbering; growing flax and manufacture of linseed oil; propagation of silk worms and production of silk; spinning, weaving, wool-carding and manufacture of cloth, men's hats, ladies' grass hats, willow and splint baskets, cooperage, wooden-ware, shaved shingles, boat oars, agricultural machinery, brick and other articles.

—How long has the county had Rural free delivery of mail? A. Rural free delivery of mail in Bradford county with Towanda as a distributing point was inaugurated May 1, 1901.

—When and where was the greatest show crowd ever assembled in Bradford county? A. On August 12, 1884, Barnum, Bailey and Hutchinson's Consolidated show exhibited at Towanda. The crowd, the largest ever assembled in the county, was estimated from 20,000 to 25,000 persons.

APPENDIX

Chronology of Bradford County, or distinguishing features of years from 1812 to 1924

1812.—First election, in and for the county of Bradford, held Tuesday October 13th, for the election of sheriff, county commissioners and coroner.

1813.—First court for the county of Bradford, organized January 18, at the Red Tavern of William Means in Towanda.

1814.—The Athens Academy, the first in the county, opened April 25th. In Autumn, the "Cold plague" appeared among the inhabitants of the Sugar creek valley and proved fatal to nearly all the men attacked.

1815.—In July the most fearful windstorm ever known in the eastern part of the county. The first court house, a frame structure 30 x 40 feet, erected and completed.

1816.—In every month there was a sharp or killing frost, known as "the year without a summer."

1817.—Until the harvests, almost a famine, owing to the scarcity of food. The winter of 1816–17, one of the severest ever known with much suffering and want.

1818.—December 4th, the Big Hunt of Eastern and Northern Bradford, in which 250 panthers, bears, wolves and deer were killed.

1819.—October 23rd, the Dark Day; between nine and ten o'clock in the morning, the darkness so great that the pioneer had to light his oil lamp or blaze the pitch-pine knot.

1820.—The first river bridge in the county constructed over the Chemung at Athens.

1821.—The county had 2277 taxable inhabitants, six slaves and six deaf and dumb persons.

1822.—Memorable as "the summer of drought and deaths."

1823.—Two human skeletons, measuring 8 feet and 2 inches, found in a sarcophagus, while digging a cellar for Gen. Samuel Mc-

Kean in Burlington. A pine tree three feet in diameter had grown over the graves.

1824.—"General Jackson year," having received 639 votes in the county for President as against thirty-one for John Q. Adams and sixteen for Crawford.

1825.—Beds of valuable iron ore discovered on Towanda creek and gray marble in Pike.

1826.—First steamboat up the Susquehanna, the **Codorus**, arrived at Towanda, May 8th. First use of coal for house warming in Towanda made in January by Simon Kinney, Esq.

1827.—Autumn, one of the coldest ever remembered, but followed by the mildest winter in twenty-seven years. Much excitement in Eastern Bradford over the homicide of Stephen Evitts and accidental killing of Miles Bosworth.

1828.—Towanda, the first borough in the county, incorporated March 5. Division of the county attempted.

1829.—First temperance movement in the county. From the 6th to the 19th of April, 1099 rafts and 236 arks, manned by 3083 raftsmen, passed Towanda.

1830.—Population of the county 19,746. Gen. Samuel McKean of Burlington became Secretary of the Commonwealth.

1831.—Townships of Granville and Rome organized and Athens borough incorporated. Winter 1830–31 very severe, hardest experienced since that of 1779–80.

1832.—Products of Bradford county: grain, flour, whisky, fruit, salted provisions, live stock and lumber.

1833.—Spring drought and flood, several persons drowned. Meteoric Shower, November 13th. The "ox mountaineer" of Wysox, measuring 6 feet one inch high, 12 feet 6 inches long and weighing 3200 pounds.

1834.—May 14, snow-fall of 10 inches. First bridge across the Susquehanna in the county built at Towanda 1834–35. Towanda Bank, first in the county, incorporated and established 1834–35.

1835.—May 20th and 21st, snow fell to depth varying from 15 inches to two feet. The steamboat **Susquehanna**, built to ply between Owego and Wilkes-Barre, made her initial trip May 7. People aroused over land titles and numerous "Land Meetings" held by settlers in the county. William Coasting of Pike, mistaken

for a deer, shot and killed by his companion. Winter of 1835–36 remarkable for a great fall of snow and intense cold weather.

1836.—Towanda Academy, the second in the county, opened. Joseph Ritner, the first Governor of the State to enter the county, visited Towanda and Athens, September 2nd and 3rd. On the night of October 4–5 snow fell to the depth of nearly two feet; Palmer Thompson of Smithfield perished in the storm.

1837.—Anti-Slavery Society organized in the county with Giles N. DeWolf, President, and Charles Stevens, Secretary. Renewed activity in Temperance work. Whigs the first time elect entire county ticket.

1838.—Herrick the 29th township organized. Vote in the county "for" new State Constitution was 4116, "against" 188.

1839.—First Insurance Company in the county, "Bradford County Mutual," organized. On the 25th of May snow began falling, continuing during the night until it was over a foot deep.

1840.—Seeding and planting early and corn in tassel by July 4th. Governor David R. Porter visited Towanda, August 29. Memorable and exciting political contest, known as the "Log Cabin and Hard Cider Campaign."

1841.—Citizens greatly exercised over the attempts to divide and form a new county. Benj. Buffington of Warren engaged in manufacturing salaratus. March 28, great freshet in the Susquehanna. Notably cold April and May, only two days of sunshine during former month. Standing Stone the 30th township organized.

1842.—February 3 and 4, high and destructive freshet in the Susquehanna and larger creeks. June 26, a tornado three miles wide passed over south-eastern part of county, leveling forests, scattering fences, wrecking buildings and destroying crops. Col. Richard M. Johnson, the Indian fighter and former Vice-President, a Democratic candidate for the Presidency, spent October 22, 23 and 24 in the county. Myriads of black squirrels swarmed through the wilderness in the fall. 1842–43 memorable as the long and cold winter.

1843.—June and July, an influenza, known as the grippe, prevailed in the county and hundreds of people prostrated. Adventists, or Millerites, believing the end of the world near at hand, began

preaching their faith in the county. June 2, corn frozen to the ground and fruit destroyed. No snow or sleighing, winter of 1843–44, until the early part of February.

1844.—James Dolan, the first person executed in the county, hanged February 16, by Sheriff Weston. The LeRaysville Phalanx, an Industrial Association, formed with Dr. Lemuel C. Belding at its head. Two great Democratic mass meetings, July 2 at Athens and September 10 at Towanda, James Buchanan, afterwards President, one of the speakers at Towanda. September 29, remarkable snow-fall, in some parts of the county being 28 inches deep. Millerites expected and prepared for the end of all things on October 23. Agitation of an east and west division of the county.

1845.—Hon. John Laporte of Asylum appointed Surveyor General of the State, and Dr. Seth Salisbury of Smithfield made State Librarian. A remarkable early spring, but killing frost on May 30. Four men meet accidental deaths in the county.

1846.—Monroe Lodge No. 137, the first Odd Fellows Lodge in the county, instituted February 12. March 14 and 15, great freshet in the Susquehanna; nearly all the river bridges and those on the larger creeks, swept away. David Wilmot, the only free trade Representative in Congress from Pennsylvania.

1847.—January 15, question of sale of liquor, submitted to voters of the county, 2,823 voting "for" and 1983 "against." March 12, Towanda's tremendous conflagration in which more than twenty buildings and the court house were consumed.

1848.—July 23, the central section of the county visited by a terrific and destructive storm of hail and rain. Democrats split on the slavery question and General Taylor carries the county for President. December 1, James P. Langford hanged for the murder of his wife by Sheriff Dobbins. A summer-like December followed by one of the severest winters ever experienced.

1849.—The gold fever seizes many Bradford county men and they make the journey to California. Joseph Elliott of Wyalusing, a distinguished patriot of the Revolution, who escaped from the slaughter at "Bloody Rock," died March 31st in his 94th year. New court house completed and occupied in September. April 18th, snow fell to the depth of a foot.

1850.—May 19th, Cornelius Hurley, wife and child of Sheshequin

cremated in the burning of their home. Destructive July freshet in Towanda and Sugar creeks. The 7th census gave 42,831 as the county's population, the most populous townships in order being Athens, Smithfield, Burlington, Springfield, Pike and Canton.

1851.—July 26, in a fire at Browntown four persons lost their lives. Mrs. Elizabeth Fox Means, the first white child born in the county, died July 21 in her 81st year. Squirrels very numerous, 512 being killed in a single hunt by ten young men. Morning of December 27, thermometers registered 24 to 26 degrees below zero, being the coldest December day of record.

1852.—Last half of year memorable for the large number of business places and residences destroyed by fire in Towanda. Mineral paint found and manufactured in Tuscarora. Col. Julius Tozer, a hero of the Revolution and War of 1812, died December 17, at Athens in his 89th year.

1853.—Lieut. Edmund Russell of Windham killed by Indians in California. Summer notable for many destructive hailstorms and severe June drought. The last wolf killed in the county. The first Agricultural fair in the county held October 6 and 7 in the public square and court house at Towanda. October 24, snow fell to the depth of 8 inches. Winter of 1853–54 remarkable for the total absence of snow.

1854.—Epidemic of smallpox prevalent in the county. Big three days' snow-storm, commencing April 14, three feet of snow having fallen. North Branch Canal opened to Athens, June 8. The wheat crop almost exterminated by weevil. Weeks without rain caused a terrible Autumn drought. The year of the "Know-Nothings."

1855.—Spring of the late break-up; people continued to cross the river on sleighs at Towanda until April 6. Maj. Zephon Flower, the last Revolutionary soldier in the county, called by death, April 16, in his 90th year. By the bursting of a cannon at Canton, July 4, a man and boy lost their lives. Disruption of old political parties and formation of the Republican party.

1856.—March 10, temperature 19 degrees below zero. Oak trees stripped of their foliage by a plague of caterpillars. Gov. Hannibal Hamlin of Maine, afterwards Vice-President, made

addresses at LeRaysville and Towanda, October 13. Barclay railroad formally opened October 29.

1857.—Notable for blizzards in January making drifts house-top high, and continuous rains from Spring break-up until July. April 19th and 20th snow-fall varying from twelve to twenty-four inches. David Wilmot, Republican candidate for Governor, and Dr. Darius Bullock appointed President Judge for three months.

1858.—The business section of Troy village destroyed by fire April 12. Trout fishing a favorite summer recreation; June 18 three Towandians with hook and line caught 475 trout. In sections of the county, corn and buckwheat badly damaged and in some cases ruined by a killing frost the last week in August. Frederick Douglass, the celebrated negro orator, lectured at LeRaysville, September 20, and at Towanda December 6 and 7.

1859.—Terry the 36th township created. Daniel Brown, the last male survivor of the Wyoming massacre in this section, died March 3 in his 89th year. An early spring, yet memorable as the year of the "cold summer," there having been a heavy or killing frost every month in the year, in some places there was a flurry of snow on the 4th of July and so cold that persons wore overcoats at the celebrations. Manufacturing enterprises at Alba wiped out by fire, October 18.

1860.—The last panther in the county killed March 17 by Port Wilcox of Albany. The first rope walker, Prof. Gillett, who walked a rope, stretched from the Ward house to the court house and returned, drew one of the largest crowds, June 16th, ever assembled in Towanda. October 20th, high and destructive freshet in the Susquehanna and larger creeks. Snow fell on each of the first eleven days in December. The 8th census gave 48,734 as the county's population, the most populous townships in order being Canton, Athens, Smithfield, Springfield, Ridgebury and Pike.

1861.—Seventh and 14th February exceedingly cold, Spring was early. March, David Wilmot of Towanda elected U. S. Senator. News of the fall of Fort Sumter reached the county, Sunday, April 14th, causing great excitement. Early in August, first telegraph opened in Towanda, connecting with Waverly. War

meetings, pole and flag raisings throughout the country; by the close of the year fully 1600 had volunteered for the service of the Union.

1862.—Early part of year diphtheria raged generally over the county. May, the Barclay forests swarmed with wild pigeons where they nested. The Bradford regiment, the 141st P. V. recruited in August. Great damage done by severe Autumn drought. War in all its horrors the absorbing topic; during the year the county furnished more than 2000 men for the defense of the State and Nation. Winter of much snow and little sleighing.

1863.—January 1st, memorable as the "Cold New Year's." First three months of year diphtheria raged over the county with fatal effect, causing the death of scores of children; many children also succumbed to scarlet fever. Prof. Charles R. Coburn of Bradford county appointed State Superintendent of Common schools. News of the fallen at Chancellorsville and Gettysburg brought anguish and sorrow to more than a hundred Bradford county homes. A year of great sadness—deaths from disease and fatal accidents, at home, and the county's terrible loss on battle-fields in the southland.

1864.—March 20th, snow-fall of twenty inches. The highest water in the Chemung at Athens for many years, May 14th. Memorable, anxious and mournful days at home and the front—the Wilderness, Cold Harbor and Petersburg. July 4th, frost with ice. In September, desperadoes rob the store of David Gardner at Orcutt Creek and the home of Simmons Hovey in Ulster, procuring several thousand dollars in bonds and money. A long, cold winter with deep snow.

1865.—The highest water, twenty-eight feet, ever known in the Susquehanna occurred on St. Patrick's Day, March 17th. News of Lee's surrender reached the county early Monday morning, April 10th, creating the wildest enthusiasm and excitement. Announcement of the assassination of President Lincoln reached Towanda by telegraph Saturday morning, April 15th, producing universal consternation and sorrow. Gladsome homecomings of soldiers from the war. Prospecting and boring for oil in the county commenced in June. Burglars make big hauls

in the county. Fall of remarkable mildness, followed by a winter with too little snow for sleighing.

1866.—January, a great religious revival held in Towanda by Rev. Edward P. Hammond at which 400 conversions. Considerable excitement over the find of gas and oil in Tuscarora and Sylvania. Margaret J. Miner, centenarian, died July 6th, in Towanda. July 12th to 19th, temperature over 100 degrees in the shade, being the "most heated term ever experienced." Mrs. Lucy Gore of Sheshequin, a survivor of the Wyoming massacre, died March 23rd in her 93rd year. Gov. Andrew G. Curtin, Gen. Simon Cameron and Gov. A. J. Hamilton of Texas takes part in county Republican mass meetings.

1867.—John Hollenback, pioneer merchant at Wyalusing, died March 13 in his 91st year. May 8, snow-fall of several inches, and 23 rainy days during the month. Barclay, the 37th and last township, organized in May. Railroad opened between Towanda and Waverly, September 19. From May to October over 1000 firkins of butter shipped from Canton. Two men killed by the explosion of a boiler in a steam saw-mill in Franklin, September 13. Winter commenced December 16 with a heavy snowfall and very cold until the middle of February.

1868.—January 17, snow-fall of 18 inches; February 7 temperature from 22 to 25 degrees below zero. During April people gaze in amazement at the myriads of wild pigeons in their flight. May 30 first Memorial Day observed in the county. First to the 16th of July, temperature 16 days in succession from 90 to 103 degrees. Black and gray squirrels swarm the woods, wheatfields and barns. September 21 by the premature explosion of a cannon at a Republican mass meeting in Towanda, Robert Wolf and James Brooks had their hands blown off. Ebenezer Shaw of Sheshequin, the oldest voter in the county, voted at every Presidential election from Washington's second election to Grant. Survey of projected railroad from Wysox to Nichols. Meteoric shower on the night of November 13, lasting from midnight until near daylight.

1869.—Mrs. Eunice Satterlee of Smithfield, the last survivor of the Wyoming massacre, died January 19, aged 92 years. January 24, half of the business section of Troy destroyed by fire. E. O.

Goodrich of Towanda appointed Surveyor of Customs for the port of Philadelphia. Opening excursion train between Wilkes-Barre and Waverly passed over the road September 9. Fairchild Canfield of Herrick while on his way to a funeral thrown from a wagon and killed. Montgomery Bowman of Asylum drawn into a threshing machine and mangled to death.

1870.—January 29, Towanda had a most destructive conflagation in which No. 3 Brick Row was wiped out. February 14, Lucy Stone, the veteran champion of Woman's Rights, lectured in Towanda. During the night of March 15 and on the 16th, snow fell to the depth of two feet, being known as the "deep March snow." The first term of Troy court convened March 28. The Red Tavern, the oldest building in Towanda, where the first courts were held, destroyed by fire April 3. John G. Saxe, the celebrated poet and journalist, lectured in Towanda, November 28. Many business places in Canton wiped out by fire, December 25. The 9th census gave 53,204 as the county's population, the most populous townships in order being Athens, Barclay, Canton, Pike, Smithfield and Wyalusing.

1871.—Winter opened mild and with little snow; plowing was carried on during the greater part of January and all of February. Opening excursion of the Sullivan & Erie Railroad from Towanda to Dushore, January 12. June 15, monument at Wyalusing dedicated by Moravians. July 6, terrific storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning passed over Granville, LeRoy and Franklin. During August water lowest ever known in the Susquehanna. September 5, Ebenezer Shaw of Sheshequin celebrated his centenary, and September 21, Timothy Bradley of Windham died, aged 101 years. Soldiers' monument, the first in the county, dedicated September 14 at East Smithfield. November 6, Blind Tom, the black musical prodigy, gave an exhibition in Towanda. Sixteen mineral wells and springs in the county.

1872.—Winter memorable for a severe and protracted drought. John B. Gough, the celebrated Temperance orator, lectured in Towanda, May 1st. Summer memorable for numerous electrical storms during which many buildings were struck by lightning and burned. Henry Wilson, candidate for Vice-President and Gen. John F. Hartranft, candidate for governor, among the

speakers at a great Republican mass meeting in Towanda, September 24. Austinville iron mines, employing 14 men, in operation. Bradford county jail erected.

1873.—January 17, the question of Local Option submitted to the voters of the county and adopted by a vote of 5023 to 2777, Bradford county accordingly became "dry" and so remained two years. January 30, temperature 26 degrees below zero. March 27, snow so deep in the woods that sugar-makers were unable to gather sap. April 21 and 22 snow fell to the depth of two feet. Final attempt to divide Bradford county and create Peter Herdic's county of "Minnequa" killed in the Legislature. February 20, two men killed and six others seriously injured near Sugar Run by the explosion of a boiler in a steam saw-mill. June 9, the Bradford Railroad Company organized to build a railroad from Canton to Binghamton. October 13, the First National Bank of Athens looted by robbers.

1874.—William Alexander, a midget and native of Burlington, whose height was 23 inches and age 65 years, attracted much attention. June 3, George Dilldine and wife of Smithfield killed by the cars near Wellsburg. June 30, temperature 101 degrees. Coal discovered on the farm of Clinton Ellsworth at Potterville. October 19, Wyalusing has a destructive fire. Great Grange activity in the county. A Democratic year in politics.

1875.—January 22, Egbert Sickler of Asylum murdered by Stanley V. Powers and John J. Powers. October 28, William Conover of Wyalusing deliberately shot and killed by his son-in-law, Henry Decker. Local Option law repealed by the Legislature and the county "wet" again. June 4, Abraham Mace of Towanda township became a centenarian. June 14, killing frost with ice one-fourth inch thick. July 1, Albert Brown (colored) hanged for the murder of little Cora Greenleaf. Beds of clam fossils, belonging to the Devonian age, unearthed near Franklindale, blasting rocks 30 feet below the surface. Grand Lodge, I.O.G.T., of Pennsylvania held its 22nd annual session in Towanda, June 8, 9 and 10, Gen. Louis Wagner, G. W. C. T. presiding.

1876.—Winter was warm with light snows and rains; January 1st broke all heat records for the first day of the year; plowing was done in January and February and many pieces of oats

sown by the first of March; Summer was warm and the year an exceedingly fruitful one. The great theme discussed was the hundred years of our National Independence, growth and achievements; the 4th of July was celebrated with extraordinary zeal in every town and hamlet; the International Exhibition, held at Philadelphia from May 10 to November 10, attracted and was visited by 7500 Bradford county people. Burr Ridgway, one of the county's most worthful citizens, died August 19 in his 97th year. Longest Autumnal equinoctial ever remembered, raining practically every day for two weeks. December 29, the Ashtabula horror, in which Philip P. Bliss and wife lost their lives.

1877.—Good sleighing on the highlands from the last of November till the first of April. Great Temperance revival, or Murphy movement, throughout the county. July 3 growing crops along Wyalusing creek destroyed by a violent hail-storm which left heaps of ice along fences 30 inches deep. July 10 dedication of Bliss monument at Rome attended by 10,000 people. First Soldiers' and Sailors' Encampment of Bradford county held on the East Towanda fairgrounds, October 10 and 11 with 10,000 spectators the second day. Dr. Darius Bullock, Smithfield's grand old man and one of the county's most worthful citizens, died November 15, in his 87th year.

1878.—Col. Richard Reelf, John Brown's Secretary of State, lectured in Towanda, March 2. June 3 burglars rob the Canton bank. June 6, frost with ice. July 4, Uriah Phillips of Smithfield killed by lightning while cultivating corn. September 30, 1500 people pay their respects to George Murphy on the centenary of his birth. December freshet, the Susquehanna rising 20 feet. Henry Ward Beecher, the celebrated preacher and orator, lectured in Towanda, December 19. Eight hundred tons of butter shipped from Troy during year.

1879.—March 8, terrific thunder-storm during which many buildings in the county were struck by lightning and burned. Over 2600 pounds of maple sugar made during the season by Sumner Marvin of Smithfield. May closed with a temperature of 94 and June opened with a temperature of 95 in the shade. According to Adventist prediction July 11 was to have witnessed the end of all things terrestrial. A drought prevailed throughout

the county from August till the fore part of November; wells, springs and smaller streams dried up and the Susquehanna river was never known to have been so low. September 16, river bridge at Towanda opened to the public as a free bridge. Notably large number of fires in the county from dry conditions and incendiarism. Pioneers died during year as follows: Horace Spalding, aged 96, of Canton, Catharine Vought Eiklor, 97th year, of Rome, George Pendleton, 85th year, of Warren, Josiah Wood, 91st year, of Pike. Over 2,000,000 pounds of butter shipped from Troy during year.

1880.—January 26 Mrs. Betsey Dunning of Alba, and August 4, Joshua Shores of Wysox became centenarians. April 26, locomotive boiler explodes near Rummerfield killing the engineer, John Leslie, and fireman, Frank Mason. The Gen. Samuel McKean farm purchased as a home for the poor, and county house erected. June 21 a terrific and destructive storm of wind and hail passes over Western Bradford from Wells to LeRoy, and the last of July a storm of wind and rain swept everything before it, half a mile wide, across Ridgebury. Oat crop in many parts of the county ruined by army worms. Joel Johnson, the first male child born in Orwell, died November 6 in his 82nd year. On a December night masked men entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Adam Rifenburg in Litchfield and at the point of a revolver compelled them to surrender all their savings, over $7000. The 10th census gave 58,541 as the county's population.

1881.—In March a stray panther excited mountain inhabitants of LeRoy. July 16 a cyclone demolished buildings and woods on Vroman Hill. July 25, Cease school house in Armenia struck by lightning and a little girl killed. July and August exceedingly hot months and a drought prevailed from the first week in July till the 13th of October; a water famine ensued; the Susquehanna river the lowest in 41 years; much suffering and damage, corn and buckwheat ruined. Hon. Reuben Wilber, noted pioneer and distinguished citizen, died November 5 in his 97th year; his wife died 13 days later, aged 90; they had been married almost 71 years. December 21, Josh Billings (Henry W. Shaw), the celebrated humorist, entertained a large Towanda audience.

1882.—Pink-eye, an epidemic among horses, prevailed generally over the county the fore part of year. Schuyler Colfax, former Vice-President, and Robert J. Burdette, the funny man, lectured in Towanda, the former February 17 and the latter April 4. Gersham A. Davis of Wells, soldier of the Civil War and father of eight sons who served the Union, died June 23, aged 75 years. A tornado and hail storm passed over the southeastern part of the county June 26, unroofing buildings, uprooting trees and destroying crops; hailstones fell the size of a hen's egg. Animated political contest; George A. Post, Democrat, carried the county for Congress, and Robert E. Pattison elected Governor. December 5, train wreck at Rummerfield in which engineer Niles Foulke and fireman Dally Kingsland were killed and two others seriously injured.

1883.—January 1, Hon. Ulysses Mercur of Towanda became Chief Justice of Pennsylvania. 841 Civil War pensioners in the county with an annual pension of $105 each. May memorable for numerous severe thunder-storms. June 20, reunion of remarkable family of Hon. John L. Webb at Bentley creek, being Hon. James H. Webb, Towanda, Hon. Wm. C. Webb and Hon. Henry G. Webb of Kansas, Hon. Chas. M. Webb of Wisconsin and Mrs. Virgil S. Vincent of Bentley creek. July 2, "big wind" at Sayre and many buildings demolished. July 5, terrific wind and thunder storm, doing much damage at Towanda and east side of the Susquehanna. October 29, furious and destructive windstorm in Sugar creek valley.

1884.—May 30, Memorial Day, snow generally over the county, being two inches deep at Barclay. July 8, flurry of snow in different parts of the county. Col. Irad Wilson of Alba, noted pioneer and distinguished citizen, died July 4, aged 87 years. Unequalled September heat, from the 4th to the 11th, temperature being 90 in the shade every day. September 27, cyclone struck South Ulster demolishing buildings, orchards and crops. Excitement over oil prospects. Skating rink craze. November 19, Democrats of the county jubilate at Towanda over the election of Cleveland and Hendricks and devour two oxen.

1885.—February 26, ice in the river 32 inches thick and a foot of snow on the ground. Village of Carbon Run deserted and dismantled. May 11, six prisoners escape from the county jail;

all captured and returned but one. Destructive forest fires in May caused great damage and loss in many parts of the county. August 12, Barnum, Bailey & Hutchinson's Consolidated shows exhibited in Towanda; the crowd, estimated from 20,000 to 25,000, was the largest ever assembled in the place. Snow fell at Barclay the last week in August. Marriage license law went into effect October 1. William Andrus, soldier of the War of 1812, died at Alba, November 18, aged 100 years, 8 months and 14 days. November 23, 24 and 25 snow fell to a depth ranging from two to three feet breaking all records for November snowstorms. In December, Joseph Morris of LeRoy perished while hunting.

1886.—February 1, Mrs. Joseph Quinn died at East Troy, aged 102 years. In March, last appearance of wild pigeons in this section. Mrs. David Rutty of North Towanda, the largest woman in the county weighing over 500 pounds, died in April. A. A. St. John of Towanda appointed U. S. Consul to Levuka, Fiji Islands. Wyalusing river bridge constructed. October 10, an aërolite, weighing 150 pounds, fell at Troy. December 18, Erastus Lovett, a bachelor of Orwell and soldier of the War of 1812, celebrated his 100th anniversary.

1887.—Survey of the Towanda route of the Williamsport and Binghamton railroad completed. Mrs. Mary M. Dickey, widow pensioner of the Revolution, died April 4 in Towanda in her 78th year. Centenarians, Patrick Huxley of Athens and Richard O'Connor of Ridgebury called by death, the former April 22 and the latter, May 25. June 25, six of the nine Vancise brothers of Sheshequin, who served in the Union army, mustered into membership Perkins Post, G.A.R., Athens. July 16, temperature 103 degrees. July 26, destructive flood in Wysox creek, the highest water since 1865. August 1, Artemus W. Fawcett of Overton killed by lightning while sitting in a wagon in his horse-barn.

1888.—Winter noted for blizzards, culminating in the great snowstorm and blizzard of March 12 and 13. Five Wednesdays in February, a circumstance that will not happen again until 1991. 1393 pensioners in the county for the quarter ending June 30 receive $46,702. On the night of September 29–30 snow fell over most part of the county, covering the ground. Wm. Row-

ley of Stevensville, soldier of the War of 1812, died December 31 in his 94th year.

1889.—Winter open and mild; much plowing in January and crops put in early. January 9, Athens greatly damaged by a furious windstorm. Tremendous downpour of rain May 31, June 1 and 2 caused one of the greatest and most destructive floods that ever occurred in this section. June 18, proposed Constitutional Amendments submitted: prohibiting the manufacture and sale of liquor, carried in the county by a vote of 6903 to 3408; not to require the payment of a tax as a necessary qualification to vote, lost by a vote of 6708 to 925. Ulster river bridge constructed. Notably wet June and July. August 27, terrible disaster at Towanda nail works, large boiler burst demolishing one-third of the mill, killing seven men and injuring six others.

1890.—Winter open and warm; the first week in March the only cold weather. Influenza known as the grippe prevalent over the county. August 22, at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Encampment, Athens, Wm. Blossom and Nicholas Castemore lost their lives by a premature explosion while loading a cannon. Uprising of the people against bossism and the most exciting political contest in the history of the county; fusion ticket elected from Judge to Coroner. November 11, fusion victory celebrated in Towanda by an ox-roast, speechmaking and torchlight parade. The 11th census gave 59,233 as the county's population. Barclay coal mines, which had been operated since 1856, abandoned December 31.

1891.—A long winter of deep snow. Free postal delivery for Towanda went into operation January 1. Sayre, the 14th and last borough in the county, incorporated January 27. Erastus Lovett of North Orwell died January 19, aged 104 years and 31 days. September 27, Elisha Newman of Herrick became a centenarian. May 22, Bradford County Farmers' Alliance organized. Record-breaking cold July, while September was notably warm, temperature being 90 degrees the 15th and so continued several days. King H. Cummings, noted hunter and oldest native-born resident of Ridgebury, died August 15, aged 82 years. November 3, the vote in the county "for" holding a Constitutional Convention was 1996 and "against" 6267.

1892.—In January, epidemic of grippe prostrates hundreds of people in the rural districts. A big snow, two feet deep, fell from February 29 to March 2 and snow drifts were numerous on the hill roads until the first of April. May 28, a train conveying President Benjamin Harrison made a short stop at Troy, where 2000 people assembled at the depot were addressed by him. August 12, switchmen at Sayre went on a strike and held out twelve days. October 12, the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, celebrated with extraordinary exercises in the schools throughout the county. November 2, Gov. Wm. McKinley of Ohio, afterwards President, addressed a great Republican mass meeting in Towanda. November 5, Warren W. Johnson and William Mott of Athens, who had addressed a Democratic rally at Wilawana, killed as they were crossing the railroad tracks. Year memorable for erratic weather and destructive storms.

1893.—Elisha Newman of Herrick died February 23, aged 101 years, 4 months and 26 days. Commodore Horatio Bridge, distinguished in the naval service, a schoolmate of President Pierce and classmate of the poets Hawthorne and Longfellow, died March 18 at Athens, aged 86 years. Towanda-Monroeton electric road projected but enterprise abandoned after considerable preliminary effort. July 17, the third Towanda nail mill disaster, boiler explodes killing three men and severely injuring two others, building set on fire and consumed. Many Bradford county people attended the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago from May 1 to October 31. The year was one of unequalled, terrible and destructive windstorms. The most notable being the widely disastrous storm of September 7; the terrible all-day gale of April 20; the nights of horror February 19 and October 13; the severe winds of May 23, July 5, 18 and August 28. There were also destructive electrical storms in July and August, and damage by high water in the creeks and river May 3.

1894.—Commencing April 10 snow fell three days, covering the ground to a varying depth from 16 to 24 inches. Miners strike at Long Valley April 21 and hold out until August 2. First train over the North Branch between Towanda and Williamsport, May 4. Electric street railway between Athens and

Waverly opened June 23. A wet May and flood in the Susquehanna; notably warm June; destructive electrical storms in July; severe drought in August; strawberries, apple and pear trees in full bloom last week in October in many localities. Francis Murphy, renowned Temperance orator, conducted gospel temperance meetings in Towanda, September 2 to 15, during which 1500 persons signed the pledge. Year noted for great number of fatalities, three homicides and a dozen robberies in the county.

1895.—Great snowstorm and blizzard commencing February 7 and continuing four days, making drifts 10 and 15 feet deep, filling the roads everywhere; in the cuts snow from 20 to 30 feet and in one place 40 feet deep; such hills of snow had never before been known in this region. February 15 by the explosion of a boiler in the sawmill of Wm. Cobb, Towanda township, two men were killed and the mill demolished. Saltpetre of an inferior quality found in Tuscarora. One hundred thirty-three post-offices in the county. June 13, Pawnee Bill's Wild West exhibition attracted a great crowd of people at Towanda. September 26, a terrific thunder-storm struck the East Towanda fair grounds, where many thousand people were assembled; tents were blown down, four horses killed by lightning, yet fortunately not a person was injured. A year of big crops notwithstanding an August drought and killing frost September 14.

1896.—February 17, temperature in the county ranged from 14 to 25 degrees below zero and 100 above April 13. Hon. James H. Webb, noted citizen and legislator, died February 21 at Towanda in his 76th year. In May forest fires, covering a wide area, destroyed large quantities of timber and other property in the county. William Northrup, the last of the county's noted hunters, died August 26 in Monroe, aged 87 years. Cornerstone of the new court house laid September 7. The campaign of 1896 was one of the most exciting: "Free silver 16 to 1" was the slogan of the Democrats and the "Single Gold Standard" that of the Republicans. September 30 great damage wrought by a terrific windstorm over the central part of the county. Lieut. Robert E. Peary, the celebrated Arctic explorer, lectured in Towanda December 14.

1897.—Winter open and mild with little snow. In April a number of

lumber rafts and potato boats passed down the Susquehanna. State Encampment Sons of Veterans held in Towanda May 8 and 9. Light snow-fall in Western Bradford June 1. Many hundred tubercular cows slaughtered in the county. Wm. Hutchinson of LeRaysville, a crack-shot at 94, killed many woodchucks during the season. Taxpayers' appeal on bridge and court house contracts tried before Judge Robert W. Archbald in December; county recovers over $37,000.

1898.—James Harris, for 41 years court crier under six judges, died February 10 in Towanda, aged 86 years. Company of 107 soldiers for the Spanish-American War recruited by Frank N. Moore, July 12 sworn into service at Towanda and leave for Camp Chicamauga. July 28, Edward F. Johnson of Troy killed by an explosion blowing up his fireworks building. Numerous destructive electrical storms in July, August and September. September 6, a cyclone swept across Springfield, killing two men, demolishing buildings, killing cattle and destroying crops.

1899.—Memorable February cold wave; 9th temperature ranged from 12 to 20 degrees below zero; 10th, 20 to 30 below; 11th, 18 to 34 below; 12th, heavy snow-fall with weather severe and biting; 13th, a strong wind piled the roads full of snow, cutting off traffic and mails from every quarter. January 13, Geo. W. Rutledge shot and killed Wm. J. Henry of Sayre. May 20, Samuel Heeman struck Jacob Capwell a death blow on the head at Towanda. March 13, twelve masked men invaded the power-house of the Traction Company between Sayre and Waverly, overpowered the employees, broke open and robbed the safe of two days' receipts. May 20, 10,000 spectators witnessed Buffalo Bill's Wild West Exhibition at Towanda. June 29, Gen. Henry J. Madill, the county's most celebrated chieftain and hero, died in Towanda, aged 72 years; his compatriot, Judge Benjamin M. Peck, distinguished citizen and soldier, died September 9, aged 61 years. November 2, fireman Eugene Deegan and head brakeman Warren Robinson killed by a boiler explosion near Rummerfield.

1900.—Winter open and mild with little snow and heavy rains. July 16, Maj. Uriah Terry, a noted and worthful citizen, died at Terrytown, aged 87. Robert Bull of Asylum, a giant in

mould and Hercules in strength, died July 17, aged 81. Charles R. Scouten of Burlington, noted hunter and trapper, died July 26, aged 92. Summer and fall notably dry with mean temperature of 77 degrees for August, being the hottest August in the annals of the weather bureau. September 3, the old Presbyterian church of Wyalusing struck by lightning and burned. October 2, burglars entered the home of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac J. Horton near Hornbrook, bound and gagged the aged couple, then robbed them of their money and valuables. The 12th census gave 59,403 as the county's population.

1901.—April 2, snow-fall of 18 inches, deepest of the year. Rural free delivery in Bradford county with Towanda as a distributing point inaugurated May 1. Great damage from a terrific rain, wind and hail storm May 24. Henry C. Baird, nestor of the Bradford county Bar, died October 3 at Athens in his 82nd year. Bradford County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Towanda dedicated November 26. The great December flood and the most destructive in the history of the county occurred the 14th; five persons drowned and property, public and private, destroyed to the extent of a million dollars. December 19, M. Vespacian Mills murdered at North Towanda.

1902.—Heavy rains of February 28 and March 1 caused the second most notable and destructive March flood, water rising 26 feet at Towanda. At Athens, soldiers' monument dedicated and memorial tablet marking the site of Ft. Sullivan unveiled with imposing exercises; the former June 14 and the latter October 3. Hon. James H. Codding of Towanda elected Secretary General of the Supreme Council, Northern Jurisdiction, Scottish Rite Masons. Capt. Richard P. Hobson, who sank the Merrimac, Spanish-American War, lectured in Towanda October 14.

1903.—February 17, the coldest day of winter, temperature ranging from 17 to 24 degrees below zero. Drought of 53 days without rain ended in June. Col. Henry B. McKean, 71, lawyer, soldier and master of ceremonies under President Cleveland, formerly of Towanda, died March 21 in Washington. Col. Edward Overton, 67, distinguished lawyer, soldier and former Congressman, died September 18 in Towanda. Twenty fatalities in the county during year.

1904.—Winter remarkable for the coldest weather ever recorded in

the county; there were two zero waves in January; the first on the 3rd, 4th and 5th and the second on the 18th and 19th; on the 5th thermometers registered from 25 to 40 degrees below zero, the lowest temperature ever known in this section. January 23, collapse of the river bridge at Ulster. March 4, Portus L. Brown, Walter Fice and Robert Compton killed by the blowing up of a steam boiler in Monroe. April 12, Richard Vanderpool, the county's oldest native-born citizen, died at 105 years. December 27, Israel Parshall Burt died in Ridgebury, aged nearly 104. Reunion of old people of Bradford county instituted, and the first held June 25 in Towanda. September 18, Mrs. Maggie Johnson and niece, Annie Benjamin, murdered at Macedonia. Noted Bradford county citizens called by death: March 12, Rev. Hallock Armstrong, 80; April 24, Hon. Joseph Powell, 76; June 16, Hon. George Landon, 87; December 18, Augustus S. Hooker, 65.

1905.—Bigler Johnson, self-confessed murderer of his wife, Maggie Johnson, hanged July 25. August 10, President Roosevelt passed through Towanda on a special train and at Sayre made a short address. The wettest August in 32 years. Wm. H. Berry, the first Democrat in fifty years on the state ticket, carried the county for state treasurer. State bridge across the Susquehanna at Ulster opened December 8. Death of noted Bradford county citizens: February 27, Mrs. Almira Gleason, 99, the oldest woman in the county; April 21, Maj. Elias W. Hale, 88; August 10, John Boyle, 67, a hero of the Kearsarge; October 17, Mahlon C. Mercur, 90, "the Father of Towanda"; October 24, Gen. Jonathan C. Hill, 75.

1906.—An open winter with little snow and notable warm spells; January 15th to 24th temperature from 70 to 80 degrees. Miss Pamelia D. Spring, 94, the oldest resident of Sayre, died March 7 in the house where she was born. August 6, Daniel Courtright of Armenia and Isaac Vosburg of Herrick struck and killed by lightning. August 29, monument in memory of Gen. Henry J. Madill by soldiers who had served under him, unveiled at Wysox with impressive exercises. Francis Cole, 97, the oldest man in the county, died November 18 in Athens. Big political upheaval, Democrats and Lincoln party carry the county by 1200.

1907.—July 10, seven Forrest brothers, Cyrenus, Marcus, Leman D., Charles P., William B., Loren W. and Delano A., all of whom served in the Civil War, met in family reunion at East Smithfield. Charles Johnson, twice convicted for the murder of Maggie Johnson, hanged July 25. Severe August drought; river at Towanda lowest ever known and Sugar creek literally dried up. November 14, centenary of Mrs. Eliza McKean celebrated at Towanda. November 20, during a quarrel in Tuscarora, Lewis B. Stanton shot dead by Hartley Woodruff. Prominent citizens called by death: August 27, N. N. Betts, 71, for 41 years cashier of the First National Bank of Towanda; October 5, Chester C. Wage, 95, noted sailor; October 28, Lyman Sheldon Chubbuck, 86, celebrated teacher.

1908.—April 22, seven Italians killed and others injured by an engine running away on a log-road above Laquin. Severe Autumn drought of 35 days broken in September. James Street bridge across the river at North Towanda opened in October. Four homicides, 2 robberies and 8 fatalities in the county during year. Death of noted people: February 26, William Griffis, 93; September 17, Rev. David Craft, 76; October 9, John H. Black, 95; November 2, Chas M. Hall, 65.

1909.—Notably warm winter without sleighing and ground only slightly frozen. Project of damming the Susquehanna below Towanda to furnish immense power for electric purposes started in June but did not materialize. June 15, Mrs. Elizabeth Thomas of Grover became a centenarian. July 18, Mrs. Eliza A. McKean of Towanda died at 101 years, 8 months and 4 days. June 24, 25 and 26, memorable in the social and civic enjoyment of Towanda, being devoted to the Home Comers and the old people of Bradford county. Long Valley became a deserted village. Death of noted citizens: March 3, Orrin D. Goodenough, 68; April 21, Dr. Wm. Clagett, 88; Wm. Dittrich, 86; June 1, Col. John A. Codding, 90.

1910.—Samuel Overpeck of Herrick became a centenarian January 25 and died July 4. The driest March ever remembered. Bradford County Traction Company incorporated to build a trolley line from Towanda to Athens, but not consummated. August 11, big independent mass meeting and convention held in Towanda, addressed by Wm. H. Berry candidate for Governor.

September 16, Overton centennial, and monument to the memory of Daniel Heverly, the first settler, and other pioneers, unveiled. The 13th census gave 54,526 as the county's population. Death of noted citizens: January 19, Nathaniel C. Harris, 90; February 17, Eli B. Parsons, 85; June 28, Prof. George W. Ryan, 71; August 30, Dr. Elijah G. Tracy, 85; September 23, Chas. L. Tracy, 66; December 20, Elmer B. McKee, 51.

1911.—Terrific and destructive thunderstorms in June and July. July 2 to 12th, average temperature for eleven days, 93½ degrees. October 21, great political mass meeting of Keystoners and Democrats in Towanda, Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, afterwards President, one of the speakers. Three homicides and 17 fatalities in the county during the year. Death of noted citizens: February 11, William Scott, 90, oldest native born inhabitant of Towanda; May 18, Hon. Elijah Reed Myer, 93; July 24, Hon. Geo. W. Kipp, 64; October 11, Hon. Orrin D. Kinney, 66; October 17, Job Griffin, 66; November 12, Orrin Brown, 99 years and 8 months, the oldest man in the county.

1912.—Winter of intense cold, little snow and only one day's sleighing along the river. During Autumn dreadful typhoid epidemic prevailed at Troy five weeks, 160 persons stricken and seven deaths. Political contest memorable for split in Republican party, general breaking away from all party ties and independent voting. Death of noted people: January 8, Raymond M. Wells, 86; January 9, Mrs. Julia Smith, 95; January 25, Geo. H. Vandyke, 93; February 1, Rev. John L. Phoenix, 79; July 18, Maj. Levi Wells, 80; September 21, Hon. Wm. T. Davies, 81; October 21, Dr. Henri Lane, 60; December 3, Mrs. Rhoda A. Rowe, 98.

1913.—A remarkably warm winter and almost snowless; along the Susquehanna at no time did the temperature fall to zero nor was there a day's sleighing; January was the warmest first month in over a century. First week in July, 300 Bradford county Civil War veterans attended the reunion of the blue and gray and semi-centennial celebration of the great battle at Gettysburg. July 12, statewide Primary Law went into effect. October 12, Mrs. Anne Wright of Ulster celebrated her 100th birthday. Three homicides and 14 fatalities in the county during the year. Death of noted people: February 3, James W.

Nichols, 86; March 6, William Foyle, 66; June 8, William A. Thomas, 89; June 6, Job P. Kirby, 97; December 5, Hon. George Moscrip, 74; December 18, Philander L. Ward, 77.

1914.—Winter severe with deep snow-falls, that of February 13 and 14 being of a varying depth from 20 to 30 inches in the county. May 5, Herbert S. Putnam elected county superintendent of schools the 7th time. July 10 and August 19 great damage and loss in the county by terrific electrical and wind storms. August 25, new county bridge across the river at Towanda opened to the public. Two homicides and 16 fatalities in the county during year. Death of noted people: February 2, Andrew J. Whitney, 84; April 19, Rev. Hiram G. Blair, 78; May 5, Hiram K. Mott, 76; August 21, Col. Enoch J. Ayres, 86; August 28, Mrs. Nancy L. Bird, 86; October 17, John Ennis, 93; November 22, Samuel Billings, 99; December 9, Gen. Joseph M. Califf, 71.

1915.—Memorable wet July and August, 20 rainy days each month; last seven days of July and first nine in August, being 16 rainy days in succession. August 1, Troy village deluged by a furious downpour, causing great damage. October 15, the 300th anniversary of the advent of white man into Pennsylvania celebrated by patriotic exercises and unveiling a marker at the point of Brulé's visit in South Waverly borough. Haying, the latest ever known, completed in sections of the county, first week in December. December 25, Justus A. Record of Towanda given a public ovation on his 100th birthday. Mrs. Anne Wright of Ulster died October 19, aged 102 years and 7 days. Eight fatalities in the county during year.

1916.—March was the coldest 3rd month in 62 years with a snowfall four times the average for March in the same period; 23rd snow averaged from 30 to 36 inches deep over the county and 48 inches on Barclay mountain. May 4, Leon J. Russell appointed superintendent of schools to succeed Herbert S. Putnam deceased. May 31, Walter Scott Newman of Canton became a centenarian. July 26, cloudburst in Southern Bradford damaged public and private property to the extent of many thousand dollars. October 25, J. Frank Hanly and Ira Landrith, prohibition candidates for President and Vice-President, speak in Towanda. Twenty fatalities in the county during year.

1917.—Death of centenarians: March 8, Justus A. Record of To-

wanda at 101 years, 2 months and 13 days; March 9, Walter S. Newman of Canton at 100 years, 9 months and 8 days; also, May 24, Joseph Washington Ingham, brilliant and grand old man, at 93 years, 7 months and 3 days. Interest and attention of the people centered in the great World War and war movements from the first week in April. In the county 7348 men, between the ages of 21 and 45 years, subject to military service. In June it rained on 21 different days, 18 in July and 14 in August, equalled only by the memorable rainy spell in 1857. The old Cayuta grist-mill, erected at Milltown in 1798 and occupying the site of the first grist-mill (1787) in the county, dismantled in July. August 15 and 16, violent and destructive rain-storms in Northern and Western Bradford. December with a mean temperature of 18.6 degrees was the coldest 12th month of record; 30th, the cold Sunday, temperature from 16 to 38 degrees below zero in the county.

1918.—January with a mean temperature of 13.6 degrees was the coldest month, except January, 1857, every experienced in the county. Remarkable and beautiful display of the aurora borealis witnessed on the evening of March 7th. April 9 and 10 snow-fall of 12 inches. June 13, light snow-fall and, July 2, snow flakes in sections of the county. Hot wave last of July and fore part of August. Killing frost September 10. During fall the dreadful influenza, or "flu," swept over the county, causing many deaths and prostrating several hundred. World War matters received most attention of the people until the signing of the armistice, November 11; 2150 persons from the county in the various branches of service; 114 lose their lives. December 13, Carmi H. Rogers of Warren deliberately shot and killed his son, Alexander P. Rogers.

1919.—Year notable for the warmest January in 35 years, a wet May, warm October and cold December. Asa M. Kinner, the county's oldest soldier of the Civil War, died January 15 at 99 years, and Thomas Pollock, Ulster's oldest citizen, June 24, at 92 years. April 11, a cyclone struck sections of Orwell and Rome, damaging and destroying a large amount of property. Many fatalities, the saddest feature of the year.

1920.—Winter intensely cold with an abundance of snow and huge snow-banks filling most of the country roads; continuous sleigh-

ing on the highlands 90 days; winter similar to that 1864–65. March 13, breakups in the streams caused a rise of 18½ feet in the Susquehanna at Towanda. April 2, sensational tragedy at New Albany, Mrs. Fanny Norton Wilcox shot and killed Geo. T. Matteson. April 29, The Reporter-Journal and Bradford Star, long the leading weekly newspapers of the county, both discontinue publication. July 23, severe and destructive electrical, rain and wind storm. September 6, Floyd Smith convicted of the murder of his wife's infant. November 2, Presidential election at which women voted the first time. The year of the big apple crop; thousands of bushels went to waste in the county. The 14th census gave 53,166 as the county's population. Violent and accidental deaths during the year were 2 homicides, 6 suicides, 4 killed by automobiles and 4 by cars, 3 lost lives by drowning and 3 by other causes. Of the large number of old people dying 38 were soldiers of the Civil War.

1921.—Winter open and mild with little snow in December and January; February warm with a thunder shower on the 9th, a snow-fall of 8½ inches on the 10th and another of 9 inches on the 20th; March was the warmest 3rd month in 18 years and April broke the record for high temperature. February 25, Mrs. Mily E. Hileman of New Albany, the first woman in the county drawn as a juror, and March 28, Mrs. Margaret Coon of Athens, the first woman chosen on a jury. June 21, the Powell tannery damaged by fire to the extent of $75,000, and August 30, property, valued at $25,000 burned at Columbia Cross Roads. October 3, David Wilmot memorial tablet unveiled in the court house. November 24, James Barrett of Ridgebury celebrated his 100th birthday. November 29 heavy rains cause the river to rise 15 feet and 5 inches at Towanda. December 14, Sanford Bentley found guilty of 2nd degree murder in shooting Francis Byron. December 22, Peter Walters found guilty of manslaughter in shooting Fish Warden W. E. Shoemaker. Violent and accidental deaths during year; 2 homicides, 4 suicides, 8 killed by cars, 5 by automobiles and one by lightning, 3 drowned, 3 burned to death and 3 from other causes. Year notable for the alarming increase of crime; during the year 259 persons were incarcerated in the county jail as against 178 in 1920. In the county 38 soldiers of the Civil

War died. Eighteen deer, bucks, were killed in the county during the hunting season. The mean temperature for 1921 was about three degrees above normal, or the highest of record.

1922.—Winter both cold and warm; December normal with little snow; January very cold, 9 times below zero, the coldest the 26th, temperature ranging from 14 to 35 degrees below zero; 11th an all-day snow-storm, 13 inches of snow falling and with a strong wind badly drifted roads; February was the warmest in 27 years, March above normal with 11 inches of snow during month. January 6, Troy High school building and contents destroyed by fire entailing a loss of $130,000, and February 17, Canton Presbyterian church ruined by fire. June 11, furious hail-storm, along the river, during which pieces of ice fell the size of a small hen's egg. June 17, tremendous all-day rain with destructive floods in creeks and 16 head of cattle drowned at Wyalusing. June 24, 141 persons over 70, 59 being soldiers of the Civil War, attended the reunion of old people of the county. July 1, nearly 1200 men employed in the Sayre shops went out on the big railroad strike; for weeks a reign of terror existed and many acts of violence were committed by strikers. July 4, great historic pageant at Towanda; more than 300 people take part in the portrayal of Towanda's history from the time of the red men; all classes of citizens, young and old, in the unique presentation, which was a complete success in every feature; many thousand people witness the performance on the east-side grounds. August 5, Norman Carmel, a Lehigh Valley employee at Sayre, waylaid and stabbed to death by strikers. September 20, jury find Tony Spardute, Italian, guilty of murder in the first degree, for stabbing Norman Carmel to death. December 13, William Jennings Bryan, three times Democratic candidate for President, lectured in Towanda on "Pending Problems." December 20, William Mullaly of Sayre shot by James Johnson and died the following day. Among the large number of aged people dying, 26 were soldiers of the Civil War. Violent and accidental deaths during year: 2 homicides, 3 suicides, 4 killed by cars, 5 by automobiles and one by lightning, 4 drowned and 7 from other causes.

1923.—Winter normal with a light fall of snow and February the

coldest month; the coldest day in December, the 19th, thermometers ranging from zero to 10 degrees below; the night of January 30–31, the coldest of winter, 12 degrees below zero, mean temperature for February, 20⁹⁄₁₀ degrees, and the coldest day, the 6th, 3 degrees below zero; a March flood occurred on the 5th, and on the 7th a snow-fall of 5½ inches, the greatest of winter; April 10th, the Susquehanna was swollen to a height of 13 feet, and on the 20th and 21st, thermometers indicated 82° and 85° in the shade. February 20, six men killed in a train collision at Rummerfield, the worst disaster of the year. March 5, Floyd Smith, the 6th murderer of the county to pay the penalty of death, electrocuted at Rockview penitentiary. June 9, U. S. Senators, George Wharton Pepper and David Reed of Pennsylvania visited the county and made addresses at Towanda. June 17, Mrs. Aurilla (Beers) Brown of Orwell, the oldest woman in the county, died at the age of 100 years and 22 days, and the next oldest, Mrs. Elizabeth (Davies) Elliott of Canton, on August 30, aged 99 years, 5 months and 18 days. December with a mean temperature of 37.5 degrees was the warmest 12th month in 30 years. Violent and accidental deaths during year: 4 suicides, 10 killed by automobiles, 4 died from burns, one drowned and one killed by accidental discharge of revolver. Among the large number of old people called by death, 12 were over 90, and 27 soldiers of the Civil War.

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